

PERSONAL

Having long ago made a pact with myself that, once embarked on a Radio 3 programme in my car, I would not turn it off till the end, for educational reasons, I found myself the other day listening reluctantly to Tippett's third symphony, while stuck for a time in a traffic jam at Hyde Park Corner. The weather was hot and the window of my car was open as far as it would go.

The last movement of this symphony as every schoolboy doubtless knows, contains a part for solo soprano, singing words invented I suppose by Tippett himself, but never wholly audible; for she portrays a soul in such agony, the genuine horror and anguish of one for ever condemned to hell, that her words pass beyond hearing. It is very loud.

"A motorcyclist had of necessity come up alongside my open window, and was likewise stuck. When the symphony came to an end, he said, conversationally and betraying in his tones his Yorkshire origins: "She sounded quite upset".

"Yes", I said. "She did seem to be whinging on a bit." Then the lights changed, and we were off.

Thinking it over afterwards I was surprised at myself for having said the verb "to whinge". I had caught the

understatement from my temporary Yorkshire neighbour. But why "whinge", rather than "complain" or "moan"? It was part of the odd phenomenon of fashion in words.

"Whinge" is an in-word at present. It is to be heard and read everywhere, and very commonly used of women, in a somewhat derogatory sense. Originally I believe it to be Australian, like many good words. I have certainly heard the expression "whingeing Poin"; and so the derogatory connotation is natural to it.

But recently and in this country it has been used of women, and especially of feminist women. It is used both by men, and by other women who wish to announce their own contentment with a traditional feminine role, accuse feminists of "whingeing" about their rights, the insults they have suffered, or their difficulties in finding anyone to look after their children while they pursue their careers. The word implies not just complaining, but making a fuss disproportionate to the nature of the alleged grievance. The person who whinges is, characteristically, responsible for her own predicament. She could have avoided it if she had chosen.

Its sense if not its sound is related to



Mary Warnock

"whinging", but not I think to "cringing"; for those who whinge, though to be despised, are thought on the whole to be aggressive and demanding in their complaints. Perhaps that was why I said the soprano was whingeing. She insisted on being heard whether we wanted to listen or not.

I have recently had occasion to read a great number of feminist books, historical, sociological, medical, everything from practical handbooks to metaphysical reflexions on the female

condition in abstract terms. The result is that I can thoroughly sympathize with anyone, male or female, who describes feminists as whingeing. The cumulative grumbling, whining, complaining; the certainty that everything is jolly unfair; the strident and exaggerated tones become almost unbearable after a bit. Perhaps for a time, though their battles are by no means won, women should stop writing about their own condition, and leave this, if it must be done, to men.

There are subjects which still need to be properly explored in greater depth. The impact of women's magazines, the presuppositions of girls' comics, the images of gender presented in advertising... all these subjects, as well as many directly connected with education, need to be treated in greater depth.

All are both fascinating and important. But they have come to be treated almost cursorily, because the whingeing takes over before the research is half presented. The moral judgments come in too soon. And so the women's press is in danger of becoming a bore. It will never change anyone's attitudes.

More good is probably done, and the education both of women and about women better advanced, by the rich and admirable fiction list of Vir-

go, reissuing novels which are fun to read (or reread) and which show women to be intelligent, hard-headed, energetic and perceptive. (I have just reread E H Young's marvellous *Miss Mole*, taken away from me at my boarding school on the grounds that it seductively displayed the triumph of evil over good, and never seen by me since that day, and then there is, for instance, Storm Jameson, politically as well as socially educative.)

Attitudes to women both individually and collectively must be changed, and it is an urgent task of education to help bring that change about. But because of the current overkill, it is difficult at present to find words to describe what is wrong with society from a woman's point of view, or to suggest ways to right the wrongs.

At school, a better way forward might be to study fiction, from *Andy Capp* to *The Waves* (and including the wicked *Miss Mole*) and let discussion start from this. Women's studies, if they belong anywhere, belong in secondary school, of that I am certain, and they belong there from the first year onwards. But the path must be trodden with care. Women must not sound hysterical or self-pitying. They must not exaggerate. They must not lay themselves open to the charge of whingeing.

THE TIMES Educational Supplement

AY JUNE 15 1984 NUMBER 3646

FIRST PUBLISHED 1910 PRICE 50p

Hopes fade for YTS's promised £1bn

by Mark Jackson

The Government's promise to provide £1 billion a year for the Youth Training Scheme may never be made good. An unpublished report prepared by Manpower Services Commission (MSC) implies that they will have to cut the proportion of Mode B places in colleges and training projects because they cost more than those provided by employers.

The review group has insisted on modifying the draft report to express a hope that the Government will treat a request to allow more of the promised money to be spent sympathetically. Among its recommendations for extending eligibility are that all unemployed 17-year-olds should be guaranteed a place. But the group also wants employed 17-year-olds to be admitted to the scheme, in order to encourage employers to recruit them for long-term training, and is recommending that even 18-year-olds should be eligible if they are starting such training.

The review group's report, yet to be discussed by the full Youth Training Board and the Manpower Services Commissioners, is likely to disappoint some YTB members and area manpower boards who are hoping it will criticize ministers for ignoring advice.

The report says they are only advisory bodies and that decisions over spending (even though they may determine the whole quality and pattern of provision) are the responsibility of the MSC's chairman.

It is understood that the review group's few meetings were poorly attended, leaving the field largely to the officials running the review.

Board members are discouraged about the prospect of getting the Government to authorize the full sum by its current behaviour towards the scheme: not content with the savings already made, it has forced the MSC to cut the proportion of Mode B places in colleges and training projects because they cost more than those provided by employers.

The review group has insisted on modifying the draft report to express a hope that the Government will treat a request to allow more of the promised money to be spent sympathetically. Among its recommendations for extending eligibility are that all unemployed 17-year-olds should be guaranteed a place. But the group also wants employed 17-year-olds to be admitted to the scheme, in order to encourage employers to recruit them for long-term training, and is recommending that even 18-year-olds should be eligible if they are starting such training.

The biggest question mark over the meeting - held to discuss terms of reference for the arbitrator - looks likely to be over whether the teachers are prepared to cost their pay claims for this year at less than the 12.5 per cent they informally suggested before talks broke down two months ago.

However, there is also a fear among teachers' leaders that the local authorities may want to exclude any reference to the restoration of teachers' pay to 1974 levels in this year's arbitration.

Two obstacles to progress

An agreement on whether to take the teachers' pay dispute to arbitration will hinge on whether big hurdles can be cleared by both sides at a negotiating meeting next Friday.

The biggest question mark over the meeting - held to discuss terms of reference for the arbitrator - looks likely to be over whether the teachers are prepared to cost their pay claims for this year at less than the 12.5 per cent they informally suggested before talks broke down two months ago.

However, there is also a fear among teachers' leaders that the local authorities may want to exclude any reference to the restoration of teachers' pay to 1974 levels in this year's arbitration.

Full report page 3

'Police agent' pupil probe

by Mike Durham

Ealing's chief education officer is to investigate allegations that a teenage pupil was used as a "police agent" to obtain a school photograph of a former pupil which was passed to officers investigating a crime.

The photograph, of a 17-year-old boy who had recently left Dorners Wells High School in West London, found its way to the local police station where it was pinned to the top of a white file of notes.

The youth recognized it as his school photograph during an interview with detectives. He was released without charge after being held for 10 hours, and later complained to civil rights campaigners and the National Union of Teachers.

Ealing's education committee was told this week that the school's board of governors had been informed that

"a pupil of the school was requested by the police to obtain the photograph from the school".

Local police were not able to provide any more information on how the photograph was passed to them, and said they were holding an internal inquiry.

Labour education spokesman Mr Hilary Benn said after the committee meeting: "The governors know the name of the pupil who is supposed to have obtained the photograph as well as the name of the ex-pupil. But they didn't interview either of them." The chief education officer has been asked to investigate how the photograph came to be passed to the police.

Meanwhile, a working group of Ealing headteachers has been set up to look into the borough's policy on the availability of school records.

Outcry expected to follow announcement by Minister

Sweeping Ulster closures get go-ahead

by Paul McGill

The most drastic school closure plan in Northern Ireland has ever seen has been given the go-ahead by the Department of Education in Northern Ireland.

The decision which is bound to draw an outcry from the vehement opponents of Protestant school closures, Mr Nicholas Scott, Under-Secretary of State for Education, has announced that the Belfast Education and Library Board to merge two secondary schools in the north of the city, and two special schools in the south.

All the schools are in the Protestant sector.

The seven schools have suffered from falling enrolments, and ration-

ization is urgently needed, but the decision will do little to boost Mr Scott's declining popularity in the province (see page 20).

The heads of the schools concerned and the teacher unions have reluctantly accepted the mergers, but politicians and parents remain unconvinced, especially following a recent government decision to give maintained status, and therefore public funds, to two non-Protestant schools in the Belfast area, the integrated Lagan College, and the Irish-speaking primary school, Bunscoil Ghalsach.

Mr Scott voted this week to ask Mr George Seawright, as one of its repre-

sentatives on the Belfast Education and Library Board.

The request follows a board meeting last month when Mr Seawright, a member of the Democratic Unionist Party, said taxpayers' money should be spent buying an incinerator to burn Catholics, especially their priests.

His remarks were later investigated by the police, with a view to prosecution for incitement to hatred, and the DUP removed the party whip from him at the Northern Ireland Assembly, where he represents North Belfast.

Mr Seawright said: "I will continue to say what I like, when I like. There will be no retraction, no apology, no capitulation and no surrender."



A dignified withdrawal from out of school activities is happening already.

A test of the trump card

The teachers' industrial action is already worrying the Government in some ways more than that of the miners. Daily pictures of gallant police struggling with pickets clearly suit their political purposes - the miners attract little sympathy, the dispute clearly hits both the unions and the Labour Party and they think they can even hold out through the coming winter by importing coal and boosting the output of their standby oil-fired power stations.

But the teachers are different. The disgracefully low take-home pay of good, experienced classroom practitioners, stuck on the lowest pay scales, is suddenly drawing on both ministers and the public; as *The TES* discovered at the last election, the profession is now a loyal and important segment in the Conservative voting ranks. Not quite yet part of the Praetorian Guard, like the police and the armed services, who collected their golden handshakes before the General Election. But even humble soldiers can turn quite nasty at the ballot box if their just demands are consistently ignored.

Only a few weeks ago, the local authorities could have got away with 4.5 per cent. If it had included a flat rate element, to boost the bottom scales. Now they'll have to pay more. The teachers' strongest card is their refusal to cover for absent staff; no other professionals would work an uninterrupted 40-period stretch in a 40-period week without some sort of break. If, as rumoured, there is to be a test case on this issue, the resulting publicity can only benefit the teachers' cause.

Of course, teachers, they have to

examinations is the only really tough option; there's little doubt that it will happen before long, but it is unlikely that such action will command unanimity in schools or sympathy from parents; and, since Fleet Street leader writers tend to have teenage children, a state of violent leaders on teachers' dereliction of duty can be expected in the popular press.

A dignified withdrawal from out-of-school activities is happening already, but to go beyond that, and picket the school to prevent anything whatsoever happening after 4pm, will, I suspect, attract less sympathy.

Stepping gingerly

I see that the Islington sixth-form centre teachers have asked Cus Ma-

donald, of Granada Television, not to cross a picket line to keep a longstanding engagement with the students, this

week; and no doubt Dame Judith Hart, due next week, will receive a similar request.

A right to care

One Commons Select Committee alive and kicking is that chaired by Renee Short on health and social services. It has just produced a report on children in care, and once again castigates both the Department of Education and the Department of Health. It also calls for a national policy for the under-fives which could help single-parent mothers both hold down a job and look after their children - as well as cutting down on those taken into care.

Nearly 10 years ago, I was involved in similar attempts to find a policy, but the talks came to little amid arguments about the respective merits of nursery education, playgroups and day care. Since then, in two London boroughs (Lambeth and Hackney) over a third of children in school now come from one-parent families. In many others it's well over 20 per cent.

Yet Britain, alone in Western Europe, still officially clings to the "mother-infant bonding" theory and creates day care as an emergency service for the families. So those parents who can't afford it often have to use unsatisfactory childminders, or even have their children taken away because they "can't cope".

One of the most impressive pieces of evidence presented to the committee came from Equality for Children (01-960 3833) - a conglomerate of national organizations pressing for day care to be provided as of right. If the government purport to believe in the family, they should read their evidence and get



Scholarly style

My personal interest in schools has now been translated into a grandfathership one. I am pleased that my "rising five" grandson has got a place in an outer London primary school for September, but horrified at the antediluvian instructions as to his uniform. Grey shorts, grey socks, black shoes, red jumper - all to be purchased at some monopoly supplier. And a compulsory cap, would you believe it?

I had fondly thought all that "Just William" gear was on its way out - at any rate in infant schools. But it seems he will now have to wait until he's 18 before he can dress comfortably again.

Rae's recovery

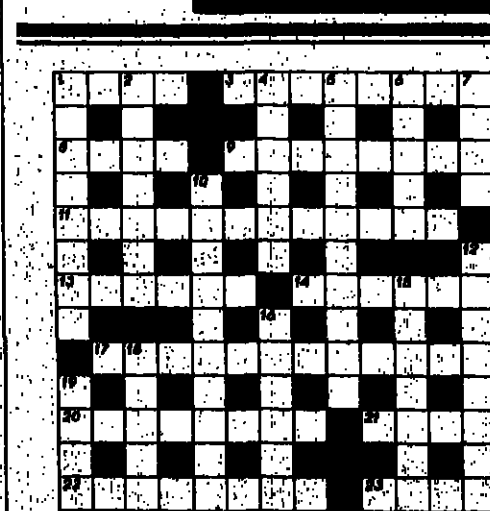
I was pleased to see Dr John Rae, the Headmaster of Westminster School, admitting to British bankers (TES, April 6) that Britain's economic decline over the past century has been the fault of the public schools. Westminster's contribution to recovery is to be a new criterion-referenced course in entrepreneurial studies, in which Keith is taking a close interest. The mind boggles.

I once had an office opposite the school and would observe with some admiration the languid, begommed young gentlemen relaxing at their studies in the afternoon sun on the grass in Deans Yard beneath the beech trees. It was a daily reminder of the essential meaning of "school", derived as it is from the Greek word for "idleness".

Now they're all to be sent off in pin stripe suits for "work experience" in the City and receive certificates according to how much money they make. I suppose it may assist our economic recovery, but I somehow doubt it.

Christopher Price

No 151 CROSSWORD by Rufus



- Across
- 1 Anticipation of flight to the East (4)
 - 2 Piled back through complexity in the red (8)
 - 3 It is found growing next to a trunk (4)
 - 4 The new director has yet to be paid (8)
 - 5 High living is apparently not for their inhabitants (2,9)
 - 6 Tied a form of abuse (6)

- Down
- 1 It keeps food warm when transferring to the top (3,5)
 - 2 The port was pulled after the hullabaloo (4,5)
 - 3 Short-service conscript don't (6)
 - 4 Type of agent with no surname? (10)
 - 5 It was in the chamber interest (3)
 - 6 Repair that's right, but wrong outside (7,5)
 - 7 Craftsmen do it to old yachts (10)
 - 8 Given, and shouldn't be paid back (8)
 - 9 He has a rock-eyed view on early clay (7)
 - 10 Pick a hundred seeds with a hole to (10)
 - 11 Send an ear to the moon or poetry (5)
 - 12 It is impossible to meet with these services (4)

© TIMES NEWSPAPERS LIMITED, 1984. Published by Times Newspapers Limited, 1, P.O. Box 7, South Quay, London EC4A 3DF. Printed by Times Newspapers Limited, 1, P.O. Box 7, South Quay, London EC4A 3DF. Typeset by Computer Graphics Ltd, 44, Compston Street, London WC1N 3AF. Printed by Times Newspapers Limited, 1, P.O. Box 7, South Quay, London EC4A 3DF.

THIS WEEK

- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6
- 7
- 8
- 9
- 10
- 11
- 12
- 13
- 14
- 15
- 16
- 17
- 18
- 19
- 20
- 21
- 22
- 23
- 24
- 25
- 26
- 27
- 28
- 29
- 30
- 31
- 32
- 33
- 34
- 35
- 36
- 37
- 38
- 39
- 40
- 41
- 42
- 43
- 44
- 45
- 46
- 47
- 48
- 49
- 50
- 51
- 52

Primary alarm

Sarah Bayliss on an alarming survey about primary children.

5

Teachers have been warned to be on their guard after two bad accidents in science lessons.

7

Scratched

An end to mass school inspections for head teachers?

10

Platform

A V Kelly considers the proposal to bring specialist teaching to primary schools.

11

The school philosophy classes which improve scores on maths and reading.

28

Design or fail

The industrial competitions which treat the best places to study design (picture).

29

Arts/Books

Gerald Haigh on jazz in schools; Geoff For on developments in secondary English teaching; Heather Nall on the York Mystery Plays; Norman Stone on Cambridge University's history; David Martin on the sociology of education; Politics: Biddy Pussmore on proportional representation and Maurice Peston on Labour's dilemma; Economics textbooks.

30-34

Resources/Video/Media

Andrew Rothery on the final stages of the Nuffield Mathematics Project 5-11; reviews of videos on nuclear energy, computers, health and the YTS; Francesca Greenoak on the latest Bellamy series '37-40'.

35-40

EXTRA

Home Economics: Philosophy for problem-solving nutrition teaching.

51-60



Hadow (left) and Plowden - articulated the ideology of much existing primary practice.

A V Kelly questions the 'logic' behind the argument that primary schools should become more like their secondary neighbours by placing additional emphasis on specialist subject teaching.

The danger of tampering

There was a time when one could inject a sense of fun, and one much-needed, into an education lecture or seminar by quoting Mark Twain's advice, "Don't let your son's schooling interfere with his education". Sadly, this is no longer a laughing matter, and even more sadly, it seems it is fast becoming a distant few can understand.

For recent developments in the secondary curriculum - not least the seizure of responsibility for large sections of it by the Department of Industry, and current proposals for changes in the curriculum of primary schools, notably that stress on specialist subject teaching expressed in the recent White Paper on teacher education and reiterated by Mr Eric Bolton at the recent National Association for Primary Education conference - are having the effect not only of blurring this important distinction but possibly of deleting the educational dimension of schooling altogether.

Confucius once said, "If you have two pennies to spend, you should spend a penny on bread and a penny on a flower to make it worthwhile". Recent invaders of the sacred garden have trampled on many of the flowers, and the emphasis is now on bread - in every sense of the term.

Two general concerns must first be expressed about the suggested reorganization of primary schools proposed in Mr Bolton's speech, which was in many ways little more than a summary of many earlier DES pronouncements. The first of these is that the proposed changes represent a tampering with a part of the English school system which has long been regarded as being especially worthy of admiration. The recent HMI survey of primary schools was a far more encouraging document than that which described the parallel survey of secondary schools, so that the proposal that we should proceed to make the former more like the latter seems to defy all logic.

Secondly, the ideological position from which these changes are being pressed upon us has yet to be articulated - one suspects because the advocates of these changes do not see their views in this light - so that neither justifications nor reasons of any fundamental kind have been offered for the changes proposed. Both of these concerns suggest a strong case for demanding a more clearly argued explanation of the major changes which are now being urged.

For these changes in a number of important ways are in direct conflict

with the ideology of much existing practice in primary schools, and that ideology has been clearly articulated for some time. It is now over 50 years since it was first expressed by the Hadow committee and almost 20 years since it was reaffirmed by Plowden. Nor must we forget how effectively it has been expressed in practice by many local authorities such as Sir Alec Clegg. And a first principle of that ideology is that educational planning must begin from a consideration of the pupil who is to be educated and not of the subject-matter to be transmitted.

The role of subject-content in the educational process is an important one, but it is highly complex. Unfortunately, its complexities are seldom appreciated by those who too readily make glib statements about the curriculum. To see it as the first, or even the only, consideration in curriculum planning is to adopt an over-simple view both of the curriculum and of education. And to see schools as centrally concerned merely with the transmission of certain bodies of subject-matter is to set out on the road to that "inert knowledge" which Alfred North Whitehead warned us of as long ago as 1932, knowledge which is inert because it performs no function or purpose in relation to the educational development of the learner. "The merely well-informed man," said Whitehead, "is the most useless bore on God's earth."

If we are generally concerned that our schools should be offering their pupils truly educational experiences, then decisions about the content of our curriculum must be seen as secondary, since they must be made in the light of the role of the curriculum in the development of the pupil. The concern must be to help pupils in their learning through subjects rather than merely of subjects.

For this reason, decisions about the subject-content of our curriculum cannot be taken in isolation from decisions about the educational principles upon which that curriculum is predicated, so that such decisions cannot be taken from outside the learning situation, and to suggest, as Joan Dean did last year, that decisions about content should be taken out of teachers' hands is to enable them to concentrate their attention on how to teach, is to misconceive completely not only the nature of curriculum but also that of the educational process.

It is an appreciation of this which constitutes the essential feature, and

the essential value, of the view of education propounded by Hadow and Plowden, which claims, in the often (but never too often) quoted words of the former, "that the curriculum is to be thought of in terms of activity and experience rather than of knowledge to be acquired and facts to be stored". And, although recent evidence has suggested that this approach to the curriculum, at least in its pure form, is not as widespread as many once thought - hardly surprising in view of contrary pressures like those currently being exerted - much of its essence is to be found in the thinking of many, and perhaps most, teachers in primary schools.

It is here, then, that a major difference, indeed an incompatibility, emerges between the dominant philosophies of primary and secondary schools and we should not underestimate its importance. For whereas the latter have traditionally begun their curriculum planning by drawing



The concern must be to help pupils in their learning through subjects rather than merely of subjects.

up lists of subjects and subject syllabuses, the former - albeit sometimes in a muddled manner, for lack of a clear rationale and of real public support - have always made a genuine effort to begin that planning from a consideration of the development of the pupils, so that while the importance of subject-matter has not been forgotten, it has been seen in a different context and at a different level of priority.

Nowhere has this difference been so apparent nor its significance so marked as in that recent failure of secondary schools in five selected local authorities areas to implement what was called the "entitlement" curriculum. For in en-

deavouring to provide all pupils with a balanced educational diet, consisting of a broad range of experiences in the eight areas delineated by the "eight objectives" of Curriculum 11-16, these schools foundered on the inability of their subject specialists to enable their pupils to enjoy appropriate educational experiences through their subjects rather than offering them a truly uneducational (and even anti-educational) experience of the learning of their subjects.

Thus, a major factor in their inability to provide what was intended as a truly comprehensive education was the obsession with subject-content. It is this model of schooling that primary schools, which have long been providing the nearest thing to a comprehensive education the English schools system has produced, are now being urged to adopt.

There are only two positions from which one can argue for a form of curriculum planning which makes the subject-content the supreme concern. The first of these is that rationalist philosophical perspective which makes claims for the innate superiority of certain kinds of few have found tenable in recent times. The second is that instrumental concern that schools should meet the needs of a society by teaching those bodies of knowledge which society is likely to find most useful.

It is always interesting, of course, to hear of people who possess crystal balls which tell them with certainty what bodies of knowledge these are, especially in an age characterized by rapidity of technological change. What is more important, however, is that this kind of argument takes the debate out of the educational arena. For it is an approach that replaces education by some form of instruction or training by some non-educational form of schooling. Again, therefore, it is incumbent on anyone pressing this approach to curriculum planning to come clean on what his or her ideological stance is. Merely to assert the claim is not enough.

A second and related feature of the development of education in the primary school which is the subject of current proposals for change is the practice of attempting to view and plan the curriculum as a whole, as a totality, a practice which is reflected in and is promoted by the device of "class-teaching". Again, it would seem odd to urge primary schools away from this practice towards the secondary school model of specialist teaching in all or most curriculum areas. It is almost certainly true that specialist teaching can be shown to lead to higher standards, and greater competence, but everything depends, as always, on how the elusive notion of "standards" is defined, and, crucially in this context, whether it is defined in terms of the acquisition of knowledge/content or of educational advances made. For the former is what shows up on performance tests, the latter are much more difficult to evaluate and assess, and it is the latter that is of educational importance.

A V Kelly is Deputy of the Education Unit, Cambridge University.



Pupils' social skills found lacking

by Sarah Bayliss

standards of behaviour, discipline and training among children starting at school have dropped significantly over the past five years, according to a survey of primary teachers.

The survey, conducted by the Association of Teachers and Lecturers, also shows a decline in language skills and concentration among five-year-olds, in the opinion of teachers.

Findings, based on replies from schools to more than 20 questions, will be written up and will be sent next month to Sir Keith Joseph, Education Secretary, and to the Select Committee Inquiry into primary education.

The final report from AMMA's committee on primary and secondary education will include advice from schools which have had some success with reception classes. Stronger links with parents and the provision of parent rooms in schools, more preparation for parenthood classes in sec-

ondary schools and more television programmes on early childhood and parental influence, are among recommendations.

The report was prompted by a local survey of 200 primary schools in Humberside. Mrs Heather Ryan, a primary teacher in Scunthorpe said, "Some of us felt that children were coming to school less well prepared to begin the learning process than they should be and that they had been in the past."

On oral skills Mrs Ryan said many teachers were concerned that some children seemed unable to speak in sentences and replied to questions with only one or two words. "We do feel that parents are not talking to their children as much as they used to and that they just sit them in front of the television or video game and leave them to it."

Overall, the national survey found a minority of children - 20 to 30 per cent - with difficulties, compared with half that number five years ago. "But it is a significant minority, and we need help before it becomes the majority," said

Mrs Ryan who is a member of AMMA's national committee.

The main survey shows that more children than previously are unable to dress and feed themselves properly and have bad manners. Teachers reported more examples of fighting between pupils, defiance of staff, temper tantrums, destructiveness and obscene language.

Mr Mark Stedman, a senior assistant secretary at the AMMA who is coordinating the national survey and report, this week visited one school in Avon where children with discipline problems and lacking in social training had gone up from 20 per cent, to 60 per cent, compared with five years ago.

"Even allowing for the fact these are subjective judgments, the fact that teachers perceive problems to have increased in this way shows how serious it is," he said.

At the same school in Avon, staff reported that the nursery department had seen a marked increase in disturbed and erratic behaviour among

three to four-year-olds, such as withdrawal, clowning and "sly destructiveness".

In an effort to tackle the problems, staff had set up a parents' room and welcomed parents into the school at any time. They had also agreed clear standards on behaviour and achievement and a consistent approach towards the children.

In their reply, the Avon teachers stressed that their children's parents had more worries than five years ago, including a 30 per cent unemployment rate on their housing estate.

"We are not seeking to blame the parents for everything, by any means," said Mr Stedman. "We want to work with them. But we are also stressing that to maintain standards is getting more and more difficult and tiring for teachers."

Given the strength of the findings, the AMMA may commission a professional research team to pursue the study. A national conference in the autumn is also in prospect.



the visit: More than 5,000 children showed up last week at the Royal Albert Hall on the South Bank for one of the biggest playdays for the under-fives

Schools urged to help 'latchkey' children

national conspiracy exists to ignore the needs of children during holidays at the end of the school day, say the authors of a new report.

The report, by the National Children's Bureau, says that the voluntary sector is being squeezed by local authority spending cuts, and the abolition of the Greater London Council would take another £3m from voluntary groups, she warned.

Ms Ruth Gee, deputy Labour leader of the Inner London Education Authority, echoed Ms Harman's concern

cent. The variation between councils was also shameful and a Labour Government would guarantee minimum numbers of places at least.

The voluntary sector tried to fill the gap between supply and demand but it was being squeezed by local authority spending cuts, and the abolition of the Greater London Council would take another £3m from voluntary groups, she warned.

Ms Ruth Gee, deputy Labour leader of the Inner London Education Authority, echoed Ms Harman's concern

work. One final point must also be noted. It is a strange phenomenon that the well worth pondering on, that in every stress it has placed on the recent relevant classroom experience of those who have the responsibility for educating teachers, no qualification is required of them to take it upon themselves to tell the teachers how to do their job.

Again, the logic escapes who then most criticisms of primary school have always been offered from outside, seldom from the inside, those who have been most in touch with the schools. It is no doubt that it was prompted by the Hadow committee years ago to say, "The primary school has its own canons of excellence, criteria of success, it must have courage to stand by them."

A V Kelly is Deputy of the Education Unit, Cambridge University.



that London had ever seen. Activities ranged from pirate boat trips to bouncing on inflatables, and entertainers gave shows every quarter of an hour.

Nursery hours extended

A nursery school in inner London is to remain open for 48 weeks a year, and almost 10 hours a day to meet the needs of working parents. It is the first example of its kind in the capital.

The extended day at North Islington Nursery School, which has 60 full-time places for three to five-year-olds, is a pilot scheme funded by the Inner London Education Authority. It has agreed to spend an extra £12,000 on the nursery this year and £37,000 in a full year.

under-fives in the borough of Islington. "They wanted to see a more comprehensive nursery school provision to help parents in the area, many of whom are single-parent families," said Mr Bob Crossman, vice-chair of the ILEA's equal opportunities sub-committee.

Initially, the school will open to children from 8.30am until 5pm every weekday with some flexibility at the end of the day. It will remain open all year round except for a week at Easter and Christmas and two weeks in the summer.

and stressed that after-school care schemes were a priority which she hoped would get more resources.

Ideally, she wanted all primary children with working parents to be offered a place from 3.30pm to 6pm every afternoon for every weekday during the holidays.

She had two children aged five and seven, and, like most women, depended on a friend to pick them up from school when she was working.

Ms Gee said ILEA had made considerable advances in child care poli-

cies, including a doubling of part-time and full-time places in nurseries over the past six years.

The quality of education had also gone up following a new emphasis on in-service training and the recruitment of trained, rather than untrained, nursery assistants.

Thirty teachers a year now took "conversion courses" to retrain in early childhood education and become nursery teachers. A national pilot scheme of in-service training was being run for nursery assistants involving one day a week for two years.

In addition, the number of London colleges running the nursery training courses - NNEB - had gone up from four to five and the ILEA was the only area which sponsored students - 120 a year - on NNEB courses.

"Our principal aim is to provide nursery education for all those parents who want it; provision which is well-resourced, flexible and accessible. These aims were embodied ideally by a nursery centre providing education and care from 8am-6pm throughout the year."

Ms Gee and speakers who followed her emphasized the need for co-ordinated policies for under-fives. "The greatest distinction between the DES and the DfES causes us nothing but difficulty," she said.

Obtain details from: SPECIAL PROGRAMMES, CENTRAL BUREAU FOR EDUCATIONAL VISITS & EXCHANGES, SEYMOUR MEWS HOUSE, SEYMOUR MEWS, LONDON W1H 9PE. Tel 01-488 5101



Enquiries are invited from teachers with an interest in effecting the exchange of a party of ten pupils and one teacher with a high school in the United States for four weeks. It is envisaged that accommodation will be provided by host families and that the participating schools will provide a varied programme in and out of school.

Obtain details from: SPECIAL PROGRAMMES, CENTRAL BUREAU FOR EDUCATIONAL VISITS & EXCHANGES, SEYMOUR MEWS HOUSE, SEYMOUR MEWS, LONDON W1H 9PE. Tel 01-488 5101

EUROPEAN SCHOOL TOURS?

KEEP LOOKING..

Vertical text on the left margin, possibly a page number or reference.

NEWS

Not all Church schools pray every day, survey shows

by Bert Lodge

Some Gloucestershire county primary schools follow the syllabus of religious education more strictly than do their Church-backed counterparts, a survey has shown.

A report of the survey published today by the Culham College Institute, shows that even among Church schools, fewer than half comply with the 1944 Act by having a full religious assembly each day. In only 40 per cent of Church schools is the assembly described as explicitly Christian and this falls to 22 per cent in county schools.

Only about one-third of county schools feel they give close adherence to the agreed syllabus of religious education. About half of Church of England controlled and aided schools stick to their appropriate syllabus as do three-quarters of the Roman Catholic schools.

Despite the resolution passed by the National Association of Head Teachers last month calling for the law on daily collective acts of worship to be relaxed, only four heads said they would like to see religious education and assembly removed completely from the school.

While most county and Anglican schools believe more resources would improve their religious education, few schools use the diocesan resource centre in the city of Gloucester. Last year it was used by 12 per cent of county schools, 13 per cent of Church of England controlled schools, 20 per cent of C of E aided schools.

None of the nine Roman Catholic schools used the centre. "The Roman Catholic schools tend to feel that they are already adequately resourced."

The research, directed by the Rev Dr Leslie Francis, is part of a study on how the partnership between Church and state is working 40 years after it was enshrined in the 1944 Act. Taking part were 144 county schools, 113 C of E aided or controlled, 9 Roman Catholic and one other voluntary school.

The study concentrated on fourth-year pupils. They were found to have less than an hour a week of RE in 73 per cent of county schools but this figure rose to 85 per cent among C of E controlled schools. In one in three of these, less than half an hour a week is given to RE. In aided C of E schools, only 42 per cent spent less than an hour a week on RE. All RC schools spent more than an hour.

The idea envisaged by the 1944 Act

that the whole school would meet for an assembly every day currently happens in only a quarter of county schools, one-third of Anglican controlled schools, one-half of Anglican aided schools and none of the Catholic schools.

While all the RC schools avow the purpose of their assembly to be explicitly Christian, fewer than half of the Anglican schools feel that it is still appropriate for them to make the majority of their assemblies explicitly Christian in character.

Heads were asked what changes they would make in their current practice if the 1944 Act's requirements for RE and assemblies were abolished. None of the RCs would make any change and 98 per cent of aided and 90 per cent of controlled and county schools said they would carry on as before.

While singing hymns and saying prayers remain a central activity in school worship, fewer than half of county school children say the Lord's Prayer at least twice a week. The traditional wording is used in all but 7 per cent of county, 4 per cent of controlled and 17 per cent of aided schools. All Catholic schools use the old form.

Except in Catholic schools, Bible reading aloud is no longer a common practice. "Only one in ten county schools and one in five C of E aided schools exposes its pupils to the Bible at least twice a week in assemblies."

Most commonly used versions of the Bible are the New English Bible and the Good News Bible, although the translation most in stock in schools is the Authorized Version, despite its being used in only a quarter of schools. "It seems that changes in stock have not kept pace with changes in use."

Contact with local churches is well established even in county schools where one-half have held a school service in church. Catholic schools have very close contact with their parishes with RE in three-quarters of them, and take assembly from time to time in half of them.

Assessing the partnership, 1944-1984. A study of religious education, assemblies and church schools in Gloucestershire. By Leslie Francis, The Culham College Institute, The Mathematics, 60 East Saint Helen St., Abingdon, Oxon. £1.50.

No island of practice

Schools could not be expected to be an island of religious commitment in a sea of secular indifference, school heads and college principals were told on Wednesday.

Speaking at a conference in London to mark the fortieth anniversary of the 1944 Education Act, Dr Michael Hinton, head of Broadstone School in Weston-super-Mare, said schools lacked resources for religious education in two senses. Not only was there a serious shortage of properly trained RE teachers but, at least in maintained schools and often in those claiming a Christian foundation, the secularism of society was reflected in the attitudes of staff.

But he said the opportunities were as great as the difficulties and he welcomed particularly the "liberation of assembly". While some still thought only of "a group of bores and uncomprehending children required to engage in traditional religious practices which intersect with nothing in their personal experience and assume in them a commitment they have never considered giving" many had learned that the intentions of the 1944 Act were better served by a gathering of the school community to share and enjoy its highest experiences of value.

Dr Linton also praised the new agreed syllabuses, such as those in Hampshire and Avon, and the general move away from comfortable elitism to a concern for the needs of all children.



Sir Keith Joseph, Minister of Education, approved reorganization.

London RE to cover six faiths

Religious education specialists in Inner London schools will teach at least six major world religions when the new agreed syllabus comes into operation next year. It will go before the Inner London Education Authority for acceptance next month.

Buddhism, Christianity, Hinduism, Islam, Judaism and Sikhism are prescribed.

"They all reward study," says the syllabus which then adds, in the only concession to the tradition of Christian RE: "Christianity will feature clearly in the scheme of work by virtue of its influence on British culture and tradition."

Even this was objected to by a Muslim dissenter at a press conference called this week to launch the new syllabus.

Simultaneously with the publication of the document the Muslim Educational Trust called for changes in the 1944 Act. A statement signed by Mr Azizur Rahman, trust member and Muslim representative on the conference which drew up the new syllabus, condemned the provision of the Act as "utterly inadequate to meet the religious education needs of the Muslim community and other minority faiths."

The Muslim Educational Trust calls for amendments to the Act which will ensure the Islamic section of the syllabus is taught only by a practising Muslim teacher and not by any other, teacher of a different faith or none.

Mr Ralph Gower, ILEA staff inspector for RE, said he welcomed the idea so long as it was understood that the teacher would teach the whole of the agreed syllabus.

Another body, the National Muslim Education Council, last month called for a syllabus for primary schools which would limit children to being taught only the religion of their parents and only by a practising member of the faith.

IN BRIEF

Halal meals inquiry

Roche education committee investigate the demand for halal meals for the town's Muslims.

The Labour leader, Mr Moore, has asked education officials to find out the number of schools or more Muslims on roll, who are offering them halal meat.

Two schools already have a halal slaughterhouse on the premises and the committee will also point out the implications.



Professor Terence Burke, (above) has been appointed to the Polytechnic of Central London.

New head

Mr James Sabben-Chai, headmaster at Winchester College, has been appointed to the post at the Polytechnic of Central London.

Peace move

Manchester schools will develop peace education, but integrated into other subjects, according to the new syllabus, according to Mr John Hainsworth, chief education officer, who said that his party opposed the school (72 people) the figure was 76 per cent.

The parents are angry that the school did not even consider the fact of its two grammar schools and deciding what action to take in the light of falling rolls. Five of the six councillors considered it and it finally opted for The School, the only non-selective school in the northern part of the borough, and only four years old.

Meanwhile the two Tiffin grammar schools are to be the subject of modernization costing an estimated £2m to £3m. The closure decision was only made by the education committee on 10 June, after some Tory councillors rebelled. But the scheme was approved by the full council and has been submitted to Sir Keith Joseph, the Education Secretary.

Alternative proposals to reintroduce 11-plus selection in the northern area of north Kent would damage the educational progress of most children, Labour opposition councillors have charged.

A row has broken out over the ruling Conservative group's plans to meet the issue by adopting the existing syllabus, by transferring "guided" parental choice to a selective system.

The ruling Conservatives have insisted on consultation on the issue.

Parents in the London borough of Havering have launched the second of their campaign to stop the school and close two comprehensive schools as well.

They lost the first battle when the council was required by the Tory group to be determined to carry on with the school and close two comprehensive schools as well.

But he agreed with Mr Mistry for the council that his school should be closed.

Mr Mistry said a Manchester trial tribunal "Handling" the case was not satisfied with the decision.

But he agreed with Mr Mistry for the council that his school should be closed.

Pupils burnt in science accidents

by Nick Wood

Teachers have been warned to be on guard when using a popular make model steam engine after two accidents in schools which left pupils badly burnt and scarred.

The warning comes from the Association for Science Education, which found out the number of schools or more Muslims on roll, who are offering them halal meat.

Two schools already have a halal slaughterhouse on the premises and the committee will also point out the implications.

The fuel ignited causing a flash fire. In both cases a pupil sitting about a foot away from the demonstration was severely burnt, skin being necessary on both occasions.

The accidents, which happened a few weeks of each other this year, are believed to be the first of their type involving the engine being widely sold as a toy and is used to demonstrate the principles of energy conversion.

At Loxford, Kathleen Doyle, aged 11, received severe burns to her neck and left hand when the fuel exploded. At Pimlico, where Dr Peter Burrows, chairman of the ASE laboratory safety subcommittee, is head of science, a boy was badly burnt on the upper part of his body when his anorak caught fire.

Both engines involved in the accident carried the Mamod trademark and were made by Malins Engineers, a company that ceased trading in 1980. Mamod engines are now made by Mamod Ltd of Ascot in Berkshire.

Mr David Evans, the managing director, said that Malins had stopped selling engines for use with methylated spirits in 1977 for safety reasons. He was surprised to hear that schools were still using engines fuelled by methylated spirits.

"They must have been very old engines," he said. "We only sell engines that use solid fuel, and on all our instructions it says only solid fuel". He said that any school using an old engine with a methylated spirits burner should replace it with a modern one using solid fuel and costing about £35. Alternatively, it should contact Mamod and buy a replacement solid fuel burner.

"We have taken as many steps as we can to make these engines safe", he said. Dr Burrows said: "I am sure that if you used a solid fuel this sort of incident could not happen."

The accidents underlined the fact that methylated spirit was highly inflammable and should be used in schools with the greatest care, he added.

Mr Dick Orton, a member of the laboratory safety subcommittee, said that the ASE intended to approach the manufacturers soon to discuss what could be done to avoid a repetition of the tragedies.

But, considering that Mamod had already gone over to solid fuel burners, there was not a great deal they could do.

Mr Orton emphasized the good safety record of the engines. "These steam engines have been used in schools for more than 20 years and accident have been very, very rare."

"The important thing is that all the people using them should be aware of how to do it properly."

"If the manufacturer's instructions are followed, even with methylated spirit there is only a very small hazard."

"The problem occurs when a burner in use is refilled. This is one of the things the manufacturers advise against. People should make sure the flame has gone out, and if the burner is still hot it should be allowed to cool before it is refilled."

Mr George Birtles, deputy director of education for Redbridge, said that after an internal inquiry into the Loxford accident, schools in the borough had been issued with new safety guidance on the use of the engines.

Referring to the Pimlico incident, a spokesman for the Inner London Education Authority said: "The matter is in the hands of the GLC legal branch who are considering the legal implications."

Referring to the Pimlico incident, a spokesman for the Inner London Education Authority said: "The matter is in the hands of the GLC legal branch who are considering the legal implications."

Referring to the Pimlico incident, a spokesman for the Inner London Education Authority said: "The matter is in the hands of the GLC legal branch who are considering the legal implications."

Referring to the Pimlico incident, a spokesman for the Inner London Education Authority said: "The matter is in the hands of the GLC legal branch who are considering the legal implications."

Referring to the Pimlico incident, a spokesman for the Inner London Education Authority said: "The matter is in the hands of the GLC legal branch who are considering the legal implications."

NEWS

Head faces disciplinary action for second time

Disciplinary proceedings have been instigated by Bradford education authority against Mr Ray Honeyford, head of Drummond middle school, for the second time in six months.

Mr Honeyford was cleared last time after he wrote an article in the right-wing *Salisbury Review* criticizing multicultural education.

This time the authority is objecting to an article in *The Times* on social work policy and another in the *Yorkshire Post* in which he replied to attacks made on him as a headteacher.

Ironically, the summons arrived on the same day as a statement from his board of governors giving him full support. Mr Honeyford is confident that the National Association of Head Teachers will give him total backing as it did last time.

Last Monday some of his pupils stayed away from school in support of a protest by a parents' group to get him sacked.

11-plus plans come under parental fire

Biddy Passmore and Mike Durham

Parents in the London borough of Havering, the last fully selective education authority in England, have expressed overwhelming opposition to the council's determination to keep the 11-plus.

A poll of local parents conducted through the newspaper *The Kingston Times*, found that 78 per cent of the school (72 people) the figure was 76 per cent.

The parents are angry that the school did not even consider the fact of its two grammar schools and deciding what action to take in the light of falling rolls. Five of the six councillors considered it and it finally opted for The School, the only non-selective school in the northern part of the borough, and only four years old.

Meanwhile the two Tiffin grammar schools are to be the subject of modernization costing an estimated £2m to £3m. The closure decision was only made by the education committee on 10 June, after some Tory councillors rebelled. But the scheme was approved by the full council and has been submitted to Sir Keith Joseph, the Education Secretary.

Alternative proposals to reintroduce 11-plus selection in the northern area of north Kent would damage the educational progress of most children, Labour opposition councillors have charged.

A row has broken out over the ruling Conservative group's plans to meet the issue by adopting the existing syllabus, by transferring "guided" parental choice to a selective system.

The ruling Conservatives have insisted on consultation on the issue.

Parents in the London borough of Havering have launched the second of their campaign to stop the school and close two comprehensive schools as well.

They lost the first battle when the council was required by the Tory group to be determined to carry on with the school and close two comprehensive schools as well.

But he agreed with Mr Mistry for the council that his school should be closed.

Mr Mistry said a Manchester trial tribunal "Handling" the case was not satisfied with the decision.

But he agreed with Mr Mistry for the council that his school should be closed.

Mr Mistry said a Manchester trial tribunal "Handling" the case was not satisfied with the decision.

But he agreed with Mr Mistry for the council that his school should be closed.

Mr Mistry said a Manchester trial tribunal "Handling" the case was not satisfied with the decision.

But he agreed with Mr Mistry for the council that his school should be closed.

Let their imagination take off

in the 1984

SUPPLIES CATALOGUE SUPPLEMENT

from Hestair Hope

Hestair Hope have produced the first ever catalogue supplement. As part of the on-going policy to keep teachers fully informed of new products and services available Hestair Hope have produced a 16 page 'Update'.

Not wanting teachers to miss out on new educational aids Hestair Hope have brought together a selection of the best on the market in one full colour brochure.

The products include Conle painting Pencils, Poppy Disk Pens and Playalphas, items right across the range of education, from infant classroom furniture to high technology computer graphic reproduction.

As an added bonus prices are fixed until 31st December 1984 and carriage is free on all orders for delivery within the UK.

Update contains over 40 brand new products which we have discovered since the production of our main catalogue in 1982.

KEEP "UP-TO-DATE" WITH HESTAIR HOPE. For your free copy of 'Update' please write to: The Marketing Department, Hestair Hope Limited, St. Philip's Drive, Royton, Oldham, OL2 6AG.

Name _____ Address _____ Tel No. _____

Hestair Hope
Britain's leading Educational Suppliers

Hestair Hope Limited, telephone: 061-552-1411

THE COLLEGE OF PRECEPTORS

Incorporated by Royal Charter 28th March 1949

Invites applications from those engaged in education for

TWO NEW CLASSES OF MEMBERSHIP

Member (MCOLIP) to recognize good professional practice in a tangible way. Ordinary Fellow (FCOLIP) the senior Class of College Membership reserved for those who have made an outstanding contribution to education.

The College of Preceptors is an Examining Body and a Teachers' Society which has Members throughout the world.

For a copy of the Membership Guide, please contact:

Chief Administrative Officer
The College of Preceptors
7 Ridgmont Street
London W1G 7AE
Tel 01-554 9796

NUT rejects probation

by Richard Garner

Government plans to introduce probationary contracts for newly appointed headteachers are rejected today as "unworkable" by the National Union of Teachers.

In its response to the Department of Education and Science's consultative document, "A probationary period for newly appointed headteachers", published today, the NUT says the two-year probationary period proposed is "unworkable, demoralizing and unworkable."

The union says Sir Keith Joseph, the Education Secretary, is taking a negative stance on the question of headteacher performance and adds that newly appointed headteachers have proved their professional competence by opportunities to display leadership gained throughout their career.

The NUT says it welcomes the plan to deter poor appointments from being made and to ensure that headteachers are on a probationary period.

Dissection: sensitivity urged

by Nick Wood

Heads of science should give "sympathetic" consideration to the feelings of teachers and pupils who do not want to undertake or watch dissections, according to a new policy statement on the controversial technique.

At the same time, children should be warned that a refusal to cut up dead animals is likely to lose them marks on a compulsory part of the exam and could make it difficult for them to become doctors and vets.

Schools that are wary of dissection should enter their candidates for exams that do not insist on it.

The statement, published in the current issue of *Education in Science*, represents the joint views of the Association for Science Education, the Institute of Biology and the University Federation for Animal Welfare.

"It says there are sound biological and educational grounds for children to undertake dissections," says the statement.

ments, for including the technique in their lessons. They should be prepared to discuss these with their pupils and members of the public.

But it also cautions against the indiscriminate use of animals for dissection. Those destined for dissection should be obtained for that purpose alone and creatures kept as classroom pets should not be killed for teaching purposes. Teachers should ensure they have good reason for including dissection in their lessons.

Before 16 children should not normally carry out dissection themselves. A fully sufficient, the statement says, "Animal" aid plans kept in schools should be maintained in the peak of condition.

"Healthy stock is a reflection of the care and concern for living organisms which is a central theme of biological education," it says.

Living stock should be kept in good condition and should be kept in good condition.

Living stock should be kept in good condition and should be kept in good condition.

Nurse says looking for lice wastes time. Mike Durham reports

Search for nits is not up to scratch

School nurses are being urged to wash their hands of the traditional mass nit inspection - in which whole classes or schools are subjected to a search for the dreaded head louse.

But far from being an admission of defeat, the move heralds a new offensive against the foe, *Pediculus humanus capitis*, according to a leading expert on the life cycle of the louse.

The nurses are being encouraged to lose their "Nitty Nora" image and concentrate on educating parents, children, teachers and headteachers to carry out their own nit inspection.

In most areas, the discovery of nits or lice in a single child's hair at school is usually followed by the descent of a team of nurses, with a mission to examine the head of every child in the building.

But the mass inspection is increasingly seen as mistaken. It is believed to be a waste of resources,



inspired by headteachers needlessly appalled at the prospect of infestation of vermin.

Hammersmith and Fulham health authority has recently dropped mass head inspection. Its senior school nurse, Mrs Stella Roe, said: "There is a growing trend now in the school health service to stop teachers being hysterical about nits."

"One child would come into school with head lice. The headteacher would expect the nurse to check the head of every other pupil, but we would only find one or two others carrying lice."

"It was a waste of nurses' valuable time, and you just ended up with a hysterical school, hysterical teachers

and hysterical parents, and a great emotional upset when there need never have been one."

"We are not stopping treatment - only mass inspections," said Mrs Roe. "Instead we are telling parents to do their bit. They should be looking at their child's head once a week."

"We are giving them advice on what to look for and what to do about it. Did you know that combing your hair breaks a louse's legs - and a louse with broken legs can't lay eggs?"

Mr John Maunders, an expert in lice from the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, backs the initiative. He said: "The school head inspection is a remarkably ineffective

method of finding lice. Research has shown that only about half the cases in schools are ever found this way."

One problem is that nurses do not have time for a proper inspection because of the complex life cycle of the louse, they often treat the infection at the wrong stage.

"You have to be pretty highly trained to find the difference between a live egg, a hatched egg and a dead egg - and it's not something you can easily do in 30 seconds in the classroom," he said.

"It would be better to educate older children, parents and teachers about lice, and to bring in the school nurse or clinic on individual cases."

'Integration myth' dispelled

by Diane Spencer

Integration of handicapped children into ordinary schools has been taking place despite the Education Act. It was claimed that Mr Will Swann, a lecturer at the Open University, close examination of the Department of Education and Science between 1978 and 1982 - available - repudiated the integration.

"Unless there has been a shift in practice since 1982, the Education Act duty to integrate have to work against a tide of opposition for many children. Progress might begin by abandoning the idea that integration is the only solution."

Mr Swann found that the children aged five to 15 in schools fell by 4.5 per cent. The whole school population grew in 5 years by 4.8 per cent. "Looking at these figures, a proportion of children in special schools is growing in size."

This masked some enormous changes in trends for children with different types of handicap, he said. The Children's Legal Centre, until this year children's categories of handicap, he said.

The idea for the journey occurred, he said, by chance. It came when many of the families were planning their trips back home.

The local authority agreed and so the journey was devised to raise the £100 needed to ensure that neither teacher would be out of pocket.

Both teachers learned Punjabi before they left Britain. But once there they realised how easy it was to make the wrong interpretation when understanding just a couple of words in a sentence.

They now say: "Masses of teachers think that the children have understood far more than they do. Most of them need to operate on two levels - giving a simple sentence first and then elaborating on it for those whose grasp of English is better."

The two are also annoyed that so many Asian teachers have qualifica-

Two west London teachers working in a school with mainly Asian pupils have recently visited the Punjab. Julia Hagedorn reports

4,000 miles for a spot of homework

Teachers steering them now towards toy libraries and encourage them to take their children on visits to museums.

Most important, the parents understand that their culture is valued. Now the two teachers are reliving their holiday through the 500 slides and 400 photos they brought back. But these, too, have a purpose. They will be used to illustrate the talks that Sue and Vivienne will be giving to schools, teacher centres, in-service courses and parents.

The idea for the journey occurred, he said, by chance. It came when many of the families were planning their trips back home.

The local authority agreed and so the journey was devised to raise the £100 needed to ensure that neither teacher would be out of pocket.

Both teachers learned Punjabi before they left Britain. But once there they realised how easy it was to make the wrong interpretation when understanding just a couple of words in a sentence.

They now say: "Masses of teachers think that the children have understood far more than they do. Most of them need to operate on two levels - giving a simple sentence first and then elaborating on it for those whose grasp of English is better."

The two are also annoyed that so many Asian teachers have qualifica-

The two are also annoyed that so many Asian teachers have qualifica-

Concern over language materials shortage

by Hilary Wilce

A serious lack of suitable materials for teaching Punjabi to secondary pupils brought up in Britain, was highlighted at a conference of Punjabi teachers last week.

There are plenty of books for small children, and advanced pupils can use the textbooks produced in India. But between these there was "a major gap," said Dr Chris Shackleton of London University's School of Oriental and African Studies.

"The production both of well-planned language courses and of supplementary materials for those over the age of 11, designed for use in British classrooms, must surely be a main priority now if Punjabi is to be properly taught in Britain."

Available examinations were adequate and there were plenty of teachers and pupils. Dr Shackleton pointed out. But he outlined a number of areas where agreement needed to be reached before the teaching of the language could be properly developed. First, was the question of script. He

said: "Are all examinations and teaching materials to be prepared in Gurmukhi, or is an effort to be made to wean Pakistani Punjabi children away from Urdu by the expensive and time-consuming duplicating of everything in the Arabic script as well?"

Dialect was another issue to be resolved. "Is the standard language of Indian Punjab the one to be taught, or should an effort be made to accommodate Doabi or Mitruhi?"

Another key question was to what extent the curriculum should reflect the life of communities in Britain, and to what extent it should be based on details of life in India.

The conference, held at Middlesex Polytechnic's Multicultural Study Centre, in north London, set up a steering committee to arrange a further conference, and to look into setting up a national organization for teachers of Punjabi.

However, participants decided against passing a motion on the current unrest on the Indian sub-continent.



The A-Z of Educational Supplies

A is for Activity

First Toys
Sand and Water
Construction
Adventure Playthings
Road Safety
Tough Bikes
Outdoor Equipment
Special Education

... For Activity Equipment to stretch minds and muscles see the Activity Section in our new 1984 Catalogue.

Please send me a copy of the following E.J. Arnold catalogue sections:

EARLY YEARS (including Activity Equipment)
Mathematics and Science
Computers in Education
Audio Visual
Music
Art, Craft and Graphics
Stationery Sundries and Resources
Sport

Name _____
Position _____
Address _____
Education Authority _____
Return to: E.J. Arnold & Son Ltd., Freeport,
Educational Marketing Department, Parkside Lane, Dawesbury Road,
LEEDS LS11 9YU. Telephone: 0532 772112.
TES 15/8

E J Arnold offers you more

Is advertising bad for children?

The easy answer is yes, some is. But which advertising precisely? And how is a child to know the difference between a 'good' advertisement and a 'bad' one?

To help teach them what to look out for, the Advertising Standards Authority has prepared a project kit for 8-14 year olds.

Through an example it exposes the sort of trick used by an unscrupulous advertiser. It explains the rules and regulations advertising has to conform to, and how 'bad' advertisements are stopped by the ASA. And it encourages children to be aware of how they can be unduly influenced by advertisements.

Each kit contains a wallchart which traces how a 'bad' advertisement was spotted, reported to the ASA, and stopped. In addition are 18 leaflets, which explain the workings of the ASA and the basic rules of legality, decency, honesty and truthfulness.

To obtain yours, write to us at the address below enclosing a cheque for £1.00 to cover postage and packing costs.

The Advertising Standards Authority
If an advertisement is wrong, we're here to put it right.
ASA Ltd., Brook House, 2-16 Torrington Place, London, W1P 9DF

Greeks refuse to reinstate head

by Hilary Wilce

There is to be no reprieve for the British teacher who lost his job as head of a major international school in Athens.

Mr John Kidner had his work permit withdrawn after pupils at the school were allowed to consider the Turkish side of the Cyprus question (TES, June 8).

Mr Kidner, head of the TASIS Hellenic International School, was told by the Greek under-minister of education, Mr Petros Moralis, last week that he would not be able to resume his post.

It was acknowledged that he had had no knowledge of what was happening in the controversial current affairs class on Cyprus, but was technically responsible.

Mr Kidner told *The TES* this week that without a work permit he could not continue working in Greece. He felt "bitter and disillusioned" and was considering court action against Education Ministry officials whom, he claimed, had made slanderous accusations against the school.

The dispute has led to the dismissal of a history teacher concerned and the withdrawal of the work permits of two other members of staff besides the head. The school has also been under

threat of closure, although it has now been lifted.

The row followed the removal of pupils were asked to write an essay on the Turkish side of the Cyprus question because four Turkish pupils were lodged in the school.

But according to political pressure lies behind the campaign against the school, Greek feelings are running high, and there are strong backed moves to set up a medium school for the Greek families returning to the country.

The TASIS Hellenic International School is one of three international schools in Athens, with 400 pupils and 20 teachers.

The school is a member of the European Council of International Schools. Dr Gray Maffey, secretary of the ECIS, said that the school was not an educational institution, but a private club.

Mr Kidner's wife, who is a teaching institute in Athens, said he probably had to leave Greece. The two other teachers would be the two other teachers.

Lords leave ILEA in doubt

by Biddy Passmore

The short-term future of the Inner London Education Authority remains uncertain this week after the Government won a narrow victory in the Lords on the Second Reading of its Bill to abolish next year's elections to the Greater London Council and the metropolitan counties.

If the Bill is passed in its present form, the existing authority - most of whose members are GLC councillors - would be replaced next May by an interim body, composed entirely of borough nominees. Direct elections to the GLC would then take place in 1986.

On Monday an Opposition amendment condemning the proposal for a dangerous precedent was defeated by only 20 votes after hours of

debate, giving the Lords a narrow victory in many years.

But peers of all parties are about the so-called party line. The Government's position is particularly strong in the borough and district councils, the councils until they are replaced in 1986.

They would prefer to see the extension of the council's powers to the whole of the London area.

The Government's proposal for a dangerous precedent was defeated by only 20 votes after hours of



Biddy Passmore assesses new Government figures which confirm that graduate career prospects hinge on what is studied and where

Jobs: a degree of uncertainty for some

A clear hierarchy of degree subjects and institutions emerges from the first-ever Government guide to job prospects for graduates, published on Monday.

The guide, which is based on the experience of graduates in 1982, shows that those who find jobs most easily have specific skills for which there is a demand, such as accounting and engineering.

But the employment record of polytechnics, set up with the explicit purpose of providing vocational training in almost every degree subject. In two key subjects - economics and law - where more than three-quarters of university graduates had found a permanent job six months after graduating, less than 60 per cent of polytechnic graduates had succeeded.

Overall, 77 per cent of all university graduates were looking for a permanent job had found one by the end of the year, compared with 64 per cent of polytechnic graduates.

The Government continuously suggests two reasons for the difference. Polytechnic students tend to have lower A level grades and, in subjects where degree knowledge is less important, employers may look back to A level performance. And traditional employers still may not be fully aware

of the relatively new polytechnics as a source of recruits.

The guide is published jointly by the Department of Education and Science and the Department of Employment and will be distributed free to all secondary schools.

A degree still helps to find a job and usually provides better career prospects, the guide says. Over their lifetime, graduates can expect to earn more, have greater job security and fill jobs with more prestige and independence than others. But, as more and more graduates take jobs formerly filled by people with lower qualifications, these advantages may be decreasing.

Moreover, it warns, a degree may not be the best course for everyone with A levels. Without interest and commitment, it can be "a costly waste of time". For some school-leavers and in some careers, three years at work or a shorter training course could be a better preparation for the future.

The degree subjects most likely to lead to employment in 1982 were similar in both universities and polytechnics: medicine, accounting and engineering in universities, pharmacy, accounting and engineering in polytechnics.

In general, graduates in arts, lan-

guages and social sciences found it harder to get jobs than those in science, technology, engineering and mathematics. The guide stresses that the quality, suitability or shortage of subjects of arts, languages, studies and art or design.

The guide stresses that the quality, suitability or shortage of subjects of arts, languages, studies and art or design.

Young people should be aware when they decide which course to apply for, it says. "For some subjects such as law, medicine, engineering and accountancy, the competition for entry is always strong at any university. But below-average A level grades persist in applying for such subjects, the hope of finding an 'easy' job may well find that they had a place anywhere."

Graduates and Jobs: Some facts for young people considering employment. HMSO price £2.20.

● The steady improvement in graduates' job prospects since the late 1981 and 1982 is continuing.

New graduates and what they did in 1982

University graduates entering employment*

Degree subject	%
Medicine	100
Accounting	95
Electrical engineering (including electronics)	90
Civil engineering	87
Mechanical engineering	86
Education	84
Business studies	84
Maths (and Computer Science)	83
Economics	79
Law	78
Physics	78
Chemical engineering	74
French	74
Geography	68
Chemistry	68
Environmental studies	68
Psychology	68
Sociology	64
Biological sciences	64
English	62
History	61
Arts and Languages combinations	60
Zoology	48
Philosophy	42
All subjects	77

*Includes those in overseas employment.

Polytechnic graduates entering employment*

Degree subject	%
Pharmacy	100
Accounting etc	95
Electrical engineering	90
Medical and Computing	87
Civil engineering	86
Mechanical engineering	84
Business management studies	83
Education	79
Design	78
Chemistry	78
Physics	74
Other language studies	74
Economics	74
Law	68
Biological/Physical Sciences	68
Environmental studies	68
Psychology	68
Sociology	64
Geography	64
Art and design	62
Arts general	61
All subjects	77

*Includes those obtaining employment overseas.

Quite simply, it watches itself. The reason it's so well qualified for the classroom is because it's packed full of safety features.

We have complete control over what goes into our sets, which are carefully designed and manufactured to meet the safety requirements of BS4958, the recommended British Standard Safety Requirements for Classroom TV's.

The same thought goes into our video cassette recorders and video cameras. Our school sets are ideal for use with the latest VHS video equipment, which we also supply.

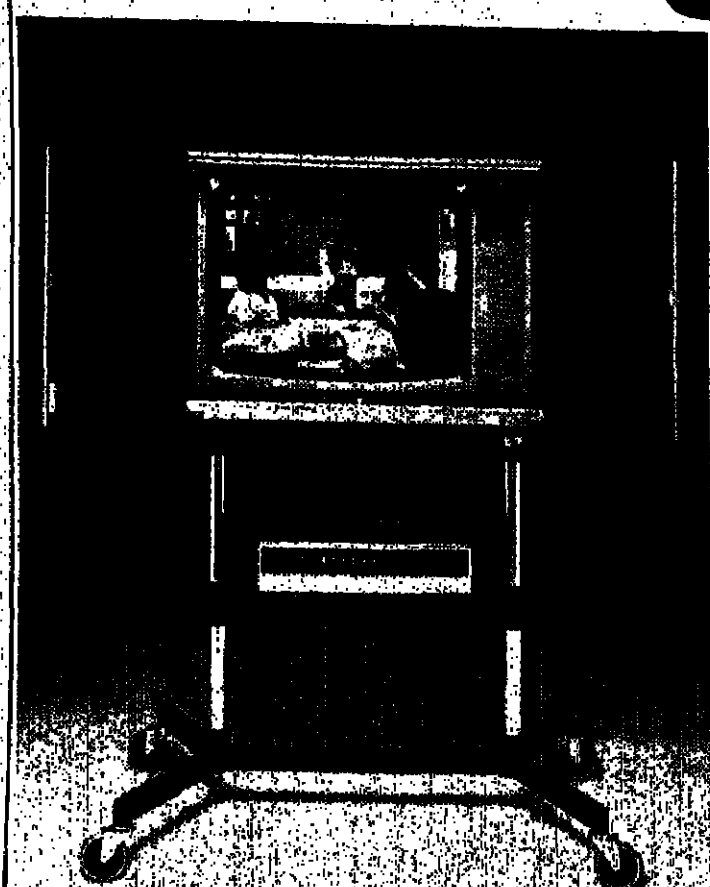
You'll find our depth and breadth of service is a real education, too. We have over 650 service points throughout the country.

One telephone call is all we need, and then our professional organisation can start working for you right away.

Ask us now for the full prospectus on your school TV and video equipment from RRC.

RRC Radio Rentals Contracts Ltd.
Over 650 service points in the UK.
Radio Rentals Contracts, Aspinwall Road, London E15 4JF. Tel: 01-552 1111.

Our school T.V. never needs watching.



TV MODEL NO. 1785 YD 854928

Tories 'forced to flee' meeting

by Nick Wood



Martin Coleman... united audience recording system and tell him to turn it off when members of the audience said things he didn't like.



Bob Lacey... halted recordings should say that sort of thing. It's quite untrue."

Mr Lacey said he found Mr Coleman's version of events at Aylestone astonishing. "The meeting finished at 10 pm; its scheduled time, when everyone who wanted to speak had spoken. We left the meeting in a perfectly normal way. I am astounded they

from the chair and rejecting his party's proposals, he ordered that the microphones be turned off. "It was a consultation exercise, not a political meeting, which is what the Labour Party wanted to turn it into. We wanted to hear the parents' views."

The council had decided to hold all six meetings on the merger proposals, which took place at Aylestone and five other schools in the borough, on the same night to stop attempts to break them up, as has happened at two council meetings this year.

Mr Lacey also rejected Labour claims that all six meetings condemned the consultations as a "farce and a fiasco" and overwhelmingly turned down the merger proposals.

The Conservatives were prepared to listen to genuine educational objections to the scheme but that the final decision would be "political", he added.

After Mr Lacey and Mr Parsons left the meeting, Mr Hugo Gunning, chairman of the Bromesbury and South Kilburn PTA, took over and those present passed a vote of no confidence in Mr Lacey.

Mr Lacey said he had intervened just two or three times when members of what he described as the "looney left" had tried to seize the microphones.

In an attempt to forestall their efforts to put motions removing him

Cambridge plan boost

Proposals to move the special entrance exam for Cambridge University to the same term as A levels stand a strong chance of acceptance after a nearly unanimous welcome for them at a meeting of college representatives.

The plans described in *The TES* (May 18) have now gone to the individual colleges for discussion before a final decision is taken.

The changes would bring the university's admissions procedures much more in line with A levels than the reforms just agreed by Oxford, under which candidates will still be able to sit the entrance exam in their fourth term in the sixth-form.

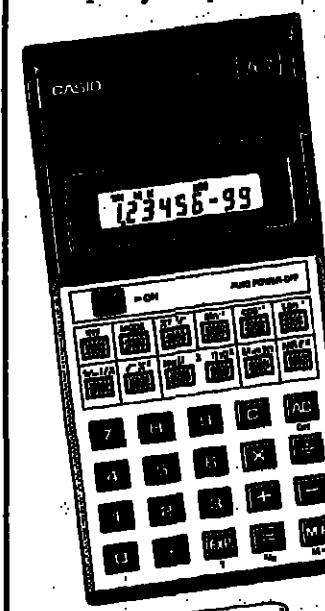
Cambridge's plan involves scrapping both the fourth and seventh term exam and basing entrance on a sixth term exam, taken just before A levels, that would replace the present S levels. Candidates would sit a maximum of two papers based on the common core of A level syllabuses.

A survey of headteachers conducted by the Cambridge tutors who drew up the proposals indicated that a sixth term exam was the most popular option if the special entrance exam had to stay.

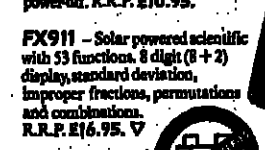
Choosing calculators? Take six of the best.

When you're specifying or recommending calculators for use on your syllabus three factors always remain constant; whether it's for primary kids or postgraduates, you'll be looking for calculators that are going to be completely reliable, easily available and sensibly priced.

The answer is Casio. There's a Casio calculator to suit every syllabus and like all Casio calculators the most modern technology gives them the quality, reliability, performance and keen price you expect.



FX7 - 8 digit (6+2) scientific calculator with 39 functions. True algebraic logic, parentheses, auto power-off. R.R.P. £10.95.



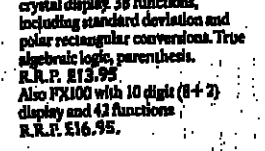
FX911 - Solar powered scientific with 53 functions. 8 digit (6+2) display, standard deviation, improper fractions, permutations and combinations. R.R.P. £16.95.



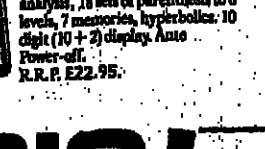
FX450 - Advanced design, high powered, solar scientific, ideal for computer programmers. 10 digit (10+2) display. 68 precise functions. Decimal to binary, octal and hexadecimal conversions, standard deviation, hyperbolic, 9 physical constants. R.R.P. £22.95.



FX570 - Powerful, 79 functions, compact scientific. 10 digit (10+2) display, 9 physical constants, permutations/combinations, hyperbolic, logical operations, logarithms, polar rectangular conversions. R.R.P. £17.95.



FX3600P - Programmable, 38 step calculator with 61 built in functions. Integral, regression analysis, 18 sets of parentheses to 6 levels, 7 memories, hyperbolic, 10 digit (10+2) display. Auto power-off. R.R.P. £22.95.



FX12 - 8 digit (6+2) liquid crystal display, 39 functions including standard deviation and polar rectangular conversions. True algebraic logic, parentheses. R.R.P. £12.95.



FX2 - 8 digit (6+2) liquid crystal display, 39 functions including standard deviation and polar rectangular conversions. True algebraic logic, parentheses. R.R.P. £12.95.

CASIO MAGIC!

To Casio Electronics Co. Ltd., Unit 6, 1000 North Circular Road, London NW2 7JD.

Please send me details of the Casio range of calculators:

Name _____

Address _____

School/College represented _____

Address _____

Postcode _____

(TSB 9)

Spending on books is static

by Biddy Passmore

English education authorities have spent about the same amount per pupil on school books for the past four years, despite repeated Government pleas to spend more.

Figures published by the Government last week show that, while spending on books rose in cash from £5.50 to £6.40 per pupil between 1978-79 and 1982-83, the increase in real terms was negligible - from £8.20 to £8.40.

Spending per head on books for secondary pupils actually fell by more than 8 per cent, from £10.80 to £9.90 in real terms. The improvement was in primary schools, where real spending rose from £6.20 to £7.

HM Inspectorate's latest annual survey of the effects of spending policies, published last week, found that book provision last autumn was satisfactory or better in only three-quarters of authorities at primary level and less than half at secondary level. They found clear links between inadequate book provision and poor lessons.

The improvement was, they said, but present levels of spending still need to be maintained or improved to get the provision of books to acceptable level generally.

They also stressed that parental contributions were playing an increasing role. In nearly half the primary schools visited, cash contributions from parents were equal to more than one-third of the per capita allowance from the local education authority.

Dinner ladies asked to repay compensation

A Birmingham school dinner ladies who accepted cash payments for changing working conditions that never came about have been asked to hand back the money.

The £42,000 was paid to the 100 former Conservative dinner ladies for accepting poorer working conditions. But the new Labour council demanded the deal and reimposed original conditions for all 5,000 school dinners.

They were sent out to the dinner ladies last week. A council spokesman said: "The original intention of getting the

original intention of getting the

Nick Wood reports from the Boarding Schools Association conference at Stoke Rochford

Boarding 'ideal for career couples'



Westminster School: parents of boarders admit that they enjoy their freedom.

Boarding schools are the answer for "emancipated Guardian-reading young couples" faced with the dilemma of trying to combine separate careers with bringing up a family, it was claimed last week.

Mr Richard Woollett, headmaster of Westover Hall, Ipswich, an ILEA boarding school that provides places for 320 boys, many of them from disturbed homes, said that such people should cast aside their "soppy" attitude toward their children.

They were mistaken in their sentimental view that both they and their children would only be happy if they lived together every day of the week.

Such families would be much more content if the children became weekly boarders and the parents gave themselves the scope to pursue their careers, untroubled by the domestic grind.

"They should be realistic and pursue their careers while enjoying their children at weekends and in the holidays," Mr Woollett said.

Professional women, in particular, would benefit from such an arrangement because it would free them from the guilt they felt about putting their careers before their children.

Mr Woollett was speaking at the Boarding Schools Association conference at Stoke Rochford, the National Union of Teachers' Lincolnshire training centre. He said the middle classes could learn something from the rich who had traditionally had no compunction about sending their sons and daughters away to board.

At Westminster, where he had been a housemaster, it was openly admitted by parents that they sent their children away to give themselves the scope to lead their own busy lives.

The children benefited from the secure and stimulating environment provided by the school and enjoyed going home at weekends.

His own school was providing a similar service to poor families, he said. Many came from homes in which a lone parent, often a mother, was

struggling to hold down a job, cope with personal problems and bring up several children.

"We are enabling parents and children in their separate ways to lead their own lives for 30 weeks a year. With some of the single parents we give them time to put their own lives back together."

Mr Woollett urged his audience of state and independent boarding school heads to do all they could to change the "Dorset House" image of their schools. Such attitudes were to be found in all walks of life, including education, as he had found when talking to London primary school heads.

"They ask questions that indicate that they think of boarding schools as being a bit like Borsari or prison. They were clearly ignorant, though not deliberately so," he said. "We need to say that there is something intrinsically good about boarding for children irrespective of their background."

Multicultural curriculum proposal gets short shrift

An appeal for boarding schools to give their teaching "multicultural" content received a frosty reception at last week's annual conference of the Boarding Schools Association.

Parents send their children to us for a British education," Mrs Eileen Stammers-Smith, headmistress of Malvern Girls College, said.

Mrs Mary Steeves, headmistress of St Michael's School, Folkestone, in Sussex, said that 16 nationalities were represented among the 220 girls at her school.

A curriculum geared to teaching about other cultures was unnecessary because the girls of St Michael's grew up in a multicultural environment where they naturally absorbed an understanding of other societies.

The controversy arose during ques-

tions to Mr John Fox, chief education officer for Nottinghamshire.

Earlier, he had told the conference that he wondered whether the boarding schools were conscious of the need to adopt a curriculum that recognizes the multicultural, multi-faith society into which their pupils would emerge.

He said that of the children born in Nottingham today, one in seven is black, a proportion that rises to one in three in Birmingham.

Replying to the heads' comments, Mr Fox said that he was proud of his country's history, culture and contribution to civilization. But it was important to acknowledge that other people had also made important contributions.

"We need a wider vision than many

British schools have," he said.

Outside the conference, Mrs Steeves said overseas parents would not send their children to boarding schools unless they were sure of receiving a traditional English education.

They were also anxious for their daughters to gain the qualifications to win place at a British university.

Mrs Stammers-Smith said that the head girl at Malvern was a Nigerian who had just won a place at St John's College, Oxford.

Achievements of that kind were what parents were looking for when they sent their children to British schools, she said.

Earlier, Mr Fox had urged independent boarding schools to build up links with state schools and their local communities. He wanted them to share

facilities such as sports fields and swimming pools.

On the other hand, teachers in independent schools should be allowed to participate in the extensive range of in-service training courses run by local education authorities.

A new survey conducted by the BSA shows that four in five schools share their facilities - chiefly swimming pools, and sports halls and grounds - with the public.

A similar proportion offer a wide range of services to state schools. For instance, some boarding schools release their examination halls for use by neighbouring state schools. Others provide teaching in local schools, particularly at sixth-form level, and in short-term subjects such as classics, chemistry and music.

Mrs Chips says goodbye

The feminist revolution is about to engulf the unsuspecting chauvinists of the public schools, the conference was told.

This dire prediction came from Mrs Mary Flecker, wife of the head of Ardingly, a Sussex boarding school.

She warned that the modern housemaster's wife was no longer prepared to play the subservient role of a latter-day Mrs Chips, sacrificing her career and talents to the myriad demands of hungry youngsters.

Mrs Flecker graphically outlined the pain of the closed life of the housemaster's wife - seemingly without end she served tea to the trembling parents of new boys, dished out hot dogs to the rigger team, and dug out baby-sitters so she could watch inept youths stumble through a school play.

In short, she was an unpaid housekeeper, playing mum to dozens of children while yearning after the career she might have had.

Of course, the life had its compensations - a fine house, the status of patting a man who had made his mark, a limitless stream of handymen who would fix anything from a burst pipe to a sagging roof.

But surrogate motherhood was not enough. More and more women in this situation were surreptitiously pursuing outside careers and interests while still trying to maintain appearances before their family and house.

The solution was for schools to draw wives fully into their lives and give them proper, paid jobs commensurate with their qualifications and abilities. Otherwise, wives would increasingly go their own way, leaving professional and personal wreckage in their wake.

"Perhaps it is time to integrate these hovering wives before marriages crack open and headmasters find that no first-rate man will touch housemastering with a barge-pole."

Teddy bears help to oust the military regime

The strict military discipline that characterized the public schools in their heyday has given way to a warmer, cosier way of life modelled on home. Father Dominic Milroy, headmaster of Ampleforth, told the conference.

Father Milroy, a Benedictine, said that many people, politicians included, still believed that boarding schools operated a Spartan regime which, for instance, forbade family photographs and banned, and sequences awaited any child who temerity to leave his pillow straightened.

The truth was very different, he said. The military model, which had done a fine job in turning out some of the British Empire, had collapsed and been replaced by a model based on the home.

The change had happened gradually and had largely been effected by pupils themselves. Teddy bears, maps, family photographs and now cots and videos - had softened the bleak dormitories of the past.

"Children don't expect school to be all that different from home," he said. "So we have stereos, coffee, video, and discos if they are available."

Parental attitudes had changed, well, he said. Where once mothers would pack their sons off to boarding school and not see them again until the end of term, now remote boarding schools were besieged by parents visiting their offspring, and in the process, their teachers their own education.

This upheaval was putting strain on many of the boarding schools' traditions, Father Milroy said. The prefectural system, modelled on the officers and other ranks in the army, is coming under scrutiny.

Equally, people are questioning "blazers, badges and stripes" as a system of rewards based on such things as trophies, prizes, cups and medals.

Pointing out the parallels between the informal ambience of the modern public school and the monastic world laid down by St Benedict, the 15th-century founder of his order, Father Milroy said he was more at ease with the home model than the military regime it had replaced.

But this did not mean he was in favour of scrapping all rules and regulations. Up to their teeth, children needed firm guidance to give them a sense of security, but these constraints had to be slowly eased as they grew older.

The changed atmosphere of the public schools was not all to the good, he added. At one time, boys had to be in bed by 10.30, and the compulsory 20 minutes before "lights out" by 11.00. Now, Jane Austen. Now, every body was to be "friendly and pillow-fight" and lastly, anyone reads a book.

Every boarding school has periods of silence, Father Milroy said.

Break dormitories are a thing of the past, he said.

"The new regime is a thing of the past, he said.

IN BRIEF

Accident records concern

Only half the local education authorities in England and Wales have satisfactory arrangements for recording accidents to teachers while at work. According to a survey carried out by the National Association of Schoolmasters/Union of Women Teachers, 39 of the 144 which responded had no means of analysing the results of the accidents. Only 16 had set up safety committees.

TV help sought

Television companies are being asked to join the battle against glue-sniffing by featuring the practice in soap operas. The Association of County Councils, which is putting the idea to the BBC and ITV, believes that "education and counselling" through television drama could be more effective than legislation.

Euro visitors

Two hundred and fifty young people from 22 European countries are to visit Britain at the government's invitation during International Youth Year. During the trip, next year, 10 groups of youngsters will stay in different parts of the country where programmes of activities are being drawn up.

Grants appeal

Higher maintenance grants for mature students are urged by the Socialist Education Association in its response to the University Grants Committee's questionnaire on higher education. The association, which is affiliated to the Labour Party, says higher grants and a greater readiness by universities and colleges to accept students without traditional qualifications would boost the number of mature students in higher education.

University demand

The Independent University of Buckingham has ended its first year as a full university with a boom in demand. The university's vice-chancellor Professor Alan Peacock, who retires shortly, says that the granting of a Royal Charter last March led to a sudden increase in applications. By the end of the year, they were up by 50 per cent on 1982. The university ended 1983 with a deficit of nearly £178,000 after a surplus for 1982 of £28,700.

Bastion falls

Oriel College, Oxford's last all-male college, has decided to start admitting women from October 1985. Oriel's fellows agreed to the change by 23 votes to four because they felt academic standards were declining and the college was becoming an easy option.

£35m programme

The Government has given the go-ahead to a £35m programme to demonstrate the uses of advanced information technology. Edinburgh University's artificial intelligence department is to develop a word processor which responds to the human voice. Leeds and Loughborough universities and the National Engineering Laboratory are taking part, together with industrial firms GEC, Plessey, Lucas, ICL and Racal.

Cult calls a halt

The cult group Exegesis, whose controversial self-awareness seminars have caused questions to be raised in Parliament, and whose plans had included a school for the children of its followers, has suspended all its operations in this country. Announcing the group, said Exegesis's leader, Mr Robert D'Aubigny, had also demanded that Mr Leon Brittan, the Home Secretary, mount an official inquiry into the organization because of charges of unbalanced press criticism about it.

THIS HELPS PREPARE THEM FOR LIFE IN THE SIXTH FORM

How different are 'A' Levels from 'O' Levels? What's it like in the sixth form?

What are the entry requirements for university?

These are the sort of questions that naturally worry fifth formers.

Our Beyond the Fifth booklet answers them. It's a helpful guide to what lies in store for those going into the sixth form and also prepares them for higher education.

Of course, not every pupil is going to stay on at school.

That's why we've also devised something for them.

Our Job Finder and Working for Yourself booklet is about how to find or create a job.

It's designed to help school-leavers tackle the job market with that much more confidence.

THIS HELPS PREPARE THEM FOR LIFE.

It includes such details as what employers are looking for, and how to handle interviews.

And it looks at the sort of jobs school-leavers can organise themselves.

If you think your pupils could benefit from one or both of these booklets, send off the coupon.

They're absolutely free.

Please send me the following booklets. (Indicate number required.)

Job Finder and Working For Yourself ☐ Beyond the Fifth ☐

I would also like details of Barclays films for schools ☐ (Tick box)

Surname (Mr, Mrs, Miss)

Forename(s) in full

Address

Postcode

Post to: Paul Wilson, Barclays Bank PLC, 5th Floor,

Juxon House,

94 St Pauls Churchyard,

London EC4M 8EH.

BARCLAYS

TES 16/84

Mrs Margaret Thatcher would almost certainly approve of the industry link that has been forged by her old school, Grantham Girls.

As every civil servant knows, the Prime Minister recruited Lord Rayner of Marks and Spencer to help her eliminate waste in government. And now her grammar school has decided to follow her example by twinning with the town's M & S store.

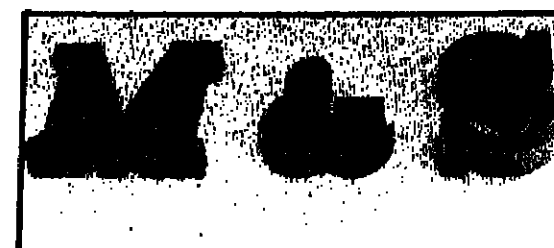
Headteacher and managers exchange ideas, the company sponsors the school's industry day, and the fourth-year "Life skills and industry" course uses the Marks and Spencer education package. "Retail Management".

Margaret Wilson, the school's head, is determined to prepare her pupils for life after school, and this, she believes, involves looking outside the examination syllabus. "We want to send them out with an understanding of the world outside, able to assess situations and make informed decisions."

Lincolnshire is an agricultural county but it has a better record than most when it comes to establishing links between education and industry. Information Technology centres have been set up, an Understanding British Industry resource centre established, the Industry Society runs Challenge of Industry conferences in schools and there is a full-time Schools Council Industry Project coordinator.

One school has made a video of teachers and industrialists together in the classroom which is to be sent to all local education authorities in England and Wales to encourage good practice. At the last count, 34 schools were twinned with local firms, and teachers who want to know which industries are prepared to offer facilities and information to schools simply look in the county's Resource Directory.

Miss Wilson chose Marks and Sparks as her twin because it is a company that offers good prospects to the girl with five O levels or to the potential graduate. She is impressed with their education package. "A firm like Marks and Spencer is further along the line in training managers than any education authority is", she



Pictured right: prospects for girls with five O levels are good.

Mrs Thatcher's old school has teamed up with one of Britain's leading chain stores.

Jane Last reports

The Marks and Spencer twin-set...

said, "We talk very glibly about managers, but have no idea what a day in their life is like." The material is beautifully presented, and well-structured, she says.

The Retail Management course is in four modules. In the first, pupils have to decide where to site Hampson & Walker's new store (a thinly-disguised M & S) given competitors, population, costs and overheads. The second section involves designing the store layout, analysing customer flow and taking. Men, they are told, will only shop if menswear is on the ground floor, food needs to be near a goods lift, 40 per cent of customers use the escalator rather than the stairs - where should

they put the ladies' underwear?

The girls put on their buyer's hat for module 3. They must order the new season's shirts within a £1,500 budget, with the aid of last year's figures, a couple of fashion articles and a set of designs.

Finally, they take over as personnel manager and recruit sales staff. The package includes application forms, letters and even recorded interviews on cassette. They must choose between Mrs Aldridge who is good at arithmetic but has a young baby and Mr Roberts who is ambitious and wants to get into management. This encourages the girls to look at themselves and their abilities from the point

of view of an employer.

Further south, in a Stamford secondary modern, seven groups of mixed-ability children sweated under artificial lights in last July's heatwave shooting seven-and-a-half hours of film. This was Third Year Industry Day at Fane School when seven companies came into the classroom and worked on problem-solving exercises with the children.

The resulting 20-minute video *Involve me and I'll Understand* is an illustration of the Schools Council Industry Project philosophy - industrialists and teachers working together to develop children's awareness of industry, its structure and organiza-

tion, and the basic economic life - creating national wealth, productivity, profitability. The film was financed by the Banking Information Service which, after the premiere in May, will send copies to all English Welsh i.e.s.s in the hope of personal teachers to see the necessity of links between the classroom and the business world.

The video shows children over maps, routing a fleet of lorries to distribute 3,500 tons of cement customers throughout the country. Another group are seen mending bridges, tensioning the wood on string while others work on electronic circuits. The film also shows how children set up their own bank to complete with printed chequebooks and the heady problems of high finance. Should they or should they not make money, therefore is a moot point. "Business is a serious motive is important," said one of the pupils. "Children should be aware of that."

But the most significant thing is children were not taught by teachers but by outsiders. Michael Kee, 35, coordinator, sometime film producer and soon to return to Manchester education as head of a Lancashire secondary school, believes it is important to have people other than teachers in school. At Fane School the material manager of a local cinema brings bricks into O level chemistry lessons. "This should be normal classroom practice," said Mr Terry, 35, man, headteacher. "To have experts in school, transforming the curriculum so it's more relevant to the world outside, is a major aim."

The Schools Council Industry Project was set up in 1975 and the idea was initiated by the TUC and the OMB. Mr Kee gives presentations on such projects as well as encouraging pupils to make their own. "We get away from the image that unions are just about pay and strikes, but are also involved with health, safety, pensions, better productivity and a happier workplace. Sentiments that even Mr Thatcher might agree with."



Peter Levi

Averse to DIY poetry classes

by Paul Flather

Mr Peter Levi, the new professor of poetry at Oxford University, this week criticized some modern teaching methods which he said treated poetry as a kind of "do-it-yourself form of self-expression".

Mr Levi, a former Jesuit priest, said he had never been taught to write poetry, but he had been taught the rules of metre and rhyme, how to spell, and how to understand. He had also had to learn poems by heart.

"I really worry me to find some teachers thinking it is very easy to write poetry," he said. "There is no reason why poetry should have any less logic, reason, or cogency than prose."

Mr Levi, who takes up his post in the new academic year, began writing very early, producing his first poem one rainy afternoon, and simply never stopping. He recalls filling a mathematics exercise book with a "very bad" Shakespearean style verse-drama about the age of 10 or 11.

Schools should give up teaching foreign languages such as French and German, and should resist the current pressure from the European Community to get all pupils to be taught a European language, according to a radical new proposal on language teaching.

Instead, schools should give pupils a thorough grounding in how languages develop and are used, and offer a particular foreign language only as a later subject option.

The suggestion, from Mr Geoffrey Kingscott, managing editor of *Language Monthly*, an international languages journal, is based on the belief that "the benefits of forcing French or German down the throats of the unwilling must be dubious".

Numerous reports have deplored the backwardness of the British in

learning other languages, but British schoolchildren get far fewer advantages from learning a foreign language than do their continental counterparts for learning English, Mr Kingscott writes in the current issue of his journal.

"In fact there is no clear preference as to which foreign language an Englishman ought to learn first: French, because it is the language of our nearest neighbours; German, because it is the language of the European Community; Spanish, because it is probably going to be a major international language in the next century; or Russian, the language of the other great power bloc; and this very lack of a clear choice reinforces the tendency to rely on English at all times."

Mr Kingscott's proposal is for a

Call for basic courses in development and use of languages

Going right back to alpha

by Hilary Wilce

course in language, which would begin with an examination of English and a consideration of its Latin and Greek roots. "It is astonishing that most children still leave school without realizing the real significance of prefixes such as tel- or bio-," he writes.

After that, the influence of Norman French and German on English could be considered, before looking at other languages, and how they use gender and case systems. Pupils could also examine other alphabetic forms and scripts, such as the Greek and Cyrillic alphabets, and Chinese and Japanese ideographic scripts.

"The experience of just tracing two or three letters will mean that Arabic will no longer seem a totally incomprehensible series of squiggles," Mr Kingscott suggests. "Who knows, it might mean that in future

years there will be a more equitable production of language graduates in commercially vital languages such as Arabic and Japanese, rather than the present unemployable surplus of graduates in French."

Such an approach to languages would also help those children whose first language is not English.

The greatest difficulty in such a scheme would be finding suitable teachers, and a measure of retraining among language teachers would be necessary. But, "this is the way to end British 'linguistic chauvinism' and insularity, and to create a sympathy and understanding of foreign people and cultures, not just those in our small corner of Europe."

Language Monthly, 5 East Circus Street, Nottingham NG1 5AH.

Universities stunned by tax blow

Britain's universities are facing an unexpected VAT bill running into millions of pounds because of a "disastrous" clause in the Budget, it was claimed this week.

Sir Alwyn Williams, principal and vice-chancellor of Glasgow University, accused the Government of paying more heed to the plight of rundown state homes than to the upkeep of Britain's 44 universities.

The Budget clause introducing VAT on building alterations, except for state homes and listed buildings, represented Treasury legislation "at its absolute best", he said.

He added that the introduction of

VAT would, in Glasgow's case, mean an unforeseen extra tax bill of more than £1m.

The university now faced the choice of extending its repair programme by two years and paying the VAT bill out of cash earmarked for future projects, scrapping one-sixth of its projects, or asking for aid from a source to avert the question of the Government's proposal for an indiscriminate imposition of VAT for building repairs.

He told the half-yearly meeting of his university's general council.

"It seems that the Government is more sensitive to the disrepair of its

state homes than to the dilapidation of its university estate."

Sir Alwyn said the effect nationally would be "disastrous". "The rate of expenditure on university upkeep is already too low even to avert the normal process of wear and tear," he said. "It will now deteriorate further because no university is in a position to meet the extra cost of VAT."

The crisis would continue to deepen until the Government was "obliged to underwrite a massive programme of rehabilitation out of all proportion to the funds collected through this calamitous tax".



Glasgow University: faces unforeseen tax demand of more than £1m

Our Education Courses Review is essential reading for students

If your college is looking for the best way to fill its places this Autumn, look no further than the Times Newspapers.

The Times and Sunday Times Education Courses Review is the ideal space to advertise your courses. (Sunday Times - August 12th, 19th, 26th, September 2nd. The Times - August 13th, 20th, 27th, September 3rd).

Study the facts

The Times and Sunday Times together provide the most powerful combination of quality newspapers in which to promote your courses.

* 44.4% of adults educated to 24 years or more

* 46.3% of parents educated to 21 or more who have children aged between 16 and 20.

* 15.3% of young people aged between 15 and 18 who are still studying.

Special offer

Book a run of four advertisements in both newspapers before July 15th and your college will receive a free Times Atlas of World History. Minimum size 5cm x 2col. (£58 per single column centimetre for insertion in both publications.)

Book now

To put your college's credentials before the eyes of the educated Times Newspapers readers, and their potential course applicants, ring Shirley Margolis on 01-837 1234. She'll give you all the details you need.

EDUCATIONAL CRUISES

with SCHOOLS ABROAD

8-12 day Mediterranean Cruises on the Neptunia July '85 to May '86

Cruise Programme 1985/86

Cruising with Schools Abroad is exciting, colourful and the educational experience of a lifetime.

You may well be pleasantly surprised at the cost. Take our basic cruise itinerary for example. Your fly-cruise will cost just £279. You fly direct to GREECE - visit Athens, the capital city - see the Acropolis, the Evzones guarding the Parliament and the bustling port of Piraeus where NEPTUNIA is berthed and ready to start your cruise. Cross the Mediterranean to EGYPT - visit the tombs of Egyptian Pharaohs - the Pyramids of Giza, experience the chaos of Cairo. Then on to modern day ISRAEL to take in a full day tour of Jerusalem and Bethlehem. TURKEY - stand on the spot where St. Paul preached to the Ephesians - see the remains of the Temple of Diana - one of the Seven Wonders of the Ancient World. In CRETE there is a fascinating visit to ancient Knossos, centre of the Minoan civilisation, where the first palace was built 4,000 years ago.

But it's not all sightseeing!

There's life on board NEPTUNIA, our stabilised, fully air-conditioned "floating school" with excellent facilities for lectures and discussions. Sport and recreation all run by our trained and enthusiastic team on board.

All this for a basic fare of £279, with £37 for all your tours!

If you are interested just find 12 students for one free place.

To find out more fill in the coupon and send for our new fully illustrated brochure.

Please send me the '85/86 Schools Abroad Educational Cruise brochure

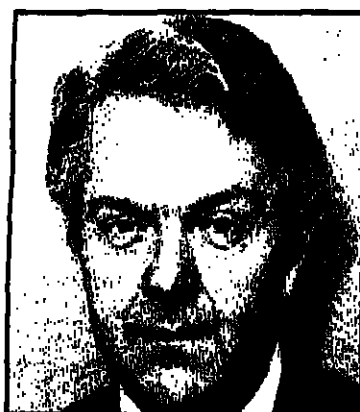
Name _____
School Address _____
School _____
Telephone (Home) _____

Date	Cruise No.	Days	Pupils Basic Price	Itinerary
July 7th - 11th	550	5	£279	Athens/Alexandria/Athens
July 11th - 15th	551	5	£279	Athens/Alexandria/Athens
July 15th - 20th	552	5	£279	Athens/Alexandria/Athens
July 20th - 25th	553	5	£279	Athens/Alexandria/Athens
Aug 5th - 10th	554	5	£279	Athens/Alexandria/Athens
Aug 10th - 15th	555	5	£279	Athens/Alexandria/Athens
Aug 15th - 20th	556	5	£279	Athens/Alexandria/Athens
Aug 20th - 25th	557	5	£279	Athens/Alexandria/Athens
Aug 25th - 30th	558	5	£279	Athens/Alexandria/Athens
Sept 5th - 10th	559	5	£279	Athens/Alexandria/Athens
Sept 10th - 15th	560	5	£279	Athens/Alexandria/Athens
Sept 15th - 20th	561	5	£279	Athens/Alexandria/Athens
Sept 20th - 25th	562	5	£279	Athens/Alexandria/Athens
Sept 25th - 30th	563	5	£279	Athens/Alexandria/Athens
Oct 5th - 10th	564	5	£279	Athens/Alexandria/Athens
Oct 10th - 15th	565	5	£279	Athens/Alexandria/Athens
Oct 15th - 20th	566	5	£279	Athens/Alexandria/Athens
Oct 20th - 25th	567	5	£279	Athens/Alexandria/Athens
Oct 25th - 30th	568	5	£279	Athens/Alexandria/Athens
Nov 5th - 10th	569	5	£279	Athens/Alexandria/Athens
Nov 10th - 15th	570	5	£279	Athens/Alexandria/Athens
Nov 15th - 20th	571	5	£279	Athens/Alexandria/Athens
Nov 20th - 25th	572	5	£279	Athens/Alexandria/Athens
Nov 25th - 30th	573	5	£279	Athens/Alexandria/Athens
Dec 5th - 10th	574	5	£279	Athens/Alexandria/Athens
Dec 10th - 15th	575	5	£279	Athens/Alexandria/Athens
Dec 15th - 20th	576	5	£279	Athens/Alexandria/Athens
Dec 20th - 25th	577	5	£279	Athens/Alexandria/Athens
Dec 25th - 30th	578	5	£279	Athens/Alexandria/Athens
Jan 5th - 10th	579	5	£279	Athens/Alexandria/Athens
Jan 10th - 15th	580	5	£279	Athens/Alexandria/Athens
Jan 15th - 20th	581	5	£279	Athens/Alexandria/Athens
Jan 20th - 25th	582	5	£279	Athens/Alexandria/Athens
Jan 25th - 30th	583	5	£279	Athens/Alexandria/Athens
Feb 5th - 10th	584	5	£279	Athens/Alexandria/Athens
Feb 10th - 15th	585	5	£279	Athens/Alexandria/Athens
Feb 15th - 20th	586	5	£279	Athens/Alexandria/Athens
Feb 20th - 25th	587	5	£279	Athens/Alexandria/Athens
Feb 25th - 30th	588	5	£279	Athens/Alexandria/Athens
Mar 5th - 10th	589	5	£279	Athens/Alexandria/Athens
Mar 10th - 15th	590	5	£279	Athens/Alexandria/Athens
Mar 15th - 20th	591	5	£279	Athens/Alexandria/Athens
Mar 20th - 25th	592	5	£279	Athens/Alexandria/Athens
Mar 25th - 30th	593	5	£279	Athens/Alexandria/Athens
Apr 5th - 10th	594	5	£279	Athens/Alexandria/Athens
Apr 10th - 15th	595	5	£279	Athens/Alexandria/Athens
Apr 15th - 20th	596	5	£279	Athens/Alexandria/Athens
Apr 20th - 25th	597	5	£279	Athens/Alexandria/Athens
Apr 25th - 30th	598	5	£279	Athens/Alexandria/Athens
May 5th - 10th	599	5	£279	Athens/Alexandria/Athens
May 10th - 15th	600	5	£279	Athens/Alexandria/Athens

Date	Cruise No.	Days	Price*	Itinerary
July 4th - 11th	550	8	£ 279	Athens/Alexandria/Athens
July 11th - 18th	551	8	£ 279	Athens/Alexandria/Athens
July 18th - 26th	552	12	£ 389	Athens/Alexandria/Athens/Carthage/Algeria/

Paul McGill outlines the trials of Northern Ireland's education under-secretary

Nicholas Scott – a minister who is losing his way



Nicholas Scott... banana skins

Recent publicity about the imminent departure of Mr James Prior from his Northern Ireland portfolio has led to speculation about one of his deputies, Mr Nicholas Scott, Under-Secretary of State for Education. Mr Scott has stumbled upon so many banana skins recently, some of which he dropped himself, that it is an odds-on bet that he will be moved within months.

He has now overtaken Lord Melchett as the longest-serving direct rule education minister but he never seems to have got close to the grass roots in education or to have put his own mark on education policy, apart from the rationalization of schools.

Mr Scott benefited from comparison with his immediate predecessor, Lord Elton, an uninspiring minister whose main function seemed to be to parrot the defence of government economic policy. Mr Scott carefully distanced himself from that, preferring to accept financial restraint as a fact of life rather than as a virtue.

Ironically, if Mr Scott had left Northern Ireland a few months ago he would have taken with him a respectable reputation as a responsive, intelligent man who could debate educational issues with those involved and was not afraid to push a few things in the right direction. He was seen to be active on issues like teacher redeployment, special education, curriculum innovation and the reform of school management, and made courageous decisions in agreeing to give public funds to the Lagan College and the Bunscoil Ghaelach.

His unwavering advocacy of rationalization won him political enemies, as well as earning him the nick-name of "merger man". None the less he was prepared to enter the rough and tumble controversy that ensued and found solid backing among educationists.

And, of course, he pulled off the biggest merger yet with the combina-

tion of the Ulster Polytechnic and the New University of Ulster. He succeeded in making the creation of the University of Ulster so inevitable that doubters and opponents were forced to jump on the bandwagon or clear out.

However, it was Mr Scott's bad luck that he was not transferred earlier this year. Suddenly the goodwill he had built up seems to have evaporated as the Government bows to one pressure group after another. Even his cherished projects, like the curriculum initiative for 11 to 16-year-olds, have turned somewhat sour because teachers in the middle of a pay dispute see no reason why they should be expected to undertake new tasks if the Government is not prepared to value their contribution. Right now, Mr Scott shows the symptoms of battle fatigue.

This came to the surface last month at a meeting with student leaders over the changes in the payment of travel grants. The minister gave them a sermon about the need for devolved government in Northern Ireland and refused to discuss the matter further. When he terminated the meeting abruptly the student deputations occupied his office and had to be removed by the police.

The students did not lack justification in claiming that Mr Scott was acting like a feudal overlord. In March he made clear in writing that it was not appropriate to discuss the proposed

changes with outside bodies and that he, and he alone, would have to take the decision.

He was taken to task by the Western Education and Library Board, which covers a sprawling rural area. It claimed the changes would severely discriminate against its students, restrict academic freedom and force students to make study choices on the basis of financial rather than educational criteria.

Indeed, all five boards, the 17 Northern Ireland MPs and the Assembly have all backed the students' case, but Mr Scott has not yet explained his reasons for changing in line with England and Wales rather than opting out like Scotland.

He has chosen to assert that there will not be a significant reduction in the amount of money paid to students – certainly not enough to justify breaking the principle of parity. Such sparse information as he has released shows there is no justification for the change and information from the boards clearly points to the fact that far more students will lose than will benefit.

While there will be strict parity on student grants, Mr Scott is moving away from Britain on several key issues, much to the anger of teachers. Two of these came to the fore during May when Mr Prior gave details of government amendments to the draft Education and Libraries Order.

One is the dropping of a clause designed to help the redeployment of redundant teachers. At present they can be transferred to a vacancy in a controlled school, but only if the management committee agrees. When the draft order was published last summer it gave the local Education and Library Board the right to appeal to the department if it felt the committee was unreasonably refusing to accept the teacher. If the department agreed it could direct that the teacher be appointed.

The idea was strongly attacked by Protestant churches and Unionists who complained that Catholic teachers would be foisted on Protestant schools without any reciprocal arrangement to redeploy teachers from controlled schools in the voluntary sector.

One Protestant church said it was "an odious proposal" which would unite all shades of Protestant opinion in outrage and opposition. The Orange Order reminded the minister that the Protestant ethos had served the United Kingdom extremely well for four centuries. A well-coded statement from the Official Unionist Party spoke of teachers from a sector whose ethos might be incompatible with that of the receiving school.

Faced with such unanimity the Government backed down, just as it wilted before the onslaught from the Roman Catholic Church over the Chilver plan for a limited degree of religious integration in teacher education. The redeployment clause will be dropped.

The teacher unions were furious on several scores. First, they were not consulted or even informed about the dropping of the clause; they read it first in the newspapers. Second, they noted that a full redeployment scheme for teachers exists in Mr Scott's Chelsea constituency, and that if he wanted parity, they would be happy to settle for the same in Northern Ireland.

A third reason is that in February the minister rebuked teachers and employers for failing to reach agreement on a redeployment scheme and called for greater urgency on this matter. The unions accused him of "hypocrisy" for jettisoning even the very limited measure of redeployment which might have flowed from the original clause in the draft order.

Mr Prior also announced last month that the Government was taking another step back from the reform of school management, recommending five years ago by the Astin committee. It wanted to cut church representation on school committees, giving them equal shares with parents, teachers and the local education board. At present the Protestant churches have half the places on controlled school committees and the Catholic Church fills two-thirds of the seats in the maintained (R.C.) sector.

The Government sidestepped away from the Astin proposal and the draft order contained a much less sweeping change. It provided for the Protestant churches (and other transferees such as factory or mill owners who established schools) to have three-eighths of controlled seats, with parents and the board getting a quarter each and teachers the remaining one eighth.

On the maintained side, the order envisaged the Catholic church nominating five governors out of nine, one of whom being a parent. The parents could elect one other representative.

the teachers one and the board one. The Protestant lobby was unhappy on this score as well, complaining that had been badly treated compared with the Catholics. Mr Prior announced a further concession. In the case of the smallest size of committee, the transferees are to be given an extra seat, bringing them to four out of nine. He also agreed that the Catholic Church should be given an extra governor, retaining six places out of 10.

The end result is that the church on both sides have retained the predominant role. At a time when the Department of Education and Science is talking about parent majorities, Northern Ireland will be giving 40 per cent representation on controlled school committees and 10 per cent to the Catholic maintained schools.

Mr Scott's handling of the controversy about intake quotas for derry and grammar schools shows him how out of touch a minister can be despite a lengthy period in office, his particular hazard for direct rule ministers.

Mr Scott's time, for example, is spread over his constituency, the House of Commons, the schools' prisons portfolio, the education portfolio, and, of course, his young family. It makes him heavily dependent on officials and leaves little time to go and meet the people.

This emerged last year when the minister and his department showed that the voluntary system of grammar schools was breaking down, particularly because of pressure from grammar schools. Two separate consultation documents and a couple of ministerial speeches advocated the abolition of controls and the introduction of parental choice.

It emerged that Mr Scott had got wrong. There was no significant demand for ending quotas. On the contrary, there was overwhelming support for the view that they should be retained – and that included teachers and governors of the voluntary system.

The 'merger man' never seems to have got close to the grass roots in education

mar schools. Mr Scott made a graceful retreat, accepted that his proposal "did not command a large measure of support" and backed off, but the education world was left wondering how he ever thought that a plan which would have meant the speedy dropping of dozens of schools could ever have been acceptable.

In the end, Mr Scott will probably be remembered most for his constant entreaties to school authorities to get on with the reorganization of schools. It seems that just about every educational problem could be mitigated, and perhaps solved altogether, if only small schools were closed or merged.

He showed considerable sensitivity by defusing the explosive argument about the closure of small Protestant schools along the border by promising special support. He also appears to have taken seriously the argument that adherence to minimum sizes could have led to the segregation of a great number of schools.

Of course, by going easy on small schools the minister helped to emphasize that his main concern was to ease where a falling birth rate has been aggravated by large scale movements of families out of the city. Each school closure in the city has been doggedly resisted by local parents and politicians, all the more so since the Department granted maintained status to Lagan College, the Irish-speaking Bunscoil Ghaelach, the Irish-speaking primary school.

There were banana skins which Mr Scott could not avoid but the end result was to stiffen resistance to closures of controlled schools. Among other things the funding of the schools was taken to the Belfast board to reverse its decision to close Park Parade Secondary although that decision in turn has now been reversed.

The end result has been little more than a series of compromises which will continue to play a part in Northern Ireland's education long after Mr Scott has departed.

Examiners cool on Data Bill changes

by Biddy Passmore

Exam boards and the vice-chancellors' committee have given a grudging welcome to a government amendment to the Data Protection Bill which will prevent candidates from seeing their raw marks until after the final results have been published.

Under the original terms of the Bill, examining bodies would have had to meet demands for the release of information stored on computer within 40 days of the request.

OCE and CSE boards complained that this would disrupt their hectic marking schedules and could delay the publication of results. University vice-chancellors said the premature disclosure of unadjusted marks would be misleading.

But now the Government has gone some way to meet their complaints by exempting public examining bodies from the requirement to disclose information within 40 days of the request being made.

Under a new clause moved by Home Office minister Mr David Waddington last week, they will instead have to disclose the information either within 40 days of the results' publication or five months after the request was made, whichever is earlier.

However, examining bodies will still have to give candidates both the information stored on computer when they originally asked for it and all the information that has since been added.

It is this which still bothers the exam boards, Mr Mel Jones, exams secretary of the Welsh Joint Education Committee and convenor of the GCE boards' secretaries, said this week: "This amendment certainly enables us to protect the results before the date of publication. But we would have preferred a complete moratorium during the period of exams. As it is, this will still be an administrative burden."

Vice-chancellors were even less happy. A spokesman for their committee commented: "This is a limited administrative help but it doesn't meet our concern that the raw exam data might be open to misinterpretation." Universities had wanted exemption from the access provisions for a much longer period, such as a year, she explained.

Sutton guilty of lapse

by Sarah Bayliss

The London Borough of Sutton has been found guilty of maladministration but the ombudsman does not accept that the parent who brought the case suffered any material injustice.

The parent alleged that when inquiring about applying for a discretionary further education award for her daughter, who wanted to study dance, Sutton failed to tell her about a list of recognized schools and approved colleges of dance.

According to the ombudsman, Sutton does not normally grant awards for courses in dance but applications are considered and judged on certain criteria. These are included in the standard letter sent to those making inquiries about awards for dance education.

The letter was not sent in the complainant's case and the ombudsman says it should have been. "I am pleased to note that the council do now send this information to all those who inquire about these awards."

If the parent had received full information at an early stage she might have applied to more of the recognized schools. However, given that she did in fact apply to three without obtaining a place, I cannot assume that applications to others would have been any more successful, says the ombudsman.

NOTICEBOARD

PEOPLE...

SCHOOL APPOINTMENTS

Mrs M. Hillson, deputy head of Cophall School for Girls, Barnet, to be head of Grey Coat Hospital Church of England School. Mr W. McCarthy, deputy head of Marian Jubilee JMI School, Co Durham, to be head of Wotton Gilbey JMI school, Co Durham. Mr N. G. Gavin, deputy head of Herrick Junior School, to be head of Shaftesbury Junior School, Leicester.

COLLEGE APPOINTMENTS

Miss Judith Appleby, head of the department of child study at Birmingham College of Food and Domestic Arts, to be head of child study and community services at Walsall College of Technology.

ADMINISTRATIVE APPOINTMENTS

Mr Brian Young, formerly director of the Independent Broadcasting Authority, to be chairman of the associated board of the Royal Schools of Music. Mr Charles Holland, professor of geology and mineralogy at Trinity College, Dublin, to be president of the Geological Society. Professor Brian Clarkson, principal of the University College of Swansea, to be a member of the Science and Engineering Research Council for four years from October.

EVENTS...

June 19

An exhibition created by first year graphic design students at Leicester Polytechnic in the Fletcher Building on "Multicultural aspects of Leicester". Details from the School of Graphic Design, Leicester Polytechnic, PO Box 143, Leicester LE1 9BH.

June 20

"Teacher Industrial Action: the impact on school management". A lecture and discussion at Ealing Teacher's Centre from 6.30 pm to 8 pm. Speakers Geoffrey Lyons and Ron Stanning. Organized by the British Educational Management and

Administration Society. Details from Elsa Davies, Whitehall School, Cowley Road, Uxbridge, Middlesex.

July 10 Children's Legal Centre and Spastics Society regional training day on the workings of the Education Act 1981 at Westminster Cathedral Conference Centre, London SW1. For application forms please write to the Centre for Studies on Integration in Education (CSIE), The Spastics Society, 16 Fitzroy Square, London W1P 5HQ.

CONFERENCES...

June 30

"The Special Educational Needs of Bright Children: How Can Schools Respond?" organized by the National Association for Gifted Children and Avery Hill College for primary teachers, advisers and parents, at Avery Hill College, Bexley Road, Eltham, SE8, from 9.30 am to 4 pm. Fee £9 including lunch. Details from Mr A. Davies at Avery Hill College.

July 6-7 Language in Inner-City Schools conference on "Narrative" to mark the retirement of Harold Rosen at the University of London Institute of Education. Details from Language in Inner-City Schools, Joint Department of English and Media Studies, Institute of Education, 20 Bedford Way, London WC1H 0AL.

July 6-10 British Association of Advisers and Lecturers in Physical Education annual congress at the South Glamorgan Institute of Higher Education, Cynon, Cardiff. The theme is "Physical Education and the Community". There will be an extensive trades exhibition. Details from Colin Smith, Abbottsfield, Ferry Lane, Medmanham, Marlow-on-Thames, Bucks SL7 2EZ.

July 9 Further Education Unit conference on "Computer Aided Design and Manufacture" at Gloucestershire College of Arts and Technology, for managers and teaching staff in further education. The FE Staff Awareness Package developed by GOSCAT for the FEU will be launched. Details from Mrs J. Merrell, Department of Mathematics and Computer Studies, GOSCAT, The Park, Cheltenham, Glos.

July 11-13 Department of Education and Science with Provision for the Able Child in Education (PACE) conference on teaching gifted and able children at West Hill College, Birmingham. The theme is "Creative Problem Solving". Fee £35 including full board. Details from Ralph Callow, Edge Hill College, St Helens Road, Ormskirk, Lancs. July 12-14 National Association of Careers and Guidance Teachers conference at Whitelands College, Uxbridge, from 10 am to 5 pm. Details from Mrs G. Bayley, 70 Park Avenue, Orpington BR6 9EF.

WORLD STUDIES...

World Studies Teacher Training Centre and Dunamla The World in the Classroom: a series of six lectures on Wednesday evenings from June 13 to July 18 at St James's Church, Piccadilly, London W1 at 6.30 pm. In order of speaking, the lecturers are: David Slaty, Robin Richardson, Stefanie Ducek, Patrick Whitaker, David Hicks and Ian Lister. Speaking Out A register of speakers on global and development issues lists more than 350 speakers and gives details of a wide range of organizations which offer related resources. It has been prepared by VSO, WSTTC, York University and AFS International Programmes. Advice is given on making the best use of speakers, and a list of useful books, addresses, audio-visual material and VSO local groups is included. It is available for £1.45 including postage from WSTTC, University of York, Heslington, York YO1 5DD.

Council for Education in World Citizenship June 23 Dr Malcolm Skilbeck will be the guest speaker at the annual meeting on the theme, "What kind of curriculum for what kind of world?" at Seymour Mews House, Seymour Mews, London W1. Details from

related resources. It has been prepared by VSO, WSTTC, York University and AFS International Programmes. Advice is given on making the best use of speakers, and a list of useful books, addresses, audio-visual material and VSO local groups is included. It is available for £1.45 including postage from WSTTC, University of York, Heslington, York YO1 5DD.

Council for Education in World Citizenship June 23 Dr Malcolm Skilbeck will be the guest speaker at the annual meeting on the theme, "What kind of curriculum for what kind of world?" at Seymour Mews House, Seymour Mews, London W1. Details from

related resources. It has been prepared by VSO, WSTTC, York University and AFS International Programmes. Advice is given on making the best use of speakers, and a list of useful books, addresses, audio-visual material and VSO local groups is included. It is available for £1.45 including postage from WSTTC, University of York, Heslington, York YO1 5DD.

the Director, CEWC, 19/21 Tudor Street, London EC4A 0DU
July 10 A conference for fifth and sixth-formers on Britain's Foreign Policy at the House of Commons. Speakers include Mr Ray Whitney MP and Mr George Robertson MP. Please apply for tickets to the conference organizer, CEWC at the address given in the item above by June 18.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS...



Have You a Minute? by Hilda Smith and Margaret Marsh describes a reading project undertaken by teachers, parents and pupils at the Fox Hill Nursery and First School in Sheffield. It gives details of how reading workshops were established and of the work parents undertook with their children both at home and in the school. The booklet is available from the authors at Fox Hill N F School, Keats Road, Sheffield S6 1AZ price £1.15 including postage. The authors are willing to discuss the project with groups of teachers and to provide examples of the variety of activities.

Help Your Child to Read by William Best, a booklet for parents of children aged two to seven giving practical advice on early conversation skills, pre-reading picture books and games, the introduction of words and letters and some of the reading schemes used in schools. It is available price £1 including postage from William Best, 55 Caldy Road, West Kirby, Wirral, Merseyside L48 2HF.

Compiled by Mary Cruickshank

EUROPEAN SCHOOL TOURS?

LOOK NO FURTHER.

- Competitive prices, from £59 ● Biggest choice – over 30 new tours ● Schooldays Bonus – free 'extras' included on many tours ● Schoolgate departures – at no extra charge ● Inspection visits for Party Leaders ● High standard accommodation, many hotels with private facilities ● The best in coaches – we were the first school operator to guarantee reclining seats, videos and toilets on all Express tours ● Experienced, bilingual couriers available for all tours – another first for Schooldays ● Teachers' Pack – detailed excursion notes and visual aids.



Please send me my copy of the new Schooldays brochure.

Name: _____

School: _____

Address: _____

Schooldays Global from

Request coupon to: Schooldays, Glen House, 200 Tottenham Court Road, London W1P 0DP. Tel: 01-580 6969

Announcements

Oriel College

University of Oxford

ADMISSION OF WOMEN

The College wishes to announce its decision to admit women members as well as men. The change will require an amendment to the College Statutes, which has been agreed by the College, but must be formally approved by The Queen in Council.

Women will be considered for admission as undergraduates this autumn 1984 to arrive in the College in October 1985.

For further information, please contact the Secretary, Oriel College, University of Oxford, 100 High Street, Oxford OX1 2DP.

Working parties best for INSET

Sir - It is not surprising that teachers are less than lukewarm about in-service training if it is conceived as "going on courses" (TES, June 1). Yet although available evidence shows courses to be a relatively poor means of INSET, providers stick to them. Readers will have noticed that the "types of course most likely to attract support" are those on matters very unsuitable for courses.

INSET providers should take careful note of M Ermi's theory that more interactive and personalized means are more valuable to teachers. Research

evidence, at least from FE and HE has supported this very strongly (FEU, "Loud and Clear").

The most valuable means of all seems to have been the working-party type approach in which teachers are helped to solve the real problems they face. When INSET moves boldly in this direction teachers will find it easier to participate in, and think it to be of far more use.

PETER OSBORNE
Clearbeck House
Higher Tatham
Lancaster

Different image

Sir - I suspect that the brief account of the research reporting teachers' low regard for in-service training was printed on the front page of *The TES* (June 1) for the usual journalistic reasons.

I should like it to be known that my research on in-service, which involved questionnaire responses from 500 teachers in the South-west, produced a different image of teachers' involvement in in-service.

The following points contrast with the newsworthy items you highlight: 1. Teachers indicated that they were very interested in in-service (a) which would help them with their present job (b) which would be of benefit to the school.

2. Most teachers in the sample had been involved in in-service in the previous two years. One-third of the secondary teachers had been on three or more courses; almost two-thirds of

the primary sample had been on three or more courses. A fifth of the teachers had not been involved in any in-service.

3. The research did not show any lack of enthusiasm for in-service. In view of the fact that the sample purposefully consisted of teachers in areas some distance from towns with institutes of higher education, the "take-up" was healthy. Approximately a quarter of the teachers had been on a residential course during the previous two years.

Clearly my research findings do not match the views of the 273 teachers who contributed to the survey in the North by Lynch and Bradford. My reason for writing is partly to let it be known that I, among others (eg Ray Bolam) have data which would refute the claim that 90 per cent of teachers see in-service as unnecessary and 99 per cent see courses to be of little use.

D J KEAST
Coordinator for In-Service Training
School of Education
University of Exeter

YOUR DIRECT ROUTE TO A SPECIAL TES SUBSCRIPTION OFFER

If you subscribe now to *The Times Educational Supplement* for one year (£2 issues) in addition to your weekly delivered copies we will also send you, absolutely FREE, a copy of the latest full colour edition of the Collins Road Atlas of Britain AND a copy of the latest Collins Road Atlas of Europe (together worth £8.45). Simply point your pen in the direction of the coupon below and send it together with your cheque or postal order, made payable to Times Newspapers Limited, for £30.00 to the address shown below.

Please note offer applies to new subscribers in the UK only and closes on December 31 1984.



Please send me a year's subscription to the *Times Educational Supplement* and my free copies of the Collins Atlases. I enclose my cheque for £30.00 (made payable to Times Newspapers Ltd). Please send to:

NAME _____
ADDRESS _____
SIGNATURE _____ Date _____

Please send this coupon with your cheque to FRANCES GODDARD, The Times Educational Supplement, Priory House, St John's Lane, London, EC1M 4BX.



Three minutes' speech therapy a week is not nearly enough.

Left speechless

Sir - Nationwide concern was expressed by speakers from all corners of England and Wales about the implementation of the 1981 (Special Education) Act during discussion of the National Confederation of Parent Teacher Associations conference resolution which called for the Secretary of State, Sir Keith Joseph, to insist that extra and adequate finance be made available to ensure that the implementation of that Act is effective.

It is not enough to assess children and make statements about their special needs - those identified needs are not being met.

The executive committee of Cwyl Federation of Parent Teacher Associations recently listened appalled as a parent governor of a special school described the lack of speech therapy at his school. "Your ambition is that your child will pass O and A levels", he said. "We just pray that when we are dead our children will be able to speak and cope with life."

At his special school, children who have been referred there because of their special needs are getting an average of three minutes' speech therapy per week. As a disappointing

result of his six-month campaign, this will be soon increased to six minutes because of the appointment of one additional member of staff for the southern half of the county. It is not enough.

A senior speech therapist has said that such children need at least one hour's treatment a week in a one-to-one situation if they are to overcome their problems.

As a provider of staff, the area health authority's response to pleas for help is predictable: "No cash". The Welsh Office washes its hands and shrugs responsibility with the usual answer that it cannot say how an authority should choose to spend the allocated cash.

That allocated cash is too little - it is time the nation sorted out its priorities. This time the establishment's glib response seems totally inadequate, and we are left with Christ's words echoing in our heads and hearts: "Whatever you do to one of these my little ones..."

What is to be done about it? SHEILA M NAYBOUR
Chairman, Cwyl Federation of PTAs
Tal Goed
Pen y Lon
Mynydd Isa

Beats all

Sir - So Sir Keith Joseph is maintaining his King Canute act on child-beating in schools. His latest futile gesture is to tell your reporter, in commenting on his new Green Paper, that he intends to give governors the legal right to ignore a local education authority ban on "corporal punishment". ("Governors to have greater freedom", TES, May 25).

Everyone else knows that the abolition of beating in Britain is inevitable. Sir Keith's own civil servants who have to deal with the ever-increasing flow of beating cases to Stroudsburg must know this particularly well. There are now more than 40 such cases. Sooner or later, and most probably sooner, a beating will be ruled by the European Court of Human Rights to have been a degrading punishment. Already one case has been declared "admissible". Then beating will have to be abolished for all the children in this country.

Meanwhile, Sir Keith has presented us with his utterly impractical "opt

in/opt out" scheme, which is not supported by a single teachers' union or other educational organization, and is ridiculed by many.

And now his latest ploy. In the past five years it is i.e.a.s who have made what progress there has been towards the abolition of this barbarity, and Sir Keith is attempting to stand in the way of this wave as well.

Nearly a year ago Newcastle City Council sought the permission of the Department of Education and Science to change its articles of government for secondary schools, a step which Newcastle has decided to take prior to abolition. The DES has yet to respond. What is it waiting for? One wonders if Sir Keith will stand firm until he drowns.

MARTIN ROSENBAUM
Research Coordinator
Society of Teachers Opposed to Physical Punishment
18 Victoria Park Square
Bethnal Green
London E2

Primary pedigree

Sir - Perhaps one of the few remaining contributions the historian of education feels he can safely make at a time when "relevance" has become almost an enshrined shibboleth, and a particularly valuable perspective in an age which also appears to be characterized by an often frenzied, almost masochistic pursuit of change and accompanying self-examination is a gentle reminder now and then that apparently earth-shattering education propositions do have in fact respectable, if ill-remembered or "conveniently dumped, pedigrees."

Thus, the Senior Chief HM's comments at the recent annual conference of the National Association for Primary Education, apparently advocating *inter alia* an end to the domination of class teaching and the need for, nine-year-olds to be taught for some of the time by subject specialists (as reported by Sarah Bayliss in *The TES* of May 27) prompt me to advance for your readers' consideration the following selected quotations from a number of worthy sources.

● *Handbook of Suggestions to Teachers* (Board of Education, 1927): "In a large school, staffed by several teachers, it is almost necessary to omit a subject specialist from the staff, in that each teacher has to teach a

such school is as a rule to make full use of the diversity of tastes and abilities which is almost sure to exist among the staff. One teacher will have musical gifts, another a special interest in history or geography, another scientific aptitude. The headteacher will do well to let any such ability have its scope both in planning the syllabus of the subject and in the actual teaching of it. He can allow a teacher to take a subject or subjects in more than one class. Specialization of this kind has been attempted too seldom in elementary schools, and in consequence much talent in teaching has run to waste."

● *Primary Education: Suggestions for the Consideration of Teachers* (Ministry of Education, 1939): "When the proper use of time depends on every teacher's knowledge, and accepting their purpose and intention, schemes are best made by consultation among all the members of the staff. If any one member is especially qualified by training or experience in any one field of work, he might well be given the responsibility, under the head, of taking the lead in making the schemes for that subject and advising his colleagues in the working out of it. Schemes for the whole school should be made available to each teacher, so that each teacher has to teach a

Maths loss

Sir - Much recent correspondence and frequent comments in *The TES* have emphasized the continuing shortage of able teachers of mathematics in schools. Consequently, a recent experience of a young graduate forced who is completing his probationary year in teaching has given me (and him) some concern.

The young man is a dedicated and able mathematician with a good degree who, after his PGCE year, pursued a higher degree prior to joining his chosen career as a teacher. He is naturally keen to do well and has the normal and typical ambitions and aspirations of a young person on the threshold of a career.

As a probationary teacher he has had visits to his lessons by a variety of people: the reports he has received have been very satisfactory, some very complimentary and thus he has been very encouraged, at least, until a recent visit by an adviser/inspector for mathematics. "Yes, he was getting along very well and undoubtedly he would pass his probationary year."

A not unnatural question posed by the young teacher concerned the prospects for a teacher of mathematics. He was disturbed to hear, after leaving that the adviser/inspector had headed the department status in six years that it would probably take 15 years for him to achieve that status. This, of course, turned out to be so wrong that it would make him doubt it in this case. In any event, I believe it to be representative for this sort of comment to be made to a young teacher who clearly is showing some promise.

The conversation may well have been a great ego trip for the adviser, but the only result for the education service is likely to be the loss of a potentially good teacher of mathematics.

It certainly did not surprise me to learn that the young graduate had decided to look for his future career outside school teaching. He is now a research fellow at a university (incidentally, it is a higher salary than he would have earned if he had remained in teaching), but I wonder how many other young teachers have had their enthusiasm dulled by this particular "expert."

We hear much about assessing teachers and the weeding out of the poorer ones. I wonder whether some vetting of advisers and inspectors would not be of benefit to the education service.

JACK I HOPPE
5 Hazlett Drive
Maldstone

Letters for publication should be kept as brief as possible and typed on one side of the paper only. The Editor reserves the right to cut or amend them.

Inevitable chips

Sir - Congratulations to Dennis Carter on qualifying as Hon. Sec. of Ted Wragg's newly formed organization, SLOTH (TES, June 1).

Those members of the Society of Logjammers, Obstructionists, Thwarters and Hinderers who buy *The TES* obviously cheered and stamped their approval of Mr Carter's views on microcomputers in primary schools.

What Mr Carter fails to recognize is the inevitability of microtechnology. Although I admire his faith in his ability to effectively teach "facts", and his omnipotent talent for selecting the "facts" his pupils will find most useful in their future lives, I can only presume that he hasn't noticed that rote-learning of facts is becoming far less important these days than in 1896. Knowing all the capes and bays in the southern hemisphere may be a powerful weapon in one's armoury of party pieces, but knowing where to find such illuminating information (and even how to retrieve it) would seem to many teachers to be rather more useful. This is where the inevitability of the computer comes in.

The micro is not just a new toy or tool, but a special medium for storing and retrieving information, requiring a special attitude and a special "literacy".

Acquiring computer literacy is perhaps one of the greatest gifts a modern primary school will be able to offer in the short-term future. Mr Carter, no doubt, will go on persuading his pupils that "facts" are constant and that the "facts" he continues to transmit in the form of "knowledge" will set his pupils up for life.

In *The Micro Revolution* (Fontana, 1980) Peter Large suggests the "lead time" for fundamental change in teacher training to reach the classroom is 40 to 50 years in Britain.

"Sir Iwan Maddock, secretary of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, in emphasizing that change needs to reach the primary schools, says that many headmasters are not just indifferent to technology but positively hostile". Mr Carter, for one.

Finally a few words from another computer pundit, Seymour Papert, who writes in *Mindstorms, Children, Computers and Powerful Ideas* (Harvester Press, 1980):

"I believe that the computer presence will enable us to so modify the learning environment outside the classroom, that much, if not all the knowledge schools presently try to teach with such pain and expense and such limited success will be learned, as the child learns to talk, painlessly, successfully, and without organized instruction."

"This obviously implies that schools, as we know them today, will have no place in the future. But it is an open question whether they will adapt by transforming themselves into something new or wither away and be replaced."

R S BRISTOWE
Deputy head
Stanway Primary School
Colchester

Why the Green Paper does not answer parents' needs

Sir - While applauding Sir Keith Joseph's intention to give parents greater influence in the running of schools, I suggest that the Green Paper proposes to give parents a majority of places on governing bodies may not be the most sensible way of going about it.

Although parents would have the ultimate decision-making power, they would rely heavily on the school staff and the local authority for information and guidance.

The effectiveness of a governing body depends on the harmony of purpose of its members while engaged in a lively exchange of views. Surely it makes sense to recognize the claims of those groups which, in the words of the Taylor Report, "can contribute towards the establishment of a partnership based on their common interest in the welfare of the school".

The Taylor committee recommendation that each of these groups should provide a quarter of the membership of a governing body has had the support of the Liberal Party, the local community involvement considered to be very important.

While the recognition of the role of parents through representation on the governing body is essential, what really matters to most parents is the ease of access to the school and the opportunities they have to receive information about their children's progress and exchange views with the school staff.

Howard Wall
Chairman
Liberal Education Association
79 Ellerton Road
London SW18

Night broadcasts

Sir - In the Second Opinion column (TES, May 18), Donald Grattan dismisses my fears for those language series now being broadcast in the night-time slot as being based on misleading facts. By his own admission some 47 per cent of secondary schools are not recording the night-time broadcasts and I really do feel that gives grounds for concern.

The point I was making is that most of the BBC language series are quite excellent and, in some cases such as German sixth forms, they often provide virtually the only source of topical administrative language available. Any administrative decision which, for whatever reasons, produces the result that those broadcasts are not being received in almost half the secondary schools in Britain must surely be a disaster.

Incidentally, the decision to locate some series at 00.30 ignored the needs

of the small but important group of adult home learners, who relied on the radio for some weekly language reinforcement. I hope Donald Grattan's optimism about future purchases of time slots is justified, but we need to monitor the situation very carefully over the next year and be prepared to argue strongly for the reinstatement of day-time broadcasts, in blocks if this is preferred, should a significant number of schools continue to find successful night-time recording just too difficult.

BRIAN HILL
61 Houndean Rise
Lewes
Sussex

On the cards...

Sir - I note that Dr E Moran is conducting a survey into the incidence of gambling in schools (Letters, May 18). Three times in his short letter he refers to this as "a problem". Teachers, would no doubt agree with that assessment.

We have no right, however, to be surprised. More and more frequently, as schools desperately seek to raise money, our pupils see their parents and teachers conspiring to organize draws, raffles, tombolas and other forms of, yes, gambling in which children are expected to participate.

PETER DAVIES
Headteacher
Icknield Comprehensive School
Watlington
Oxon

MICHAEL J SMITH
Dibden Purlieu
Southampton

Silent signals

Sir - There are two possible explanations for Mrs Barry's finding that teachers have difficulty in interpreting children's expressions (TES, May 18), apart from the fact that still photographs may omit some important ones. (My own pilot studies suggest that children, who can well interpret teachers' non-verbal behaviour in reality, may be less reliable with pictures.)

First, the meaning of low-intensity classroom expressions may be crucially altered by quite subtle changes; thus three of your four pictures depict "mild" expressions. "Interest" could be daydreaming or deep thought (gaze not on the camera, and no "concentration brow"). "Surprise" also has elements of fear (the mouth corners back); perhaps her chemistry experiment is running out of control. "Anger" is closer to sullen defiance (the chin pulled in); in true anger her glare would be more direct and her chin thrust forward.

Secondly, teachers often have to disregard children's non-verbal signals. Children often find it tiring to maintain a posture of close attention for long, and soon relax, leaning their heads on their hands for instance.

The establishment of a parent's right to such access was recommended by seven members of the Taylor committee, though not embodied in the main report. The recommendation should be accepted as an extension of the partnership between school and parents recognized in a formal way by the composition of the governing body. It would give every parent the chance of being more closely involved in the education of his own child and strengthen the links between home and school.

HOWARD WALL
Chairman
Liberal Education Association
79 Ellerton Road
London SW18

Scruton's fears

Sir - I read your report (TES, June 1) on Roger Scruton's and Caroline Cox's "critical survey" on peace studies with interest. Roger Scruton seems to be obsessed with this subject, returning to it again and again, mainly, I am distressed to note, in *The Times*. The fact that he believes that peace education has no place in schools is of less interest to me than that his spurious arguments continue to receive serious editorial attention.

I wonder how much Dr Scruton knows about education or schooling. Does he seriously believe that because health, for instance, is not the title of an academic discipline, it should not be a proper concern of those of us involved in educating the young? Peace education is part of a traditional, accepted academic discipline, namely politics. What Dr Scruton and his cronies really fear, of course, is the politicization of ordinary young people by teachers who rightly take an interest in the development of the whole child.

The public schools have made this the privilege of an elite for years; you have only to look at the scholastic pedigree of the present Government to witness that.

Political education for all is essential if the common good is to remain the principal aim of our democratic society. In the process of education it is a basic principle that you start from where the pupil is at. In the case of political education, many youngsters are very concerned indeed about the tenuous balance of power in the world. It is a good and fundamentally right starting point. If Dr Scruton has too partisan a view of the world to see this then he had better limit his activities to editing the *Salisbury Review*.

PETER DAVIES
Headteacher
Icknield Comprehensive School
Watlington
Oxon

Courses

M.Sc. in Analytical Chemistry
This postgraduate course, involving lecture courses, extensive practical work with modern analytical instrumentation, and preparation of a dissertation on a research topic, may be completed over a period of six academic terms by full-time candidates, and in not less than 24 months by part-time candidates. Candidates having or expecting to have at least a Second Class Honours Degree in Science, with substantial Chemistry content, are eligible to apply and are invited to attend an Open Day in the Analytical Laboratories in July or early September.

The closing date for receipt of applications is Saturday, 15th September, but candidates wishing to be considered for financial support as postgraduate students should apply not later than Friday, 20th July.

Application forms and further information may be obtained from: Professor J. H. Dainton, Head of the Department of Chemistry, (Tel: 021 20271, Ext. 2274).

UCC University College Cork

Courses

MONTESSORI WORKSHOP

Professional introduction and opportunity to study the Montessori Method of Child Education is open to Teachers and Student Teachers at a Montessori Workshop being held by the London Montessori Centre from July 23 - August 3.

Syllabus includes: Montessori Principles of Education, Psychology of Learning, Sensory Training, Mathematics, Early Reading Skills, Environmental Studies, Theoretical and Practical Training in the use of Montessori Didactic Apparatus.

For registration application, apply to Ann Smiley, Administrator.

London Montessori Centre
10 Burlington Street, London W1V 1TE (Enquiries)
Telephone 01-493 0625

Guided Home Study for DEGREES, GCE and BEC

LONDON UNIVERSITY: LL.B., B.Sc., B.A., B.A. English, French, History, B.D., Diploma in Education.
CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY: Diploma in Religious Studies.
GCE: Over 60 'O' and 'A' level subjects.
BEC: New specially approved courses for the National Certificate.

For free details and advice, telephone or write to us stating which course you wish to take.
The Hon. Frank Tibbels, CBE, MC, MA, Principal, Dept. BD3,
Wolsey Hall,
Oxford OX2 0AP
Tel: 0865 54231
(24 hours)
Accredited CACC

Wolsey Hall, Oxford

Learn Hypnotherapy

(Hypno-Analysis)
Unrivalled six month Correspondence/Cassette Course leading to diploma.
Only £180 or less (or pay lesson by lesson).
New Career/Self-improvement: HYPNOTHERAPY CENTRE (Bournemouth)
224 Church Road, Parkstone, Dorset BH14 4JF.
Tel: 0202 733844.

(0750)

Your Guide to 90 HOME STUDY courses

Write today for a free copy
NEC Dept 520, FREEPOST
Cambridge CB2 2HN
(0213-316644)

Brown & Brown Tutors, Oxford
Principal: C.H. Brown, M.A. (Oxon)
G.C.E. and OXBRIDGE
Applications are invited for Autumn term.

SUMMER VACATION COURSES
Individual tuition in all subjects, with emphasis on written presentation.
Prospectus: 20 Weymouth Road, Oxford.
Tel: 01865 72311

(460)

Biased images?

TOM HASTIE

The virulence of the attacks on Mr Ray Honeyford in recent issues of *The TES* for his alleged racism reveal why he has been reported as saying that many immigrants know little of "civilized discourse and respect for reason". His detractors obviously interpret "racist" as meaning someone who dares to criticize a specific non-white individual, group or activity. To criticize a part is to condemn the whole, it appears.

When Mr Honeyford refers to "a half-educated and volatile Sikh" the pejorative use of the word "volatile" is surely focused on "half-educated and volatile" rather than on "Sikh". Are we to understand that absolutely no Sikh is ever half-educated or volatile? That savours of the Nazi *Herrenvolk* theory to me. And I would have thought that for Mr Honeyford to specify that the man in question was a Sikh was a courteous acknowledgement of his unique ethnic identity. As a Scot, I like to be acknowledged as such and I should be somewhat irked if anyone

called me a Caucasian or a European. Such mass labels are insulting when applied to a specific individual whose racial or ethnic identity is known. Similarly, if I were a non-white I should be irked to be labelled as "black" instead of by my ethnic identity, West Indian, Nigerian, Sikh, Gujarati, Arab, Chinese or whatever. If all non-whites are now to be designated blacks, does this mean that we abandon the term "multi-cultural" in favour of the more correct "bi-cultural"?

I really wonder if the "black intellectuals" of Talkback (May 4) who protest about the "biased images" of *Othello* and *The Merchant of Venice* have actually read these plays. *Othello* is the hero of his play. He is one of the most important men in his community. He is a military commander, a man accustomed to being obeyed by white men. His tragedy is not that he is black but that he is jealous. The villain of the play is certainly not *Othello*, but Iago, a white man, unscrupulous and jealous of *Othello's* professional advancement. Also, it is in *The Merchant of Venice* that Shakespeare makes his magnificent plea for human rights, for human dignity ("Hath not a Jew eyes? Hath not a Jew hands, organs, dimensions, senses, affections, passions?") a plea made on behalf of a Jew.

Are we to understand that writers and film directors are racists if they cast a non-white in the role of villain?

Experience exchange

DAVID MITCHELL

Myra Barrs highlights the fact (*TES*, March 9) that much of the English teaching in the schools of England and Wales consists of English exercises divorced from the environment of the children being taught. She goes on to state that "the challenge now is to offer a richer curriculum, one in which reading, writing and mathematics are used for real and useful purposes" but her article gives little indication as to how this is to be achieved.

One way is through experience-exchange: the linking of classes in different schools of a similar age, ability and size so that they can examine their environments and produce projects on features of their environments to exchange with their linked class.

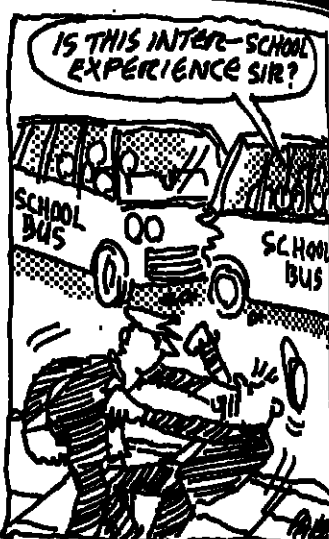
The language of the area in which the children live is a rich source of material which the children can examine, make discoveries about and make tape recordings. Children's street games, the language and lore of the children, the dialect of the area,

folk song and folk story are some of the topics which could be considered. Environmental studies is another area particularly suitable for experience-exchange. A study of a farm in the area might possibly be undertaken or a town survey studying housing, shopping, industries, communications, public parks, or road safety. Local or military history are two other curriculum areas which offer much material for projects.

There has been concern expressed about the quality of the science teaching carried out in primary schools, and certainly experience-exchange is not a panacea for the teaching of science in the primary school. Nevertheless, there are areas which could be explored by the children of linked classes and interesting discoveries made and the information exchanged. Such areas could include weather, flowers, trees, birds and pollution.

I feel such a scheme should exist within a local authority area rather than be organized nationally, although adjacent local authorities may well be involved. I do not feel that children of infant, junior and middle school age groups have the necessary cognitive ability to understand the relationships between their own environment and an environment which is a great distance from their own.

Experience-exchange projects are not problem free. One of the first



requirements is for an in-service training course. This would help to eliminate some of the problems which are likely to arise. Close liaison between the teachers and a clear understanding about the topics they are going to be involved in is necessary.

An information sheet on experience-exchange can be obtained from David Mitchell at 5 Hornby Avenue, Selby, North Yorkshire YO8 1JH. Enclose a stamped addressed envelope.

A new chapter

MARJORIE GOVEY

There is nothing more calculated to make the English teacher's heart beat than to hear a response from a 16-year-old student: "I don't like reading - it's boring!"

How can the delights to be found in literature be passed on to future generations unless children can read not only with understanding but with interest and enjoyment? How can they be led to dip into that wondrous literary inheritance we speak so glibly about? How can imagination be fired and creativity be stimulated?

There are many gifted teachers who will probably be able to find their own answers to these questions. But the Royal Society of Arts has taken a step towards opening the chapters of well-covered books for the would-be reader.

For some years the English with Literature examination has been part of the board's syllabus and has helped many teachers to find an antidote to grammatical studies. Students' minds have been stimulated and enriched by being encouraged to read widely. There were recommendations for the literature chosen by the centres was generally approved. This gave teachers much more flexibility in their approach.

The range of this examination will, from 1985, be extended. The examination is to be re-named *Modern Literature* in English and the list of recommended texts will now be mainly those of the twentieth century and will include multi-cultural dimension. It will include works written in English, English, Caribbean, African, Indian and American writers.



The aim is to appeal not only to school-leavers, but to adults. At all stages the form of the examination, the aims and objectives of the syllabus should enable students to explore a wide range of literature which will develop their literary tastes, help them to appreciate and enjoy works of sound literary merit and achieve critical discrimination.

Marjorie Govey is a member of the R.S.A. English Committee.

Staggering at day's end

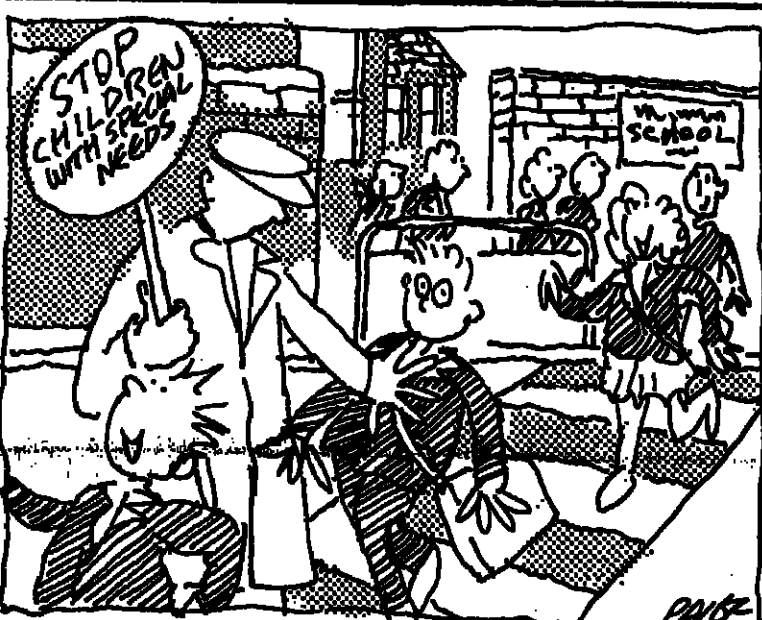
DAVID CLEGG

A year after the 1981 Education Act made it incumbent upon headteachers to ensure that schools provide for children with special needs, with little or no extra resources, most schools are relying even more on over-stretched remedial services.

But could schools provide for those special needs better by altering the school day? Could primary schools cut the length of the normal school day for 80 per cent of the children and lengthen it for the 20 per cent thought to need special attention? There would be considerable advantages in the following school day:

8.30am	school starts
12 noon	lunch
1pm	re-start school
2pm	school finishes
2-3pm	special needs.

For 80 per cent or so of the children, school would finish at 2pm. For the children with special needs, they would remain at school from 2pm to 3pm with a much more favourable teacher/pupil ratio; a class of 30 children plus one teacher would become, for the final period, one teacher and six



children. This would give considerable scope for work with children who have specific learning difficulties.

Some schools may feel the special needs teaching may be more effective first thing in the morning so, in effect, having a staggered start rather than finish. The actual length of the school day varies throughout local education authorities, but there is no reason why a teacher's day should be longer than at present. There is a significant body of opinion that suggests we "over-teach". We continually look at the

quality of our teaching; should we now look at the quantity?

Of course there are difficulties. Such a change in a school day would have to carry the support of the parents but that may not be as difficult to achieve as first imagined. The present school day - say 9am to 3pm is hardly designed to fit in with individual shifts or shop opening hours. White-collar workers are increasingly working flexible time for a variety of reasons. Could not a further reason be the school day?

Some parents of the children having

a completely new perspective on his own work.

Almost all the working coaches had gained confidence from the knowledge that they had something to offer young people or that they had learnt to work by their own efforts. Several had become more tolerant of young people and became more sympathetic to the youngsters they worked with.

The benefit to the employer is less obvious, but it is clear that in many cases the knowledge and experience gained by the coaches had been ploughed back into the organizations from which the coaches came: indeed many coaches had been promoted to more responsible positions as a result of their work with TWL. All the employers have agreed to release coaches for a further year.

It would be unrealistic to claim that all youngsters who attend TWL workshops will be successful in getting jobs, but it is not fanciful to suggest that many will become better equipped to deal with the harsh world outside school.

Carol Woolley is development officer for the Transition to Working Life project.

Contributions for TALKBACK should be 750 words or less and addressed to: TALKBACK, The TES, Trinity House, St John's Lane, London EC1M 4BB.

Transition to work

CAROL WOOLLEY

"When we first went out together the young people walked in front of me, and me, how they walk alongside," commented Jill Webb, a security officer for Camden Council. He was talking about a project he is recently involved in called the Transition to Working Life (TWL) currently operating in five inner London schools. The image Bill uses is a good one because the purpose of the scheme is to help young people who are about to leave school close the gap between childhood and adulthood.

Bill is known as a working coach; he has been released by his employers for one day a week to meet a small group of youngsters from Haverstock School in North-West London to organize visits to workplaces and to discuss job opportunities and a wide range of other issues. The group which meets on neutral premises plans its own programme of activities and over the past few months has visited Camden Town Hall, Madame Tussauds, the London Dungeons and Wembley Stadium. "The thing about London," says Bill, "is that wherever you go there are people working."

After each session with the young people, Bill spends a couple of hours with Paul Crocker, the teacher responsible for TWL in Haverstock School. Here he works through any problems he encountered during the session and gets the necessary back-up for the week. Other working coaches released for the scheme this year include two firemen from the London Fire Brigade, a recruitment officer from London Transport, a school-keeper and the head of the CBI's secretarial service. Next year the schools running the scheme are hoping to enlist working coaches from organizations like Marks & Spencer, the Midland Bank and South-East Gas.

Coaches chosen to work with the young people are mature, men and women with ordinary shop-floor experience. They are usually people with no professional experience of working with youngsters rather than authority figures, who would attempt to direct meetings and tell young people what to do.

"It was a full term before they stopped calling me Sir," said Trevor Poles, a coach from North Thames Gas working with a group from Pinlawn School. Through a subtle process the young people learn to take responsibility for their own decisions and to find resources in themselves that will help prepare them for the world outside school.

The scheme is based on original work undertaken by the Grubb Institute of Behavioural Studies on behalf of the Manpower Services Commission.

and tried out in North London, Wolverhampton and Strathclyde from 1978 to 1981. In 1982 ILEA, impressed by the success of TWL, is bringing about change in young people, decided to sponsor a pilot project through the careers inspectorate to operate initially in Haverstock, Acland Burghley, Pinlawn and Quinton Kyngston secondary schools. This year one off-site unit has joined the scheme and three more schools are planning to take it on board in September.

TWL has brought about far-reaching changes in everyone involved in it. Teachers noted that pupils had picked up new listening and speaking skills in TWL workshops; young people who lacked confidence were now more confident and more assertive; many have found jobs. One fifth-form tutor felt that some pupils who would have left school at Easter had opted to stay on because of their commitment to TWL. A teacher-adviser found that some previously hostile pupils had taken to coming up to him to chat in an open and friendly manner.

Many teachers started to look at the pupils differently. They could talk to them in a more adult manner than previously; one teacher-adviser found the experience of TWL a salutary one because he had come to realize that teachers were not purveyors of universal wisdom but that the outside world had something to offer too. He found that the TWL group was more open to ideas and more confident in their own abilities.

FEATURES



A future beyond belief

Is the 'leisure society' really a conceivable basis for education?
Bob Sheed asks

Assertions about increasing levels of leisure abound. Everyone is going to have much more time to spend in unremunerated activities of their own choosing, and some, those currently bearing the perjorative label, "unemployed", plus the several million others who seem likely to join them in the next few years, will have the most time of all.

Estimates of numbers vary but there is considerable support for the view of Tom Stonier (professor of science and society, University of Bradford) that "within 30 years it will take no more than 10 per cent of the labour force to produce all of society's material needs".

These familiar predictions are leading educationists to call for radical curriculum change to meet the needs of young people in this new society and to brand politicians as hypocrites for not publicly recognizing that unemployment is certain to rise. As an educationist, I went along happily with the rest for some time and who doesn't want to see the secondary school curriculum reformed? Lately, though, I have found myself wanting to say something in support of politicians.

It's all very well to argue that the protestant work ethic is outmoded (it is) and that people will have to change their attitudes to work, coming to see themselves and others as valuable and worthy human beings even though they are "out of work".

The trouble is, if we cannot bring about a change of attitude, and societal change comes anyway, there is a point at which individual and group disaffection reaches dangerous proportions. If we are to head off the social unrest which might result in such circumstances we need to produce a model of society in which people can believe. At this point I'm not actually asking anyone to believe it to be a good one. I'll do that once I've convinced them that it can exist.

Now I come to the problem that really bothers me. I can't actually get a picture of this society in my head. I've been told to "take a macro view" by people who know more about economics than I do and to imagine a society in which the present amount of economic wealth is generated by industry without all of us having to slog away for 35 hours a week. The current degree of wealth is still there for us to share, the only difference being that we are not contributing our labour to it.

I don't want to admit that I can't picture this society because that makes me feel unimaginative, and to be fair to myself I can imagine it. The point is I can imagine it only in the sense that I can imagine living in the Bahamas; I can't actually see how to achieve it. Worse than that, I can't see how to sustain it.

The only working model for distributing the wealth of the economy that we know of in the Western world is to pay workers for their contribution. How else do you get the profits of industry into people's pockets? The only way that I am aware of is to pay them anyway, either as an incentive to share their jobs and so to work part-time, or to work in specially created job schemes or to do what they like. This must be paid from government funds which means from taxation. With so few of us working, who is left to tax? Apparently only the companies that are creating the wealth.

This leads me to ask: "Where is the incentive for a company to innovate to reduce labour if it ends up by paying all those people it has just made redundant?" Perhaps very much greater government control of industry will be necessary. All this seems to be heading for the conclusion that the main political parties will not acknowledge the inevitability of mass unemployment and the emergence of a "leisure society", not because they are devious, cynical or fleeing from the truth but because they can't imagine it either.

If it weren't for the fact that I am in the business of talking to teachers, headteachers and deputies about the need for reform of the secondary school curriculum I could get away without worrying too much about all this. There are, of course, strong arguments in favour of curriculum change to prepare young people for life in a society in which information technology and automation are commonplace and in which rapid change is endemic. What we must be careful about, I feel, is arguing for curriculum change to meet the needs of a society for which we have no conceptual model.

Bob Sheed is the Microelectronics Education Programme's existing regional coordinator for computer education.

The last straw

Teachers have had enough, says Bernard Barker

Teachers, starting one another with displays of long suppressed anger, are engaged in ruling their own work. Like much-provoked prisoners in a maximum security regime they can only smash what they love best. Instead of marking registers, pursuing truants and insisting on homework, they are leaving ahead of the skivers. By not covering for colleagues and refusing meetings, they are disrupting themselves. Talented young cricketers, athletes, musicians and actors, the pride of teachers and parents, are being sent home like so many undelivered parcels to the dead-letter section.

Standing in the ashes of their own aspirations teachers have few illusions. If the mines can be idle for months no one is going to be much impressed by a few missed sports practices or the withdrawal of a free mid-day child-minding service. If victory were won, with the Government forced to inflate its policies for public sector pay, would the extra £4 or £5 a week left, after tax, superannuation and National Insurance be deducted, much after the standing or comfort of the profession?

At bottom the dispute is about status and recognition as much as it is about money; an

security. Each year the employers use the self-same doubtful benefits as an excuse for inferior pay settlements. Press and politicians then rail at the fabulous bonuses of public sector workers. Even annual increments, a device by which employers pay below the rate for the job, are presented as an illegitimate perk.

Through time, news of other people's pay filters through and the apparent injustice accumulates. Police constables, often with no more than O-levels, earn more than good honours graduates 20 years their senior. With overtime they can take home more than deputy heads in large schools. A Scale 2 teacher can double her salary by becoming a radio producer. It is infuriating that double-glazing salesmen merit car and BUPA while teachers have to supervise children during their lunch-time for a hamburger and a yoghurt. The contribution education makes to the real economy is rated less highly than the elimination of draughts from the suburban sitting-room.

As if this were not enough, falling rolls threaten the novelty of redundancy while promotion is for the exceptional and highly qualified willing to fish throughout the country for an extra scale. No expenses are paid and there is no help with housing unless the authority has some short-term crisis to solve.

These bitter comparisons could be borne if teachers felt liked and respected or if their vocation were recognized as a comparable self-sacrifice to that of nurses or doctors. Instead there is the seemingly hard-faced, hard-nosed attitude of very many local authorities. The impression is given, sometimes with relish, that saving money is top priority and that the career and happiness of individual members of staff is utterly insignificant. Teachers have almost no loyalty or identification with their employers, except in isolated cases where that authority has made some effort to look at education from a teacher's point of view. It is a small consolation for an individual employee to understand the two-way squeeze to which local authorities themselves have been subjected.

What teachers are expressing in this dispute is a long pent-up fury at the contemptuous treatment they have received from politicians since James Callaghan's speech at Ruskin College. Schools have become the scapegoat for every kind of national failure. Resources have been sucked from unprepared, dirty classrooms and the teachers have been beaten for the consequences. Teachers have been beaten for keeping articles in the popular press. Assisted places have scooped able

pupils and extra funds; comprehensive schools are blamed for poor results; results which are not poor are interpreted by Boys' Own analysts to discredit everyone connected with them.

Parents are to be given "power" in the schools because teachers cannot be trusted to heed the super-charged political messages to which they are subject. Meanwhile, the Manpower Services Commission, elected by no-one, and very remote from parental preferences, has moved in with a host of lavishly funded special schemes. By contrast, teachers are told there is no connexion between standards and spending.

Teachers are weary of all those on the side-lines screaming out advice and instructions. They are dizzy with circulars and innovations. If the Minister, his aides, parents, local industrialists, HMI in their now published reports, local inspectors or the local press have so much knowledge and expertise to offer, why confine their contribution to mere expressions of opinion? Why not come into the classroom and put these splendid schemes into practice with real children?

Let them understand before they come amongst us, suspecting our half-hearted efforts,

'What teachers are expressing is pent-up fury at the contemptuous treatment they have received from politicians'

that there are several lessons in every day, with an eighth reserved for cover. Coffee is served while you supervise children; lunch is taken in a crowded, noisy hall en route for a club. In the evening, meetings with parents and local industry can be arranged. Those who complacently watch youth unemployment rise above 30 per cent will no doubt be able to explain it to the fifth year better than we can.

In impatient fury, we slump our own toes and children discover in little more of the hidden curriculum. It is doubtful whether there is anyone listening. The most dangerous truth of all is that the politicians really don't know why we are so cross.

Bernard Barker is headteacher of Stanground School, Peterborough.

The dispute is as much about status and recognition as it is about money

opportunity to display indignation rather than secure a few percentage points on a pay settlement. And yet, money does count. Teachers work 60 hours a week for a net hourly rate barely more than that of unskilled labourers.

When they get home, drained by contact with troubled adolescents, and set about marking sets of books, between television programmes, a thoughtless remark about long holidays and short hours from a half-educated neighbour with a company Sierra can go off like a hand-grenade in the head.

Back at school for a parents' evening they don't show the shrug through 20 or 30 interviews, for each of which a lawyer would charge at least £10. It is a double-bind. Teachers are badly paid because allowance is made (even in Houghton and Clegg) for pensions, holidays and job

I think, therefore I add



Jane Last reports on claims that philosophy classes for children can improve their mathematics and reading

A small gathering in Manchester grapple with the heady problems of metaphysics, ethics and logic. Not, you may imagine, the normal preoccupations of an inner city comprehensive class of 11-year-olds.

But in Devon a class of eight and nine year-olds deliberate on whether they could be dreaming they are awake. Do they own the earth, they ask themselves and are false teeth really false?

They are studying a course of philosophy, which, it is claimed, can improve pupils' reading and maths. Philosophers are not thick on the ground in our schools, but this course is designed to be taught by any teacher. No names are mentioned, no philosophers' texts are studied and all intellectual jargon is avoided.

During the student riots in the sixties Matthew Lipman, professor of aesthetics at Columbia University, witnessed undergraduates who didn't discuss or analyse their problems but simply threw bad eggs and bricks through windows. He dreamed of a society of better thinkers and considered the education system made a poor job of teaching children to reason. But he didn't want to teach children logic in the normal way.

The children would certainly have objected to having one more nauseating subject crammed down their throats - and they'd have been right. He decided to present logic in the form of a children's story.

Professor Lipman is now director of the Institute for the Advancement of Philosophy for Children (IAPC), now in its tenth year. He has produced philosophy courses for children from the age of six, based on fiction rather than philosophy proper, in order to develop thinking skills. The courses are comprehensive, if chaotic.

tough area of Manchester, the young philosophers are not reading Aristotle, but Harry Stottlemeier's *Discovery*. It is the story of a class of children their own age they can identify with, who begin to think about thinking, and very occasionally chew grass, look at the clouds and build tree houses too. Graeme Simister, head of the lower school who thought at the outset philosophy for children would be a waste of time, is impressed.

Since they started philosophy he finds pupils more tolerant of other people's opinions, better prepared to listen and make a more reasoned enquiry. Mr Simister teaches maths and debats a definite difference in attitude in class between those doing philosophy and the other children. "Philosophy is the only subject in which they can't be wrong - as long as they can justify their ideas. So the confidence it builds up is amazing. They're calmer, more prepared to consider before they answer and a lot more thoughtful. There's obviously an improvement in their work."

Jack Huntington, from the United States and in England on a research fellowship to teach the course, says it complements the rest of the curriculum. "It develops their listening abilities. They love to talk, but they don't listen very well."

In class he stimulates dialogue and meditates. "In philosophy you must argue," said one pupil. "If half the class agrees and the other half disagrees Mr Huntington stands back and lets us argue."

But does it confuse them that the teacher doesn't know the answers - the precise relationship between mind and body or whether thoughts are as real as the world? "It's so new for these children to engage in discussion with no right and wrong answers," said one of the teachers.

try to throw back a question which illuminates a way of looking at it."

At first they thought he was holding something back, that he knew "the truth". He refused to give an opinion because they would take that as an answer. "But recently I heard one say 'that's what Sir says' and another say 'yes, but that's just what he thinks'. Inside I was beaming."

Mr Ivor Elliott, maths teacher at Ilfracombe comprehensive, teaches the IAPC "Pixie" course, to very able eight-year-olds from surrounding primary schools. Pixie is a language-based course, again designed to develop children's reasoning abilities. Like Mr Simister he finds they do better in their other subjects as a result. "They pull their teachers up if they use ambiguities," he said. "People underestimate the abilities of young children. They have such powerful little minds and they philosophize all the time."

"Philosophy has been refined over a couple of thousand years and has evolved its own language, which alienates most people," said Mr Elliott. But he is adamant that philosophy is not just an arid university subject and that the IAPC formula for teaching it to children works. "To get philosophers down from their ivory towers doing philosophy with children would be practically impossible. They would say 'it's because of the language - but it's the ideas that count. Some of the children's ideas are fantastic'."

It appears there has been little interest in the IAPC material among British philosophers. Some misinterpret the value made for it and the best it's designed to be taught by non-philosophers. The Educational Testing Service, the largest educational research body in the United States of America, found that the impact of the IAPC

programme on reading and maths was at "the highest possible level of significance". It conducted a study involving 800 New Jersey ten to thirteen-year-olds and found improvements in creative and formal reasoning. Students were more curious and better orientated towards work.

The gains in reading scores of those who studied philosophy for just over two hours a week were, on average after one year, two thirds greater than a similar group that had not. The philosophers' gains in mathematics were over a third greater than the control group. Even children rated as 'slow readers' seemed to have benefited. The teachers involved received special training two hours a week for a year.

READING	(average standard scores)	
	Philosophers	Control
Before	71.1	65.7
After	79.5	70.7
Gain	8.3	5.0

MATHS	(average standard scores)	
	Philosophers	Control
Before	83.3	80.5
After	89.4	85.0
Gain	6.1	4.5

Table: Increases in scores of 800 10 to 13-year-olds in New Jersey experiment after one year.

The IAPC runs two-week teacher training sessions and each course has a comprehensive teachers' manual. For one six-page chapter of Harry Stottlemeier's *Discovery* there are 20 pages of leading ideas, discussion plans and exercises for the teacher. At the end of that, the teacher with evaluation page asks "Do all my students know the four types of logical sentences?" and "Have I drawn each into at least two discussions?"

Many philosophers are quite excited about the Associated Examining Board's new A level in their subject, to be followed by one from the Joint Matriculation Board in 1986. CSE Mode 3 in philosophy and O level logic are already available but philosophers seem to agree with Aristotle that younger children are not fit to be taught philosophy.

Patricia White, senior lecturer in philosophy of education at the London University Institute of Education is very critical of the IAPC material and feels it shouldn't be taught at all. "Very grand claims are made for it, most unlikely to be fulfilled," she said. "I don't think you can teach children general thinking skills."

She regards the package as a great mixture of things. She did not see how children could get a proper insight into philosophy, or how it could be taught by teachers without a sophisticated knowledge of the subject. "Philosophy is very complex. It's head-breakingly difficult."

Robert Thornbury, warden of Sherbrooke Teachers' Centre in London and who has seen the course in operation in America, was also critical. "I was impressed with the approach - through fiction but it seemed too heavily linguistic and the support work wasn't real philosophy."

Both are in favour of teachers bringing up philosophical questions in class but not teaching it as a separate subject. Mary Warnock, the Oxford philosopher supports this view. "On the whole I'm in favour of teaching philosophy to children by stealth," she said but admits that some of the most exciting teaching she has done was with philosophical questions came up during English or Latin lessons with 11-year-olds.

She is very critical of the philosophy A level. "They will have to do too much too quickly because they've got to be examined. They will have to know what somebody said without having had time to think about it. I would rather have undergraduates who have done no philosophy at all."

But Professor Lipman argues: "Children hunger for meaning, and get turned off by education when it ceases to be meaningful to them. And philosophical discussions are precisely the proper medium for putting things in perspective, getting a sense of proportion and achieving some kind of insight into the direction of one's life. If we really want children to find their education meaningful, we'll devise a valuable philosophical component. And if we don't devise such a component because we really don't want them to wonder what it's all about."



Getting weaving: Brighton Polytechnic's highly business-like approach



The hot list

Rick Rogers looks at the design colleges that are making names for themselves

so few textiles courses include it. (Miles can only recall Trent and Huddersfield.) The Brighton course also contains a unique administration and marketing studies package.

The key ingredients, says Miles, are marketing, craftsmanship and presentation. The course is hard work. In return, he says, doors are opened for students, especially industrial placements here and abroad. The stress is on professionalism. Miles criticizes some other colleges for "not being particularly good at imparting a professional attitude... There are some marvellous students around but with no knowledge of what awaits them outside. Some colleges don't even have visiting lecturers."

So the Brighton course seeks to ensure there is a proper analysis of students' work - "making sure they know why they are doing something and how to make it better"; finding out what they are really good at; and exposing them to criticism.

Leo Summers, who runs Berkshire's 3D design diploma course, echoes Miles's tough approach to students. It pays off. Two years ago this single Berkshire department won more bursaries than any other college. This year a Berkshire student won the RSA's top award for the best entry overall for practicality, elegance and commercial viability.

Berkshire's principle is always to do more than is expected in a brief. In addition, Summers' students tend to perform best in interviews where they have to discuss their work with RSA juries.

Summers says he looks for good drawing ability, spatial organization and commitment from applicants to the course. "If you've got commitment, a good student has the chance to become a good designer."

Preston, Hounslow and Somerset students have concentrated on the Designers' and Art Directors' student award scheme which focuses on graphic design. Somerset has come through strongly in the last two years. Tutor Jack Gardner says they offer their diploma students a deal: "They bring the enthusiasm and commitment, we

provide a course geared to get them a job at the end. If these competition briefs weren't right for that, we wouldn't do them." (All five departments have a higher-than-average job-getting rate for their students.)

But Preston's graphic design students have had the runaway success, winning a third of the 86 awards given over the five years. Faculty dean, Alan Livingston, talks, once again, of the students' commitment, and the unusual six-month sandwich scheme which puts students to work in top design groups and advertising agencies.

Industrial placement schemes, though hard to set up and run, are crucial to success. Hounslow's John Fairbanks says his graphic design diploma course won DATEC (the design board of the Business and Technician Education Council) validation specifically because of its good placement scheme - based on asking industry what it wanted of students. And like Brighton, Hounslow has regular visiting lecturers and a business option. It also includes a unique copywriting option among its courses.

Fairbanks regards their consistent success as proof that BA courses are not necessarily the best. And DATEC chairman James Pilditch confirms the valuable side effect of this burgeoning competition industry, of enabling DATEC students to show their pieces by notching up across-the-board success.

Some colleges regard these schemes with suspicion and occasional contempt. But the benefits are clear. Participating colleges talk of the quality of the briefs set, the standard of judging by top people in the industry, plus the student contact with them.

Colleges justify improving their equipment, and bring in more teaching expertise and advice. Students can enhance their portfolios by working on these "real" briefs sets by the industry itself. Fairbanks summed up the key benefit for successful students in a word: jobs. "It is their portfolios that get students a job more than their BA or DATEC qualification," he maintains.

As for the colleges, all five departments report much greater interest from applicants for their courses. Hounslow's Fairbanks again: "Our success has had a marked effect on the quality of students applying to both diploma and higher diploma courses."

Some tutors, including Fairbanks, feel the D&AD scheme now has the edge over the RSA bursaries, mainly through the greater professionalism of the briefs set. RSA bursaries chairman David Carter points to the greater size and cost of the RSA scheme - over 30 design areas compared with the D&AD's narrow focus on graphic design and advertising. Both use commercial sponsors: D&AD the Post Office and Penguin books; RSA over 50 companies. In addition, the RSA offers travel grants and industrial placements as prizes.

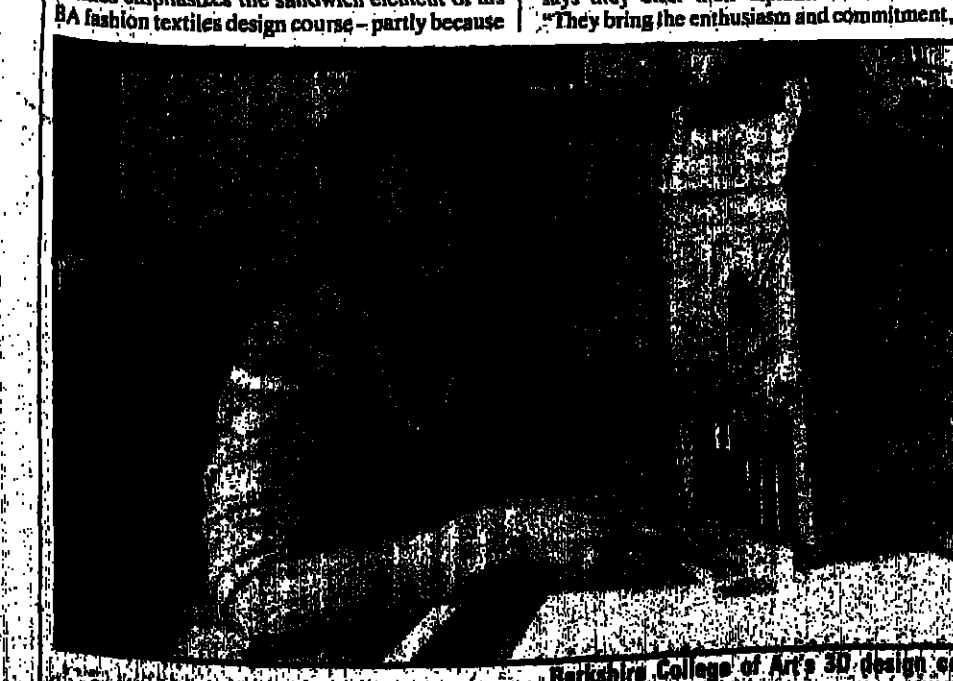
Carter argues: "We are responding to changing times." He is "determined that the design interest at the RSA takes a lead in establishing the educational philosophy of competitions; industry has to be given guidance about what sort of competition brings out the best in students". In turn, Carter criticizes some colleges for not being aware of the standard of work required by industry.

The RSA is "setting briefs which investigate wider problems than the specialized interests of the industrial sponsors and more relevant to students' abilities and talents". It is also, adds Carter, trying to put more emphasis on new technologies.

Both schemes though seem to demand the same core elements from college courses: high-quality tutors; good links with industry, especially via placements; and student commitment. Brighton's John Miles defines the last as "the amount of drive, willingness, open-mindedness and self-motivation of the student". One question he asks of applicants to his textiles course is: "Have you ever stayed up all night to finish a piece of work?"

An exhibition of RSA Design Bursary winners will be at the Design Centre, Haymarket, London SW1, from July 18 to August 18. It will then tour selected colleges around the country - check for details with the Design Section, Royal Society of Arts, John Adam Street, London WC2 (01-339 2366).

A brochure of winners in this year's D&AD Post Office Student Awards Scheme is available from Kay Manley, Freepost, Post Office Direct Mail Section, Room 219, 22/25 Finsbury Square, London EC2B 2QQ.



Berkshire College of Art's 3D design course took more prizes than any other last year



JAZZ GOES LEGIT

by Gerald Haigh

Jazz has always had a slightly uneasy and sometimes hypocritical relationship with the great establishment institutions. Thus while Duke Ellington had every right to bring his band into a cathedral, and there seemed no obvious reason why he should not be listened to by earnest clergy and medallioned burghers, you could still discern in the brief and brassy after-echo before the applause, the distant screeching laugh of a Storyville whore. Undeniably, over the years, the music has drawn character and strength from its jowly disreputable cultural roots. Even in this country it has been a night-time sort of endeavour, perpetrated by everlastingly adolescents driving from Highgate to Lincoln to Nottingham and back again in overcrowded and barely legal minibuses.

Against this background, it is not surprising that it has taken a long time for jazz to make any inroads into education. Over the last couple of decades, however, things have begun to change - albeit with painful slowness. The rise to seniority in schools and local authorities of minimalist and intelligent enthusiasts has, for example, brought about the growth of a number of extremely accomplished youth jazz groups whose success and professionalism has forced the educational establishment to take them seriously. Not that I.e.a.s have, on the whole, backed up their new-found enthusiasm with much financial help. There are cases, indeed, where hard-won jazz projects have succumbed to spending cuts.

Still, jazz has in a way moved towards respectability, having gathered to itself those twin academic prerequisites of an accepted body of theory and a documented history, enabling it, you might say, to move out of the students union into the lecture theatre.

One key factor in the forward movement has been the adoption of jazz by the Arts Council, which now supports it to the tune of about half a million pounds a year. Though hardly to be compared with some areas of Council spending, this represents a growth from zero in about 15 years. The way this funding is handled differs



from what happens in some other art forms. The Arts Council, for example, supports no jazz orchestras directly - would perhaps that it did. What happens is that there are up and down the country some half-dozen regional independent jazz organizations which act as vehicles for the allocation of Arts Council and Regional Arts funds. Typical of these is Jazz Central which, from a small office in Birmingham, covers an enormous chunk of Mid-England.

Last month Jazz Central, with the support of the Arts Council, ran two five-day projects in schools in Birmingham and Nottingham. Each of these involved putting Michael Garrick - pianist and indefatigable promoter of jazz in education - into the classroom in a secondary school and a junior school for five half days each.

"We want to build our audience for the next fifteen years," says Paul Kelly, Jazz Central's administrator. Kelly also believes, though, that the inherent qualities of jazz have a more general educational value. "Because the important element is improvisation, it encourages self-awareness and exploration. It involves the performer

and the audience in making choices."

Garrick explained how in the first week of May he had worked at Queensbridge School in Moseley and at Marlborough Junior in Small Heath, introducing pupils - many with little or no musical knowledge - to some of the characteristics of jazz. In a workshop setting they were helped and encouraged to explore rhythmic structures and to improvise instrumentally and vocally. "At the end of the week there were some happy faces."

Improvisation is clearly the key element in jazz. Kelly is inclined to use the phrase "Improvised Music" instead of "Jazz" - partly, I feel, because this is one way to sidestep prejudice. Would you let your daughter go out with a jazz drummer? Would you let her go out with an improvisatory percussionist?

Ironically - and inevitably, because it is not in the nature of a lively art to be settled in form - the theme of improvisation will in the end lead jazz back into the melting pot. Already it is making links with other kinds of improvisatory music - Eastern, Rock Caribbean, Western avant-garde.

These links will surely be explored in another Jazz Central educational initiative due to start this autumn. In this, £7,000 is being allocated by Birmingham's Inner City Partnership - a scheme under the Government's Urban Programme. It will be used to employ a teacher/musician who will work with young people in the introduction and exploration of a variety of kinds of music. Kelly sees this project as highly significant in terms of its funding and its timescale - it could run for four years - and also because of the support it has from the I.e.a. through the music adviser.

And so the old guard of jazz of my youth become game show hosts and magazine columnists, and the transatlantic giants of the Forties appear as questions on CSE exam papers. Jazz seems set to charge off into yet new pastures, shuffling a little awkwardly, perhaps, in the light of unfamiliar approval from the arts establishment, and ready to put down roots in a last philistine soil.

Which is OK so long as nobody forgets Ellington's over-quoted but ever-true dictum that "It don't mean a thing if it ain't got that swing."

News from the Front

by Geoff Fox

The strength of the work of the English Centre and the Institute's English courses has been that real pupils in real schools have been the focus of their attention. That work has also been distinguished by enthusiasm and tough-minded theoretical thinking. From theory inferred from reality has grown innovative practice - which in turn generated fresh thinking. This cyclical pattern, informed by a spirit of determined optimism, is evident in these essays.

Within that large pattern, certain motifs recur. Many of these authors-teachers work in culturally diverse communities. When Peter Travas writes of Hackney Downs, that about 20 different languages are spoken in the school, many of us out here urgently, perhaps naively, want to hear the authentic voices of teachers and learners from such schools speak through these articles, substantiating the editor's claim that "all work linguistic diversity of British society, just as it assumes that schools need to respond to that diversity whether their own populations are homogeneous or not." And we are suggesting that the recognition of diversity releases teachers and pupils into new possibilities of what is studied and how.

nature of reading literature. For these teachers, the focus in literary studies has shifted from the text to the interplay between the reader and the text. We start, for example, with Maura Docherty's two-year-old, closely and lovingly observed as she learns to read from real literature, working out its meanings from the text with her parents. The motif reappears in Terry Furlong's delicately illuminated discussion of pupils working on Charles Causley's "Death of an Airman". The nuggets are there for us, but not polished to induce admiration. When Mr Furlong reflects on what seems at first to be "mumbling, almost inarticulate dialogue" between the pupils, he notes, "this lack of explicitness can only occur when people's thinking is so much in tune that words become relatively superfluous." We are expected to be active readers of these essays ourselves, allowing the implications to filter through into our own classrooms.

Discussions of pupils at work and practical advice are marked by a refreshing you-win-some-thing-honesty and self-criticism. We learn, for instance, that the honeymoon phase of classroom observation through transcripts when, under the guidance of the editor, the teachers' most

persuasive examples, which often seemed depressingly remote from the perspective of Portakabin 13 on a wet Wednesday last period, Bob Moy and Mike Raleigh, for example, offer pragmatic approaches rather than panaceas in developing a reader's comprehension, listing difficulties likely to be encountered as well as potential gains. Judith Graham is prompted to re-examine her own teaching by "slow-learning" Trevor's preference for *Sir Gawain and the Loathly Dame* rather than a contemporary text with its seeming local relevance. From her encounter she derives firm evidence to support Margaret Meek's view that "we have yet to regard literature as the best reading scheme we have and to use it to confirm our children as readers."

Throughout the book there is a strong sense of trust in what the essayists are working with: the power of literature and the ability of their pupils to respond to that power. All these authors know how to listen. Palpably, they like being with their pupils. They enjoy their ability as readers and makers of literature. If a teacher so trusts his pupils, he is not afraid to make what Tony Burgess calls "the imaginative attempt" to see his own lesson as it might be seen through the eyes of a reflecting, judging pupil. These teachers are learners in their own classrooms, acknowledging and relishing - the fact that their pupils often have linguistic expertise and experience in cultural areas different from their own. For it is these essays are indeed Good News from the Trenches, one of the messages they bring is the reminder that our common dreams are the only ones

Drama of choice

A Class of his Own. BBC1 June 13.

"English at Oxford? It's a dream, innit?" Sixth-former Phil Tyler in *A Class of his Own* was confronting a crucial stage in "upward mobility", the postwar form of the "peasants' revolt" his name presumably signalled. It has been a popular theme in literature: how many plays have dealt with issues of class by means of the working-class lad (it's usually a lad) succeeding in a middle-class educational institution? His parents don't understand ("What is he interested in? I'm buggered if I know") and he doesn't "fit in" at the school. Here we were again, it seemed. And it is very much to Doug Lucie's credit that in this well-crafted play the situation should appear so fresh.

This was mainly because Phil (intelligently played by Tim Roth) didn't quite conform to type. This misfit in "one of the last grammar schools in the country" had the usual appeal of being brighter than his peers as well as more politically aware, and both attributes were neatly encapsulated when he was asked by one of them, "Where did you learn to do the *Telegraph* crossword?"

And he replied, "In the *Guardian*". But he certainly wasn't overtly rebellious (he tried to hide his CND badge when confronted by the headmaster), he wasn't contemptuous even when invited to be so ("You think we're pricks don't you?" "I don't really think about it") and, most importantly, he wasn't angry. This made all the difference. When obliged to choose between going on to sit Oxbridge entrance exams and taking a job on a local newspaper Phil seemed genuinely confused by the personal and class issues involved. It was a great relief to discover that it was a great relief to the sudden interest in his welfare as an excuse for a grand gesture of rejection.

A Class of his Own was, then, a drama of choice. Character was less important: the chaplain who wanted Phil to go (Hugh Fraser), the trendy English teacher with the Geordie (classless) accent who wanted Phil to stay (George Irving) and the wise and oh-so-kindly headmaster who only wanted what was best for Phil (Graham Crowden) - all were there pri-



Tony Caunter (Arthur Tyler), Gillian Raine (Stella Tyler) and (Tim Roth) Phil.

marily to provide evidence on which the decision should be based. Phil's parents, who too soon come around to the headmaster's way of thinking, provided the only emotional conflict.

In the end, though, the dramatic convenience of all this lessened the play's impact. In the real world would the issue be so uncomplicated? Would the teachers be so scrupulous about only doing what was best for Phil? Would they really have no previous experience of boys from working-class homes? Why was there no mention of his O level results? And would everyone be so convinced in these days of mass unemployment that the best thing anyone could do with his life is to go to Oxford and study English?

Lynne Truss

Rootless

Redemption Song. Riverside Studios, Hammersmith.

"Emancipate yourself from mental slavery" exhorted the late Bob Marley in his most haunting of songs which provides black playwright Edgar White with the title for his new play. The central character in *Redemption Song* tries to do just that. He returns to his native island in the Caribbean, frustrated by life on the mean streets of Holloway. Victor Romero Evans's playing of the character - a minor poet in his own right - is intense, idealistic and passionate. When the young poet returns to his tiny island he finds that his shambles of a life and a house left to him by a long-dead grandmother to the island's wealthiest inhabitant and his boyhood friend, the rich man's son is now the island's police inspector.

Although the island to which Legion the poet returns is called Redemption, he finds no redemption there. He makes a futile attempt to regain his property, then is thwarted in his love affair with the rich man's young wife. "Are we born for exile?" he wails as he realizes his birthplace is now as much his home as north London was for him.

Edgar White paints a picture of a tiny state made claustrophobic by poverty and corruption. Although the island ticks slowly over, there's no room for returners. All they're valued for is their stories about Britain and their money. White's script, richly expressed in West Indian English, is often darkly funny. The acting, particularly Romero Evans as the poet and Nam John Hooper as his irresponsible father, is gripping and sincere. *Redemption Song* is a genuine tragedy about misplaced idealism and human rootlessness.

N B

Redemption Song tours London in July and August, and will be seen at the Edinburgh Festival.

The School Prom will travel north next year as part of the tenth anniversary celebrations. Six hundred young musicians aged between five and twenty-one will play at the Free Trade Hall in Manchester on April 29 and 30, 1985. The organizers will be joined, as sponsors, in the presentation of the School Prom North by the Manchester Educational Suppliers, Hesford Road, Bolton. The Schools Prom is sponsored by Commercial Union Assurance, 100, The Bank, London and The Times Educational Supplement.

Nursery friends

Cherry Orchard. By Anton Chekhov. Leicester Haymarket.

The Hobbit. Adapted from Tolkien. By Roay Robinson and Graham Watkins. Leicester Phoenix.

Most productions of the *Cherry Orchard* give a glimpse of the Orchard at some point. At the Leicester Haymarket, it appears in a framed picture, the backdrop to act three, suggesting that it is already a museum piece. The other backdrops (by John Byrne) are also pictures. The nursery of acts one and four is dominated by the faces of two children. Presumably they are meant to be Anya and her dead brother Grisha, but they also recall Lyubov and Gayev. And yet another pair of children run out of the nursery together in act four: Anya and the perpetual student Trofimov. Unlike most directors, Nancy Meckler seems to believe these two when they say they are not in love. This is because she sees all the characters as dominated by their childhood. The relationships of the nursery are the only ones in which they are really happy.

The picture frame idea is the most original feature of a production which is almost terrifyingly fair to both play and characters. No one is very "Russian", no one is given star treatment or, conversely, caricatured. The balance is beautifully maintained by a strong cast, but it must be admitted that the Leicester audience found the evenness of tone hard to take, and liked the play best when it came closest to Chekhov's description of it as farcical as when Yephichodov (Alfred Molina) had yet another of his 22 misfortunes.

Lols Potter

Six teens

The Vice, Birmingham Youth Theatre. Midlands Arts Centre, Birmingham. This production broke new ground, being the first time that the company had conceived, rehearsed and produced a performance without directorial help from outside. The six performers, directed by Andy Tierman, achieved a sharply delineated performance out of music, mime and dance, which projected their own age group and attitudes of "being a teenager". The original accompaniment of drums and percussion from three of the MAC steel band gave the overall pulsating energy to the performance, which was also heightened by Stephen Campbell's striking costumes.

Next week

Kingsley Amlis on accessible poetry; Nancy Banks-Smith on parodies. Special articles and reviews on English as a Foreign Language.

Rudolph Walker was incorrectly described as the first black actor to play Othello in London for 20 years when the Young Vic production was reviewed in *The Times* on May 18. Rudolph Walker played the part in the New Theatre in Hampstead in 1963.

Raider's return

Indiana Jones and the Temple of Doom Empire, Leicester Square.

As Indiana Jones, Harrison Ford has changed my image of an obviously misunderstood profession. I thought archaeologists were into conservation, not conspicuous waste. Admittedly, at the start of this episode in his career, he is trying to preserve a diamond from the hands of a Chinese secret society, but saving it, himself and Willie (Kate Capshaw) means wasting most of a Shanghai nightclub and part of its clientele. It doesn't stop there. Having rescued Willie from the Tonga, he nearly drops her into the fire, though not before throwing her out of a plane, over a cliff and into the clutches of another evil sect (Indian this time). The way he brandishes his whip and calls her "sweetheart" tells you that there may still be meaning in the expression "a fate worse than death".

But then, letting science reveal the significance of the past is what archaeology is all about. The success of the Spielberg excavations depends on getting the right balance between

spoof and reverence for those kids' matinee movies, and doing it in full colour with the aid of all the technological dollars can buy. The publicity material lists more stunts than actors and gives credit, among many others, to seventeen model makers, seven effects animators and three miniature pyrotechnicians. Their work is all on the screen and the story, such as it is, something of a distractor, the conjurer's patter that helps you believe in the visual effects.

We want to believe, and only a grown-up would complain about the sadism or suggest that there may be more nostalgia than satire in the chauvinist attitudes to women and non-whites. Grown-ups should stay away and let the kids enjoy the non-stop action, knowing that all will end well for the cosy family of Indy, Willie and Little Short Round (Ke Huy Quan), because the family is sacred and the cavalry is waiting just over the horizon. After all, this kind of thing never did their parents any harm, did it?

Robin Buss

Nompi's story

Under Exposure. Theatre Centre, Islington.

In a week when Mrs Thatcher played host to Mr Botha and the Pope looks set to do the same, Lisa Evans's play (now touring London Schools) for nine to thirteen-year-olds seems additionally relevant.

It's the story of Nompi, a football mad black South African girl, and Suzie, a white British sports photographer on an assignment in Cape Town. Through a clever device of back-projected photographs, we see Nompi's experience of receiving her first pass book, and her family's experience at the hands of the South African police. Nompi's family is one of the thousands in South Africa who live in "illegal" camps, which are regularly raided and flattened, Suzie, who epitomises the white British reluctance to face facts about the real South Africa, turns down the opportunity to film one of these raids. "I'm a sports photographer," she insists. She also lets slip that her visit to South Africa is paid for by the South African Government.

Lisa Evans has wisely not portrayed

the South African white man (except in the vivacious Nompi's hilarious impersonation) presumably because he would be too easy a target. And there's a reason behind the fact that this play is as much about women as about race. The play constantly reminds its audience that the women it shows have been forcibly separated from their menfolk, so it's up to them to stand up for themselves.

Terrific singing and passionate acting distinguish this piece, and despite its sombre ending it has real warmth and humour. London children who see it will learn of a very different South Africa to the one shown in their daily papers; because they can't help identifying with football crazy Nompi, they can't help identifying with her struggle.

Those who say that children shouldn't come into contact with argument about apartheid, because the issues are too complex for them to understand, will be confounded by this play, because as well as showing in a simple, understandable way what apartheid is like, it also gives a valuable lesson about racism in general.

Nick Baker

Inside account

The Jail Diary of Albie Sachs. By David Edgar. Young Vic Studio until June 30.

In that curiously flat South African accent, Albie Sachs comes out as Ellyb Sax, and then people say "hello" or even "alone" or at least the sound like Inspector Clouseau, or at least the did in the production of David Edgar's play *The Jail Diary of Albie Sachs* at the Young Vic.

It was just as well that the accents were so good, for both the play and the production were so spare that the events they depicted could almost have been taking place in Russia or Northern Ireland for all the background information which was given. Edgar does drop give-away words like Pretoria into the script every now and again, but the permanent set in the newly rebuilt and plushly upholstered Young Vic Studio amounted to no more than a white square painted on the floor.

Neither really mattered, for the play (originally staged by the RSC in 1977) remains a compulsive inside account of the operation of the Inhuman 90 Day Law under which people could be arrested and held in solitary confinement and without trial for up to three months in South Africa in the early Sixties. It is all the more compulsive for being true. Albie Sachs was a 28-year-old lawyer at the time of his arrest in Cape Town in 1963 and served not one but the greater part of two consecutive spells, a total of 168 days. Through the course of the play the tedious effects of solitary confinement



Matthew Marsh as Albie Sachs

ment on him are well charted in Matthew Marsh's moving, impressive performance which exactly catches Sachs's recollection that "beneath my buoyancy there lay terror and confusion". A small cast efficiently double up to play the supporting cast of lawyers, policemen and prison officers, but it is Sachs we remember: a decent, deeply frightened and wholly honest man who even in his worst moments could still look at his nose in a mirror and wryly observe: "It seems quite markedly, just like my views, to the left." Or right.

Hugh Davitt

All cricket and cucumber sandwiches

Cambridge Commemorated. An Anthology of University Life. By Laurence and Helen Fowler. Cambridge University Press £12.95. 0 521 25743 3.

The most unappetizing title I have ever seen is that of an East German autobiography: *I used to be a Royal Prussian Land Commissioner*. However, in these stakes, it now has stiff competition from a book noted by the authors of this Cambridge miscellany: *Faculae Cantabrigienae*, by "Socius". It contains items of anecdote on the following lines: "Montagu Butler had been heard saying in a London bus, 'Master of Jesus, shall we alight?' and old Morgan replying, 'Master of Trinity, are you sure we have reached our destination?' If ever you need droll stories for an after-dinner speech—and some people can make anything sound funny—then the Fowlers' *Cambridge Commemorated* has much to recommend it.

To be fair, the authors have worked hard to make a proper anthology of Cambridge's eight centuries: letters, biographies, autobiographies, poems, journalism, novels, speeches, funeral eulogies and even foreigner (funny-pressed) tales have been conscripted, and put into proper chronological boxes. The anthology concentrates, sensibly, on the two great eras of Cambridge—the Baroque period, and the 100 years from about 1850 to about

1950—but the coverage for other ages is adequate.

Newham College had a role in supporting this book, and the entry of women has been well-documented here. Trinity, fittingly, looms large, and there are many "characters" (in recent times, AC Pigou and Wittgenstein, though the authors might have noted that Wittgenstein dined only once at High Table, on the night of his admission to the Trinity Fellowship, and was so appalled at the unremittingness of polite conversation that he refused to dine there again; he sat in a deck chair in his rooms, eating junk food thereafter). There is a great deal of general jollity: the Bumps, assorted Club dinner-menus, affairs between Colleges or between town and gown ("Away with the learning of clerks, away with it", 1381), pompous old Heads of House, Victorian attitudes, nuzzling about the nudes in the Fitzwilliam Museum, a certain amount of drunkenness, not very much whoring, and almost no homosexuality. The Fowlers' book told me the origin of the expression, "Hobson's Choice". Hobson was University carrier in the earlier seventeenth century, and he hired horses to undergraduates—always making them take the one nearest to the stable door. On the other hand, some quite famous anecdotes have not been included. It is said, for instance, that when the RAF was stationed at Jesus College during the war, the then Master was appalled

to learn that RAF and WRAF were using the underground air-raid shelters for purposes of sexual intercourse. A meeting of the College Council was summoned on Boxing Day, a telegram of protest was sent to the Air Ministry, and the shelters were first blocked with barbed wire, and then flooded.

The Fowlers' book is not really a portrait of Cambridge, in that the mind has been missed out. It is much more like a very skillfully produced gossip postcard. The authors write with warmth, and even love of the backs, the old buildings, the lawns and gardens; they describe twentieth-century Cambridge as "sunny"—all cricket and cucumber sandwiches. There is a chunk upon chunk of Rupert Brooke, and some of the anthology reads, inevitably, like warmed-up Rag Week. Only a few dissenting voices have been allowed in. Lawrence, for instance, made me very black and down. I cannot bear his small or rotund, or marsh-stagnant. Byron called it "The Monotony of endless variety", and wrote some verses: "The sons of science these, who, thus repaid, / Linger at ease in Granta's sluggish shade / Where on Cam's sedgy banks they lie / Unknown, unnumber'd live, unwept / For die! Dull as the pictures which adorn their halls..." Malcolm Muggeridge makes an appearance with one of his denunciations of Cambridge (in the 1950s he saw the assumed lower-middle-class accents and "proletarian

fancy dress" as a sign of culture on-the-run) but the authors have omitted the more appropriate piece of Muggeridge (from the first volume of the memoirs) in which he compares Cambridge to Al Ahram in Cairo, "where the mullahs chant, interminably and unintelligibly, to little circles of dozing students".

In some ways, it is surprising that Cambridge survived at all as a serious university. In the later eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, it became "the laughing stock" of the Continent, as Prince Albert said when he became (a very efficient) Chancellor. It was cocooned in Anglican smugness, and resisted change. The Colleges recruited well-heeled young men, taught them pliantly badly, and became, for the greater part, stagnant, vicious places, easily defeated by Scottish and German rivals. At a time when natural science was entering upon an extraordinarily creative phase, Cambridge resisted even the idea of a central laboratory; the Faculty of Divinity, agreed to finance it out of his own pocket, and even in the 1890s professors at the Cavendish were paying for research out of their salaries (admittedly, in those days, equivalent to £40,000 net of tax). In much the same way, the University staged a long, absurd and picturesque resistance to admitting Dissenters (to whom Cambridge science eventually owed

everything) and of course women.

Then came Cambridge's greatest 100 years, when it led the world in almost everything. Trinity alone, for instance, won more Nobel Prizes than France. Why did it happen? The constitution of the University was a piece of ancient-regime crazy patchwork, about as rational, ostensibly, as eighteenth-century Poland's. But the individual Colleges had high standards, and were generous with scholarships (though not with Fellowships). There was very little administration: in the days when the *Cambridge Modern History* was produced, the Faculty of History consisted of half an office, and one-third of a secretary, and work was done in small, informal groups and on assorted kitchen tables. Money certainly mattered, but Cambridge science, in its great days, was far less well-off than McGill's, Manchester's or Glasgow's. Somehow, Cambridge money simply went further: the right people appointed to the right jobs at the right time, new subjects being developed, and old parts of old subjects being done better. The key to it all, probably, was the prevalence of a wide general culture, which kept the Faculties much more closely linked (informally) than is true today. Nowadays we are much more rational and bureaucratic: all that remains of the good old days is the wine cellar.

Norman Stone

Restating the obvious

Education in Society: The Promethean Fire. By Ronald Fletcher. Penguin £5.95. 0 14 08 0458 7.

Professor Fletcher has written a large, expansive book to be strongly recommended for all those courses which involve the sociology of education, not least because it is more than that: a narrow specialist. The author is both philosopher and sociologist, and so the text is informed throughout by a philosophical concern. Of courses he distinguishes sharply between description and prescription, but his description also provides material for some fairly controversial perspectives and viewpoints. Plato, Aristotle and Newman are the philosophical ghosts loitering behind the sociology.

Fletcher engages in a head-on disagreement with views which fragment sociology into disparate methods and interpretive styles or into enclosed sub-disciplines like the sociology of education. He believes there was and is a Great Tradition, and he is not afraid to organize his material in the wide-ranging frameworks built up in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. He draws in particular on Comte, L. T. Hobhouse and Lester F. Ward as well as on Giddings, Maine, Tonnies and Sumner. Indeed, this range of reference reminds me somewhat of the older type of course in comparative social institutions, with their focus on evolutionary types of society. Fletcher outlines the type of education which emerges at different evolutionary stages. He also deals in the grand manner with all the different agencies of education, family, church, professional bodies, crafts, parties and so on.

Nothing but good can come from the

restoration of part of the lost history of education, though one has to say that little emerges in the later parts of the book? I would regard him as a chaste liberal rationalist who has vigorous criticisms to make of the conventional left-wing wisdom built up since the 1944 Act. He is a progressive still, in that he wants much more pre-school education, believes primary "child-centred" education to be a success story, and has little time for the 11-plus as it is used to operate. But he also has come to the conclusion that testing is essential, that hierarchy is a permanent feature of all developed societies, and that subject divisions are defensible on fundamental intellectual grounds. In his view, comprehensive education has produced almost none of the promised social benefits.

More than that he is deeply suspicious of the emphasis on social mobility, since it often assumes precisely those snobberies it seems to attack. To go on and on about wastage is to assume an elitist notion of waste. Yet Fletcher has firm views about education as an inherent good, into which the next generation ought to be inducted for its own sake. He is as angry about the utilization of education (the civilizing process) for utilitarian social "needs" as about its manipulation for unattainable political ends. So he is not a relativist: values, moral, intellectual and aesthetic, are not just contextual or arbitrary. There is good and bad reasoning, shoddy and skilful, and he is not afraid to say so. This remarkable restatement of the obvious lends a special frisson to an excellent, clear and sober-minded book.

David Martin

I am little surprised that such names as Margaret Archer, Jean Floud, A. H. Halsey, Colin Lacey, and David Hargreaves figure so little and that certain radical critics of yesterday figure so largely, for example, Paulo Freire, the vogue of yesterday's radicalism, especially the "root-and-branch de-schoolers" is so passé as not really to warrant Professor Fletcher's concentrated fire. Of course, I may be wrong here: nonsense often lingers on in education and Fletcher's commonsensical criticisms may still be useful. The right-wing

critics, like Dr Rhodes Boyson, still with us after all, are almost ignored. What is Professor Fletcher's own position as it emerges in the later parts of the book? I would regard him as a chaste liberal rationalist who has vigorous criticisms to make of the conventional left-wing wisdom built up since the 1944 Act. He is a progressive still, in that he wants much more pre-school education, believes primary "child-centred" education to be a success story, and has little time for the 11-plus as it is used to operate. But he also has come to the conclusion that testing is essential, that hierarchy is a permanent feature of all developed societies, and that subject divisions are defensible on fundamental intellectual grounds. In his view, comprehensive education has produced almost none of the promised social benefits.

More than that he is deeply suspicious of the emphasis on social mobility, since it often assumes precisely those snobberies it seems to attack. To go on and on about wastage is to assume an elitist notion of waste. Yet Fletcher has firm views about education as an inherent good, into which the next generation ought to be inducted for its own sake. He is as angry about the utilization of education (the civilizing process) for utilitarian social "needs" as about its manipulation for unattainable political ends. So he is not a relativist: values, moral, intellectual and aesthetic, are not just contextual or arbitrary. There is good and bad reasoning, shoddy and skilful, and he is not afraid to say so. This remarkable restatement of the obvious lends a special frisson to an excellent, clear and sober-minded book.



One of a series of paintings entitled "Crisis in the Mind" by Martin Smith. From Art as Healing, a "celebration of the methods and insights" of Edward Adamson, "a founder of therapeutic art" (Covington Ltd, 21 Chesham Street, London SW1, £6.95).

Tale of errors

The Price of Victory. By Michael Charlton. BBC Publications £10.75. 0 563 20053 3.

"I trust that the European family may act unitedly as one, under a Council of Europe... I hope to see the economy of Europe studied as a whole." Thus Winston Churchill in 1942, while Europe was tearing itself apart. Romantic and impractical, his colleagues thought his dream of guiding the battered continent into an age of unity. Twenty troubled years later De Gaulle's lordly veto crushed Britain's hopes of creeping belatedly into the European Common Market.

Michael Charlton's account of history and its raw material. This is the book of the broadminded, incorporating the carefully guided memoirs of those who took part. It is an exciting story, partly because its skilled presenter

emphasizes the high drama of cardinal dates, turning points and major opportunities, and partly because it tells men who made history are there to tell you just how and why they did it. Under interrogation they lay bare behind-the-scenes skulduggery, cunning and confused attitudes. Britain, it seems, was let down by her politicians, officials and institutions. Glances from the past tower in the vivid memories of their colleagues ("There was nothing ever meek about Ernie"), but soon the reveal face of day, or, in the case of the defenceless Anthony Eden, solid clay from top to toe.

Tom Corrie

Among this week's contributors:

Robin Bate lectures in French at Woolwich College of Further Education.
Geoff Fox lectures at the School of Education, Essex University.
Dr Michael Williams is a professor of education at the School of Education, University of London.

Maureen Weston is Professor of Economics at Queen Mary College, University of London.
Norman Stone has recently been appointed Professor of Modern History at Worcester College, Oxford.
David Whitehead lectures at the Law School, University of London.

A natural

The Alternative Government.

By Eric Moonman. Trenchard Books, 30 Wenger Crescent, Trenchard, Stoke-on-Trent ST4 8LE. £3.50. 0 9507735 7.

The greatest political mystery of the day is why the Labour Party, which a decade or so ago had achieved the enviable position of being "the natural party of government", should have thrown it all away so that now it has difficulty even in establishing itself as the natural party of opposition. The related mystery of course is why the Labour party should have shifted so strongly to the Left.

Regrettably, although his book contains a great deal of common sense, Eric Moonman offers little by way of fundamental analysis. He is aware of the two key factors: first, Labour did not generally offer the electorate what they wanted, and second, where its policies were popular, they still failed to carry conviction. He can point a finger at the organizational mess at the centre of the party. There is also the problem that Michael Foot, attractive as a person as he is, did not appeal to the electorate as a potential prime minister. But this is all pretty superficial compared with the perverse behaviour of the Labour party itself.

Having said that, it is worth noting some of Eric Moonman's practical suggestions. One conclusion is a return to Town and Country Planning using both public and private enterprise. Certainly, there will be social and economic benefits to be derived from a new housing programme, especially if it caters for a wide variety of households and is not simply devoted to the construction of more working class ghettos. This implies the promotion of a much broader spectrum of tenure than simply home ownership and local authority rental. (On the former I recently heard a leading Tory say we passed a Water estate, the train "Barrets and Wates provide more votes for us than any of our policies".)

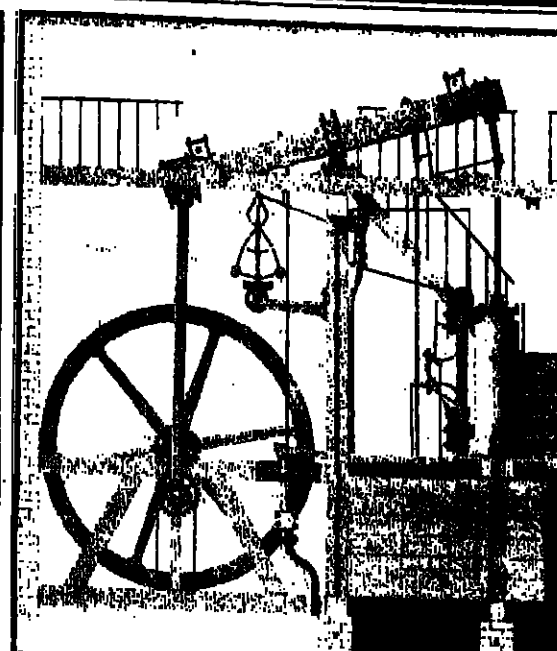
A second relates to the question of race relations. What we have today is right-wing terrorism and left-wing rhetoric. Black young people have borne a disproportionately large share of the costs of the depression. It is not too cynical to predict that they will receive a disproportionately small share of the gains of any recovery. Moonman sees the answer as at least in part via a greater involvement of the ethnic minorities in politics and, in particular, of course, in the Labour party.

He takes a similar view of the problem of getting women to support Labour. The problem here is that the Labour party has been too sensitive to the wishes of the women's movement and too little concerned with the lives of ordinary women.

This leads to the more general point that the party has been so concerned with minority causes and odd cases that it has simply lost sight of the country as a whole. While many if not most of its individual policies (eg for women) make a great deal of sense, when put together they comprise too long a list and one with little or no overall rationale. "The Tories with their simple statements, albeit non-sensical ones, did give the electorate the impression they knew what they were up to. It is precisely the need to convince people that they are able to govern that is the prime task facing Mr. Hattersley and Neil Kinnock."

My final comment concerns proportional representation. The over-representation of Tory views in the House of Commons is a disgrace, as is the under-representation of the Alliance. I have always accepted this: on the grounds that swings and roundabouts give Left and Right a fair chance and also lead to good government. That is certainly the line that Harold Wilson takes in his introduction. He says: "If I cannot have a Labour government, I would prefer almost anything else to a Conservative or other government which would say 'Britain must be governed'. All I can add, however, is that on the basis of the results of the 1983 election and the current behaviour of parliament, I am not sure any more."

Eric Moonman is a writer and journalist who has been involved in the Labour party for many years.



The atmospheric pump, developed by James Watt to produce power for mills and factories. An illustration from The Archaeology of the Transport Revolution 1750-1850 by P. J. G. Ransom (World's Work £14.95), a handsome, well-illustrated history of the journey from coach to rail and sail to steam.

For and against

What is Proportional Representation? By Vernon Bogdanor. Martin Robertson £15.00. 0 85520 602 0. £3.95. 603 9.

"Many people will undoubtedly resent having to consider the issues involved in proportional representation," Vernon Bogdanor writes disarmingly at the start of this book. "To them proportional representation is a profoundly boring subject, and many of its supporters seem eccentric or even fanatical disputants about electoral matters in a language imbued with technicalities that cannot easily be understood by the uninitiated."

Just so. All the better, then, to be able to report that Mr Bogdanor's book is neither profoundly boring nor dauntingly technical. It is lively, simply expressed and straightforwardly argued, making even the appalling arithmetic behind the single transferable vote comprehensible—for a fleeting moment, at least. Nor could Mr Bogdanor be charged with fanaticism. He is himself a strong supporter of proportional representation but he sets out the arguments for and against it with scrupulous fairness. For his purpose, as he says, is "to clarify rather than to convert".

As for eccentricity, the book contains a salutary reminder that it is the British electoral system which is odd. Some form of proportional representation is used by every European democracy except Britain and France as well as the majority of all the other stable democracies in the world.

Well, but what is wrong with being odd man out? Supporters of Britain's first-past-the-post system concede that it may not produce a House of Commons which precisely reflects support for the parties, but they point to the virtues of strong and stable government and the territorial link provided by single member constituencies. But Mr Bogdanor shows some of the system's less desirable features. In particular, its strongly geographical bias means that minor parties like the Alliance, are brutally treated, that large swathes of voters—such as Labour supporters in the South of England—are virtually disenfranchised.

Biddy Passmore

Evolution

Urban France. By Ian Scargill. Croom Helm £14.95. 0 7099 2350 3.

The election of the first post-war socialist government in France in July 1981 signalled fundamental changes in the country, particularly a decline of the power of the rural interests. France had become urban. Mr Scargill attempts to describe and explain the geographical evolution that has taken place since the war: demographic changes, the urban system, planning and housing policies, the hegemony of Paris and attempts to limit it.

This is undoubtedly a useful and welcome text for both A level and undergraduate students but it is marred by two fundamental faults: there is hardly a page without a sprinkling of untranslated French words and sometimes whole sentences; and the presentation is unattractive. Pp. 128. £14.95. 0 7099 2350 3.

US library

A handsome series of American literary classics has just been published in this country by Cambridge University Press: The Library of America, comprising the collected works of Mark Twain (Mississippi Writings), Walt Whitman (Herman Melville), Henry James (Novels: 1871-1880), Ralph Waldo Emerson (Essays and Lectures) and Nathaniel Hawthorne's novels. Each volume is superbly produced, and costs £17.50 or £19.50.

In a year given over to Orwell's sordid dystopia, it is both refreshing and instructive to turn to William Morris's utopian *News from Nowhere* (Penguin, £2.50). Morris was a tougher thinker than the other pre-Raphaelites but there is still enough of interest in Derek Stanford's anthology of Pre-Raphaelite Writings (Penguin, £2.95) to make it worth a look.

Story bored

The Ponder Heart. By Eudora Welty. Virago £2.50. 86068 365 6.
Londoners. By Maureen Duffy. Methuen £7.95. 413 49350 4.
Praisings for the Widow. By Paule Marshall. Virago £8.95. 86068 453 9.

The days are long past when E. M. Forster's famous remark—"O dear, yes, the novel tells a story"—held a deprecatory force. Nowadays the reader positively longs for a novel that tells a story. Writers seem so caught up in the nuances of language and form that they forget the need to engage the reader's interest. Female writers, on whom for so long the reader could rely for a good story where action sprang from the workings of character, have rushed to jettison the demands of plot.

Eudora Welty has made a name for herself as mistress of the novel of Southern speech, and particularly female speech. Unlike Faulkner, Ms Welty, at least in *The Ponder Heart*, does not evoke terrible tragedies at the heart of things. Sure, deaths, imbecility, gossip and adultery take place. But then, that's just life, isn't it, here in little old Clay, Miss? For all her great skill at mimicking vacuous prattle, Ms Welty seems to have no desire to involve the reader, so that *The Ponder Heart* leaves one with the feeling of admiring a hand-crocheted tea-pot: how ingenious, but why did she bother? Comparing her leisurely court-room comedy in *The Ponder Heart* with a similar finale in Faulkner's *Sanssouci*, it is clear how much has been lost. The mask of language is too opaque, the beast within is paper maché.

Maureen Duffy is adept at summoning up the voices and personae of her parishioners, in her case *Londoners*. A few days in the life of an aging writer

obsessed with his translations of Villon is not the most gripping of subjects, but Ms Duffy does her best to liven it up with visits to film producers radio stations and the House of Commons as well as several nights on the booze (and consequent hangovers) and an abortive masturbation. Then there are the murders, suicides, fights and bomb attacks which form part of the urban scene. By the end of the book a series of moderately interesting incidents doesn't seem to add up to a life which belongs to anyone, least of all Al, its supposed author.

It is very hard to get into the skin of the opposite sex. Wisely, Paule Marshall, in her new and exciting *Praisings for the Widow*, doesn't try. Though still slightly gauche and ornate in her writing, Ms Marshall has made tremendous strides in maturity and power since her first *Brown Girl, Brownstones*. A wealthy middle-aged black woman on a cruise in the West Indies is overcome with memories of her childhood and youth. Reliving the past in dreams and daydreams she is eventually able to break through to a more vital existence in the present. Along the way, her early marriage and youth are portrayed in a most moving and intimate fashion. Caught up in the dramas of past and present, the reader can ignore some jabs in the handling of language for the thrill of being told such an excellent story.

Victoria Neumark

Granite Island, a Portrait of Corsica, by Dorothy Carrington (Penguin, £3.95), must be one of the most spell-binding studies of a place ever written. First published in 1971, it is an account of this erudite and passionate woman's first visit to the island in 1948 interwoven with later experience and researches. It should never have been allowed to go out of print.

B P

New from Hodder & Stoughton

Personal and Social Education in the Curriculum

Richard Pring

Since the late 1970s the importance of personal and social development has been stressed but little systematic thought has been given to what it covers. This book aims to show how much contemporary theory has practical implications and to indicate what might be done in practice in schools and further education establishments. It is the eighth title in the *Studies in Teaching and Learning* series.

0 340 33422 3 June. Paperback £4.25

Weight Training for Sport

Bill Tancred and Geoff Tancred

For all those who want to increase their sporting performance and fitness level, this book demonstrates the correct application of weight training with illustrated descriptions of over forty basic exercises. It suggests programmes for more than twenty major sports. The authors believe that only a sensible approach will be beneficial, and have included a chapter on other issues affecting human performance, such as diet, drugs, fatigue, sports injuries and psychological outlook.

0 340 34449 0 June. Paperback £5.95

Available through all good bookshops.

Teachers and lecturers are invited to write for inspection copies, stating school/college address.

Hodder & Stoughton

Dept E441, FREEPOST, Mill Road, Dunton Green, Sevenoaks Kent TN35 1Y

lingo

"An author," said Eudora Welty in a telling phrase, "writes at his own emergency."
She is one writer, incidentally American and incidentally female, who understands that "his" should refer to both men and women.

Nothing but good can come from the forcing the grammatical issue! In English, unlike French, there has long been uncertainty about the meaning of "he", "him" and "his". This has led to hesitation, to ambiguity, to cumbersome usages such as "Will everyone take his or her place?" and to illogical usages such as "Anyone who believes 'his' refers to women needs their head examined".

It is because the alternatives are unacceptable that "he", "him" and "his" must refer to both sexes. Admittedly, this involves distinguishing between the personal pronoun, a possessive pronoun, a possessive adjective, and a possessive noun. But it is a small price to pay for clarity.

CHILDREN'S LITERATURE

Story time

Grandpa Tell us a Story. Stories by Charles Kohler. Illustrated by Sabine Pelco. Quaker Home Service £2.00. 0 R5245 175 X.

Animal Tales from Listen with Mother. Illustrated by Douglas Hall. Hutchinson £3.50. 009 155260 5.

The Rainbow Yellow Story Book. Produced by Charles Warren and L. Burgess. Thames-Methuen £4.50. 0423 00890 6.

Mark the Drummer-boy: Read Aloud Stories. By Dorothy Edwards. Illustrated by Thelma Lambers. Methuen Children's Books £4.95. 0 416 26138 02.

Something On My Mind. By Ronald Kay. Twynem Publishing £1.95. 0 950 8809 06.

The Chair of Dreams and other stories and poems. By Daphne Lister. Illustrated by Peter Richardson. Hodder and Stoughton £4.95. 0 340 33007 5.

Every story, however simple, carries an underlying philosophy, whether or not the author is conscious of it. Nowadays, unfortunately, we don't read the moral down the child's throat. The first of the above listed collections might seem to be about youngsters who are too good to be true; or the moral might seem too obvious. But those of us privileged to have Quaker friends will realise that the actions and sympathies of the characters stem naturally from their way of life. The stories range from accounts of grim experiences at the hands of the Nazis (many of whose victims were saved by Quakers) to slight, reassuring tales ('Jellies', for example) but all are expertly told, with a commendable economy of words.

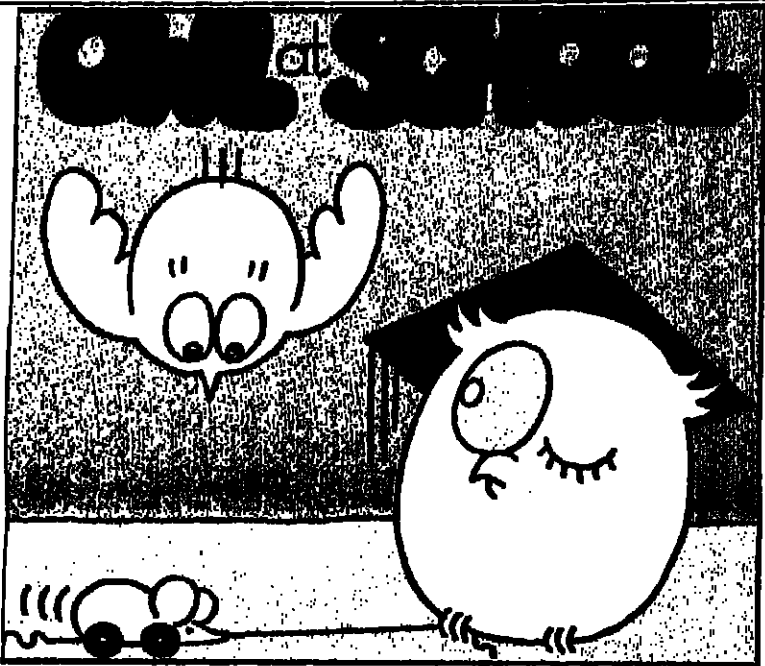
The simple tales of *Listen With Mother* and *The Rainbow Book* will help the child to develop his sense of values and reinforce his construction of reality which, of course, can derive only from his own first-hand experiences and from his reading about a wider world. My favourite among an uneven bunch of *Listen With Mother* is Rosalind Wiseman's 'Just A Bad Day', the perfect medium for conveying to a child that grown-ups do have their moods. The best in both these anthologies.

Spotlight on Communication. By Don Robinson and Ray Power. Pimam £4.50. 0 273 09422.

Spotlight on Communication is aimed at the burgeoning market created by curricular initiatives in the 14 to 19 age range concerned with pre-vocational education. The two authors have excellent qualifications for this kind of venture, given their connections with City and Guilds Courses 772 and 365, and BTEC General, as regional assessors and examiners. A skills checklist, which appears as an Appendix, reinforces their claims to have dovetailed their book with the skills described and designated, not only by City and Guilds and BTEC, but also in RSA

Geography is a Changing World series: Book 4: Understanding our World. 0 340 23447 4. Book 5: Understanding our Decisions. 23448 2. By Laurence Kington and David P Jones. Hodder and Stoughton Educational.

These two books are packed with good material and should be a mine of information to both teacher and aspiring O level candidate. The only difficulty I had was deciding how to find my way around each page. After a few minutes I realised that blue boxes signify exercises, and yellow boxes are largely for facts and figures of summary. Black text on a white background



A new Meg and Mog book is always a treat. Helmholtz has recently compounded the pleasure by publishing two simultaneously. In *On a School owl* experiences education for the first time. *Meg and Mog on a Himalayan expedition*. Helen Nicol and Jan Pletkowski in fine form. £3.95 each.

gies are often also the most amusing, for surely what is important is for mother and offspring to laugh together, to share a joke.

Dorothy Edwards had an enviable flair for finding the simplest possible way of communicating with the very young. This simplicity, though, concealed a highly skilled technical, and narrative artifice, beautifully exemplified in 'Frank's Adventure'. Frank sets out on his perilous odyssey of exploration on a little cushion-boat, navigating his course through passages, from kitchen to living-room and sitting-room and ultimately to the steep - almost unclimbable - flight of stairs, with the meagrest of rations which his far-sighted mum has placed in a peg-bag on his back. Marvellous! Though not all are of this standard, Mrs Edwards always manages to put something of her wise and tolerant self into them. The best of these stories will ever be a reminder of her rare understanding of the child mind.

The author of *Something On My Mind* happens to be the brother of values and reinforce his construction of reality which, of course, can derive only from his own first-hand experiences and from his reading about a wider world. My favourite among an uneven bunch of *Listen With Mother* is Rosalind Wiseman's 'Just A Bad Day', the perfect medium for conveying to a child that grown-ups do have their moods. The best in both these anthologies.

Fill the right form

courses and in the FEU's *A Basis for Choice*. Their publishers add the relevance of the book for YTS, 'traditional craft courses' and even CSE examinations, for good measure.

Each chapter takes a particular, identifiable communication skill, attempts to describe it, illustrates it, everyday relevance, and offers 'rehearsal material for class use' (exercises). Speaking and listening, non-verbal communication, reading and understanding, writing (especially notes and letters), form-filling, seeking information, and interpreting photographs, illustrations, posters, tables, charts and graphs are all dealt with in this systematic way, much of the materials being sensibly chosen and well-presented.

No pat answers

represents the topic under discussion and all these are interspersed among self-explanatory maps and photographs.

If such a confusing jumble can be sorted out these books represent a useful addition to the geography room. The maps are not only relevant to the matter under discussion but they are clear, concise and all have excellent keys largely due to the clever use of colour throughout this series. Synoptic reproduction of recent apposite and informative photographs adds greatly to the overall impression.

What makes the books so interesting

BOOKS

Rich and poor

Population and the World Economy in the 21st Century. Edited by Just Faaland. Blackwell £19.50 and £7.50.

The forecasting ability of economists has sometimes been compared to that of astrologers - unfavourably. This compendium speculates about what the future holds, on the basis of informed projection and expert assessment of economic and demographic trends. It consists of papers and discussion from a seminar organized by the Norwegian Nobel Institute in 1981, when a small group of distinguished scholars and specialists explored possible outcomes for the twenty-first century. The 30 or so participants included such well-known names as Sir Alex Cairncross, Wassily Leontief, Bertrand de Jouvenal, Dudley Seers and Kenneth Boulding.

Developments in energy, food, technological progress and fertility patterns are all carefully scrutinized and particular emphasis is laid on the relations between North and South, and between developed and less developed regions of the world. Faaland's pessimistic view is that by 2031 AD, average per capita income in the resource-poor developing countries will only be one-fifth of present-day incomes in the developed countries. The danger is that such peoples will regard themselves as subordinated to the economic, political and cultural forces of more developed nations, and the capitalist West in particular. Such feelings will be magnified as the balance of the world's population shifts from dispersed rural settings to the mega-cities of the future, and from West to East and North to South, and as the proportion of the underprivileged, if not totally destitute, in the world increases. And yet the problem

of food scarcity is already one of unequal distribution rather than global inadequacy, and it seems to be the case that not only do nations and peoples have little concern for the well-being of those in other parts of the world, but little significant effort is made within countries (with rare exceptions) to help their own poor.

These papers are a rich source of statistical data on food and population trends. Vegetarians will note that, in 1975, on a per capita basis, the amount of cereals fed to animals in developed countries was twice that fed to humans beings in developing countries.

Kenneth Boulding is an acute and trenchant economist. His paper on International Economic Relations provides a masterly overview. On OPEC, for example, he observes that this organization has created a very large grants economy from the oil importing to the oil-exporting countries, some of which represent a grant from the rich to the poor, a lot of which, however, is paid by the poor people in the rich countries and goes to the rich people in the poor countries. On population control, Robert Holmstrom singles out the Chinese achievement to emphasize that birth rates do not fall of their own accord. It is effective social policy, whether enforced by the carrot or by the stick, under whatever ideological banner, that is the *shin quo non* for demographic change.

Professor Roger Revelle, of the University of California, concludes that in the past, children have not many basic human needs - for hope, security, participation and remembrance. The problem of reducing fertility is essentially to find other ways to meet these needs than through one's own children.

David J Whitehead

Money matters

Readings in Economics, Book 1. Edited by R. Rees and R. E. Baxter. Collins Educational £1.95.

The entrepreneurial flair of Jayne Potter at Collins Educational has stopped yet another market gap with this outstanding collection of extracts. The 26 readings cover the scope and method of economics, consumer demand, production and the firm, competitive markets, monopoly and oligopoly. They are selected from a wide variety of sources, including novels, newspapers, periodicals and professional journals. Often case studies are too long and lack punch: these by contrast average four pages each, followed by a variety of direct and more probing questions.

Some keen economists may be flattered by this collection: they already use most of the extracts included. The majority will welcome easy access to such famous pieces as Radford's on 'The Economic Organisation of a POW Camp'. Those hostile to the market economy will be challenged by the spontaneous and universal development of the price system in such camps. For food there were standard prices, whilst for clothing, which was more heterogeneous, the price was fixed as in Oxford shops today. Future markets were made 'bread now' was a vastly different thing from 'bread Thursday'. Cigarettes became the universally acceptable currency, though

when clipped, sweated or hand-killed, were subject to the workings of Gresham's Law. Monetarists will be pleased to note that Red Cross parcels of cigarettes had dire effects on the rate of inflation.

A lovely piece by Roger Boyce from *The Times* illustrates some consequences of non-price rationing, which in Poland, whereby old people are employed to queue on one's behalf. Several stimulating extracts from *Lord of the Flies* are included, for example 'Does Crime Pay?' by D. Leys and B. Chiplin. This has been cut to half its original length (as I believe have other articles) but this is not mentioned.

I particularly like the extracts from novels, such as Brecht's *The Threepenny Novel* (surely Oriel?) about the development of a market in false money, and a chapter by P. J. Marshall and Dean on economics of war, included, with sensible application to the multi-product firms. But the most amazing pieces are taken from *Scotsman* and *The Diamond Trade* by E. J. Hume, which provide convincing illustrations of the exercise of monopoly power.

This lively collection should help teachers to show the relevance of economic ideas and models to the real world, and provide a valuable, and cheap, addition to their store of stimulus material.

DW

Economical

Understand Economics. By Ian J. Hume. Pimam £2.50.

This slim volume provides a brief review for potential students of what economics is about. It can be read sequentially in a couple of evenings, but there is not too much on the theory. The author is an experienced economics teacher at the King's School, Perthshire, but the Austro-

lian context is not too intrusive. The survey has a macroeconomic emphasis (as do HSC courses in NSW). A chapter is devoted to A. J. Phillips of Canberra, but otherwise the summaries are accurate, succinct and relevant. While Humphries doesn't pretend to provide the answers to the world's economic problems, he does at least give readers as much idea as anyone of what the experts are arguing about.

DW

RESOURCES

RELIABLE BACKBONE

Andrew Rothery on the final stages of 'Nuffield Maths 5-11'

Nuffield Maths is a serious rival to the longer-established *Mathematics for Schools* (Fletcher) published by Addison-Wesley. The two are broadly similar in scope and content, though there are significant differences in style and material.

The teachers' books for the infant stages have won considerable praise for their clear presentation of fairly down-to-earth practical teaching suggestions. The general approach is sensible and places great emphasis on practical work preceding the written worksheets. Teachers have expressed irritation at the problems involved in organizing the four-page leaflets. The books' mathematics vocabulary, however, has been widely welcomed as a well-produced innovation. They can in fact be used independently.

The junior stages, for age 7 upwards, use conventional textbooks - one for each school year. These are supplemented by worksheets for pupils to complete charts, graphs and tables, and are sold as spirit duplicator masters.

The earlier junior stages are noted for their thorough attempt to incorporate multibase arithmetic work. This means that certain computational processes involving place value are covered later than in other schemes. Consequently Book 3 contains a good collection of arithmetic activities not involving place value. This is often omitted from other schemes.

Book 5 is for 9-10 year olds and continues work on place value computation. It extends addition and subtraction to include thousands and develops work in division. There is a

laudable attempt to develop algorithms in a way which will make sense, but this can lead to confusing layouts:

4.65	
3/ 13.95	4.00x3
-12.00	
1.95	
-1.80	0.60x3
0.15	
-0.15	0.05x3
4.65	

This is not the usual layout for dividing 13.95 by 3 but it is used to simplify the transition to division by numbers greater than 10.

Book 5 also introduces fairly standard material on angles in triangles, area and volume, and graphs, but Book 6 is much livelier. It extends many topics. In arithmetic there are



puzzle and pattern activities and work on ancient multiplication methods. There is geometrical drawing and investigation with tessellations and polyominoes, plus measures, averages, percentages and others too.

The teachers' books at the junior stages tend to give explanation about the mathematics rather than make extensive suggestions for games, projects and similar activities. They make very interesting reading (particularly for stages 5 and 6), justifying the approaches adopted and providing the information needed for the teacher to develop the work further.

Nuffield originated in the late 1970s, so there is no mention of the use of calculators.

All schemes seem to ignore the fact that children can differ widely in their ability to do mathematics. One set of materials has to be used by everybody, and Nuffield is no exception. It would be fair to say that it caters for the average and above average pupils.

Nuffield Maths 5-11 is a comprehensive scheme, competently produced, and it is a reliable backbone for a school's mathematical work. Its gradual launch has been completed at a time when the market is crowded with rival schemes. Nothing makes Nuffield stand out noticeably from the other good schemes, but they do differ, so schools must choose a scheme with content, level of difficulty, style and presentation to meet their particular needs.

Bias

Crisis in Sandaguna
Price £1.50 each (plus 30p each post) for 1-4 copies
Discounts for larger orders
Oxford Education Dept, 274 Banbury Road, Oxford OX2 7DZ.

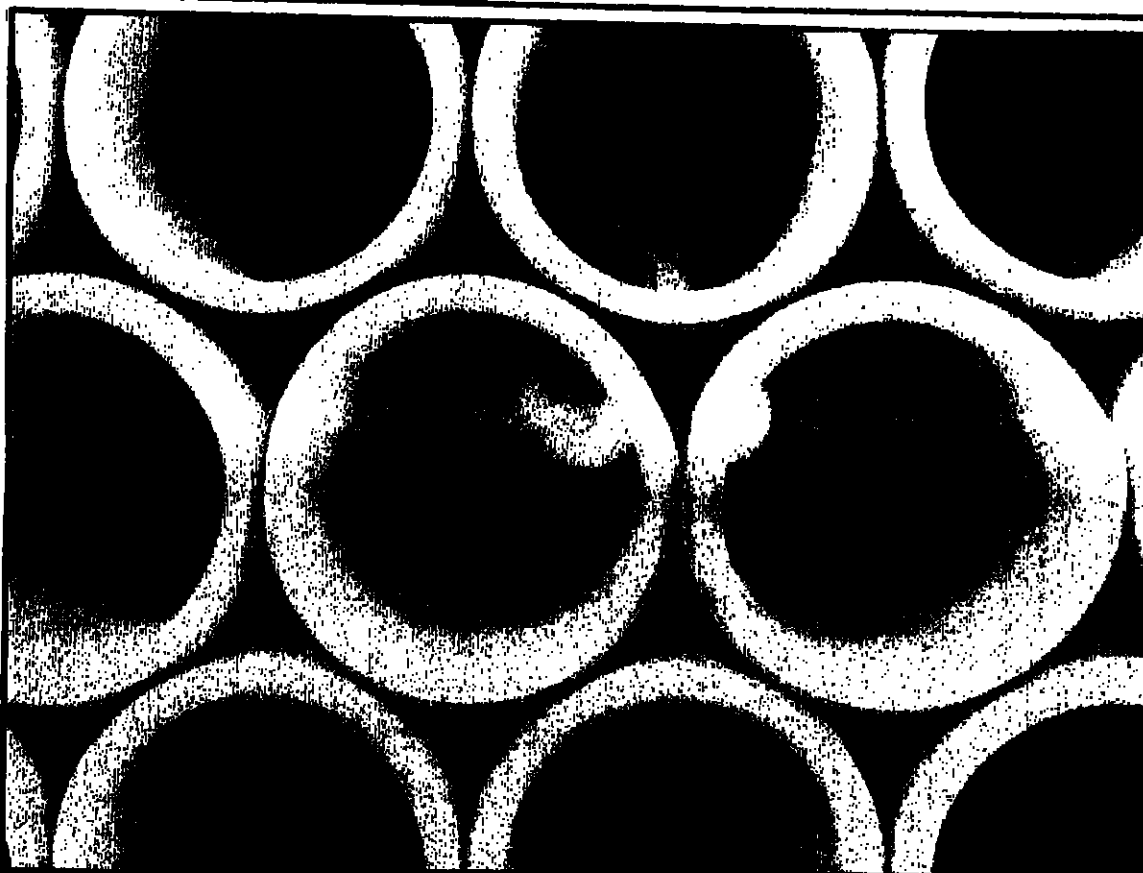
This excellent simulation exercise fills a gap in the teaching of media studies on current affairs for 14 to 18-year-olds. I wish I'd had it when trying to teach about bias in the press in a college of further education. It contains information on the British press, a scenario for the game action, details on the imaginary Central American republic of Sandaguna, nine role profiles, activities for the classroom and individual students, preparation and follow-up and a bibliography.

Of course, Sandaguna is but a thin disguise for Nicaragua, as an attached pamphlet on that country makes clear. For those teachers who do agree with the US story of intervention to preserve stability in Central America, this may make the pack unpalatable. No one can be so blind as to suppose that commercial interests play no part in the utterances of the British press (a recent fuss between proprietor and editor of the *Observer* should have given us all food for thought), and it would be quite possible to use the pack to focus more on the distortions of reporting forced by the market place, by selecting what is 'sexy' as much as what is acceptable to the owner, without going more into the politics of Central America.

Simulation exercises depend for their success on the teacher's having a sense of how to run them. Oxford publishes a useful back-up booklet recording a series of Media Days run with secondary schools in Manchester. *The World in the News: A Programme of Media Days and Workshops for Teachers and School Students* costs 80p (plus 30p each postage). Role-playing can easily degenerate into mucking about, so it is vital to get the actors to study their information sheets first and not to bluff their way out of questions. Fortunately the sheets are very informative and there is no copy-right on photocopying.

'Why bother? It's all so far away' is a common response of teenagers when faced with unpalatable truths about the Third World, all too commonly thought of as some dreadful sink of misery and famine. Pointing out the consequences of, for instance, the Gulf War on oil prices, can bring home the use of understanding to this car-hungry age group, and bringing in a few records of the music of the Caribbean or Latin America should help to show that people there are more than the wretched victims of unequal trading conditions. With this sort of sensitive framework *Crisis in Sandaguna* should be a useful resource.

Victoria Neumark



The pupils of Newquay Treviglas School are running a major photographic exhibition at the County Museum, Truro, until June 29. Around 200 photographs produced by fourth, fifth, and sixth form pupils are on display, the majority of work being selected from the CSE Mode 3 photography course that the school operates.

The Mode 3 course is a wholly practical one with the emphasis placed upon a creative approach to the subject. Experimentation and exploration of the medium is encouraged after students have established a firm base of theoretical and practical knowledge. The exhibition represents the work of pupils over the past three years. It includes some aerial colour photography produced by sixth formers, but the majority is 16x12in black and white photographs. All of the work, including the colour prints, has been processed and printed by the pupils concerned.

notes

CATALOGUE UPDATE

Hestair Hope have just produced a 15-page update to their 1984 catalogue. The update covers 40 new products available in the last six months, from infant classroom furniture to high technology computer graphic reproduction.

For a free copy of 'Update', write to the Marketing Department, Hestair Hope Ltd, St Philip's Drive, Royton, Oldham.

SITUATIONS

Focal Point have produced a new teaching pack which aims to stimulate discussion, increase vocabulary, exercise powers of observation and description, and increase general knowledge. Although it is designed specifically for middle schools, the

ELECTRONIC LEISURE

A consortium of members of the television, video, record and computer software industries, the IBA, the press, advertising and other agencies and bodies have agreed to finance a feasibility study to be conducted by the Oxford Polytechnic Television Research Unit into the use made of television and video, records, radio, home computers and electronic games in homes in Britain.

The study, which will run until July, investigates the possibility of establishing long-term monitoring of the growing use of various electronic leisure products, particularly video, cable and computers.

DEAF AND HARD OF HEARING

The BBC Information Division has brought out a leaflet guide to the BBC's services for the deaf and hard of hearing. The leaflet, which gives details of Caefax, special programmes for the deaf and subtitled programmes, is available from BBC Information, Room 31, 12, Cavendish Place, London W1A 1AA.

REPORTS AND DATA

Reports and data will be made available as the service, code name NELM (National Electronic Leisure Monitor) progresses. Further information from Brian Brown, Television Research Unit, Oxford Polytechnic, Lady Spencer, Churchill College, Wheatley, Oxford OX9 1HX.

Words

The Heart of the Mystery
An Exploration of 'Hamlet'
Audiocassette, price £4.95
Flying Pig Theatre Company, 46 Mayola Road, Clapton, London E5 (Tel:01-985 1811).

Putting the whole of *Hamlet* on to cassette takes the best part of a couple of C-120s. In their 'exploration' of the play, *The Heart of the Mystery*, the Flying Pig Theatre Company are not attempting anything so bold (for those who want them, commercial recordings are readily available). Rather they are trying to capture the essence of Shakespeare's tragedy, and something of the tragedy, through performances of the key scenes and the use of tags, phrases and ideas culled from the works of critics and writers, ranging from Coleridge and Dr Johnson to T. S. Eliot and John Gielgud.

Based on their very successful theatre-in-education programme of the same name, which has already been seen by more than 3,000 sixth formers, the 90-minute tape is an admirable introduction to the play for A-level students. The acting of the staged scenes is rather awe-struck (Cecily Berry and others have taught the RSC at least that there is no need to be hushed and holy, just because they are speaking verse), but the tape moves surely through a minefield of contradictory critical opinion. Does *Hamlet* delay? Is he a vindictive adult or a sulking, petulant adolescent? And what about Laertes? Looking firstly to the text, *The Heart of the Mystery* attempts to answer these and all the usual questions.

The tone, too, is nicely varied. Echoing the stage presentation, there is a parodied TV arts discussion programme, a lighthearted look at Ernest Jones psychoanalysing *Hamlet* and even the suggestion that the play is a family saga 'like *Dallas*'. Even with these 'lighteners', however, the information load is considerable. There are no natural breaks in the tape (a feature Flying Pig might like to consider including in any further cassettes) but it would be a real *Potterius* of a teacher who exposed a class to it at a single sitting - thereby inviting them to dismiss it unfairly as just 'words, words'.

Hugh David

Next week

Isobel Reid reviews the 'Crime, Law and Society: Project (CLASP)', a major new educational resource pack produced by the Home Office.

Opus Magnus

Computers in Design and Safety
VHS £17.25, Betamax £18.40 or U-matic £20.75
BP Educational Services, PO Box 5,
Wetherby, West Yorkshire LS23 7EH.

Neither design nor safety sounds like a school subject, and secondary teachers might not easily see how these topics could fit into a slot on the timetable. Yet this video resource pack could be valuable to any teacher who is trying to convey the potential of computers and information technology at work in the real world of industry, whether in school, college or ITC.

Both videos are based on the North Sea oil industry. *Designing Magnus* is the story of the design and placement of Magnus, the 70,000 tonne oil platform which stands in 186 metres of North Sea. *Personnel Movement System* explains the sophisticated method of identifying and tracking the movements of the 1,500 men who, each week, fly offshore to BP installations.

The role of the Microelectronics Education Programme (who collaborated with BP in producing this pack) is evident in the comprehensive teacher's guide, concise information and activity cards and reproduction of the video scripts with thoughtful provision for teachers to record footage counts.

There are also background Study Notes from BP and Seicon Ltd and a glossy booklet commemorating the Prime Minister's remote-control inauguration of the Magnus oilfield in 1983.

Designing Magnus exploits the video medium effectively to show how computers were used not only for testing and validating the original design but also for analysing the results of the scale model test, giving simulation training to those involved in the delicate process of manoeuvring the platform, and in the final flooding of its flotation chambers once on site.

The teacher's guide suggests a practical lower design activity using card and newspapers and a practical test (can it support a page of book?). Good preparatory and follow-up work is vital to avoid the "pretty pictures, but so what?" kind of reaction that passive viewing can induce.

An ambitious project in which Jordanthorpe School constructed a scale model of Magnus and controlled it directly using a 48K Spectrum is described, but no details are provided for schools to copy this kind of project.

Personnel Movement System is a less obviously visual topic, but one in which it is easier for the teacher to involve the pupils actively and draw out implications beyond the confines of the oil industry. The printed materials effectively bring out the wider issues of individual privacy, data protection and citizens' rights implicit in such a total information system. Software simulating this system is to be available from September, and will allow students to be issued with their own identity badges, to check in and out of different locations and to call up their own personal details.

Overall, this is a commendable package, and one which ought to appeal to a wide range of students.

What a pity that the overwhelmingly masculine image of the North Sea world was reinforced by the unnecessary stereotype of the bearded caver in the cartoon sequence on design. It is hardly surprising if girls feel that design is a male preserve.

Jacquetta Megarry

TIMETABLING on a 380Z or BBC+ TORCH DISC PACK

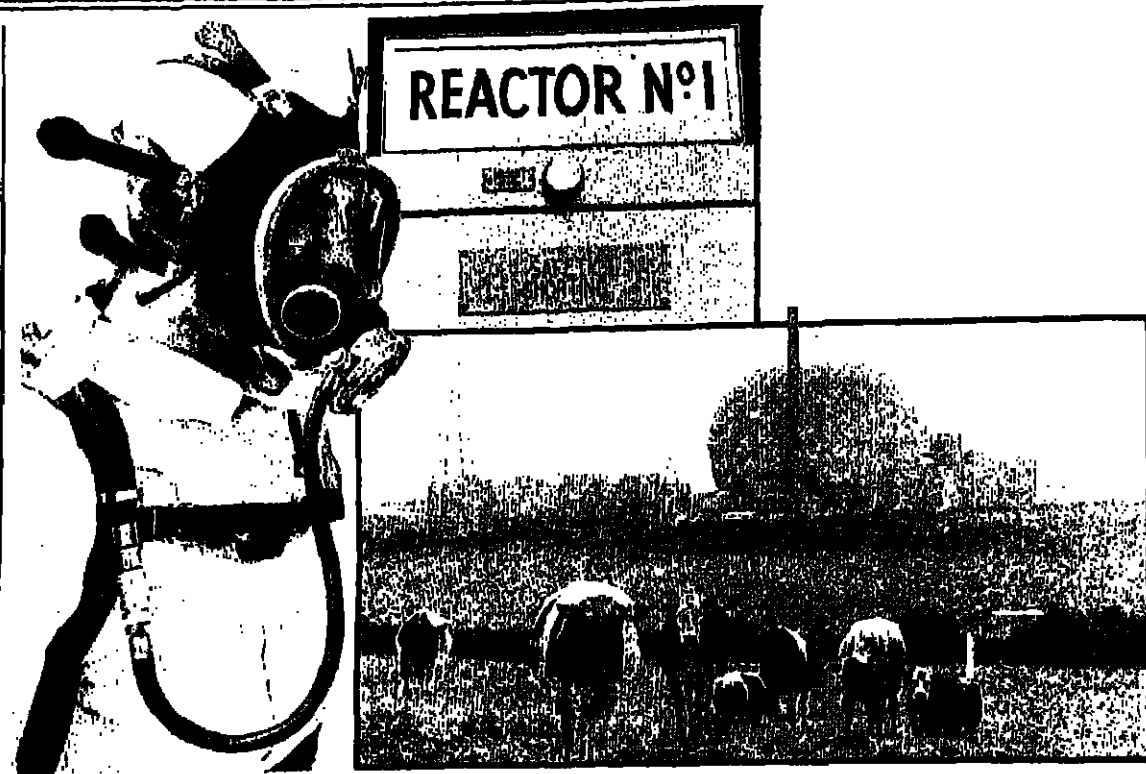
can save time and improve the quality of your timetable.

Send for details of school administration programs to

TIMETABLE SYSTEMS

39 Somers Road, Frome, Somerset

Tel: 0373-83749



The great debate

Richard North on the need for elucidation and caution in the nuclear debate

The Energy Problem: The Nuclear Solution (15 mins)
All Around Us: Radiation (25 mins)
Produced for the UK Atomic Energy Authority
VHS and Betamax £13.50 each (incl VAT) or on free loan from Viscom Ltd, Park Hall Road Trading Estate, London SE21 8EL (01-761 3035).

At one end of the country Sir Frank Layfield, the Inspector at the Sizewell inquiry, is trying to unravel the case for nuclear expansion, while at the other end, in Somerset, an inquiry into the cause of accidents has put the wind up many concerned (but often woefully un-informed) people. Not a bad time, then, for a little elucidation about nuclear power. It comes, up to a point, from these films, which are the latest in a series put out by the UKAEA. Unfortunately, they are propaganda films.

Nothing wrong in propaganda, of course. It is a crucial freedom in the west, this right anyone has to put his case as hard as he may. But propaganda - even if it comes well-laced with fact - is a poor form of education, except in the important field of teaching children the way the world works, and elucidation about nuclear power. The printed materials and scrupulous investigation are the best, long spoon to use when you sit

down with the devil. The nuclear industry has a strong case. Coal and oil are filthy things to burn. (That we have only just learned how pernicious they are makes a very good argument for suspecting man's boundless technological hubris. How could the coal kings of the nineteenth century know their fumes were killing the mosses of the Pennines?) And fossil fuels are in short, shrinking supply. Since, the first film murmurs, nuclear power will make one tonne of uranium replace 25,000 tonnes of coal, since only a thousandth of the per capita "consumption" of radiation in the UK comes from nuclear power generation, surely we should embrace it.

We are shown electric meat carvers, and a sea of black and brown faces (some of them chopping down precious trees, and therefore inviting the desert to take over their fragile lands). We are invited to love nuclear, it being "safe, clean and economical" as a means of simultaneously insuring our own high consumption of electricity, and spreading its benefits to the poor world. Windmills and wave power are nodded at, and passed over with a few damning statistics about the sheer quantity of them which would be needed to make a major contribution. The second film tells us useful things

about the nature of radiation, and that 80 per cent of our national dosage comes from nature, while almost all the rest (except about 0.1 per cent) comes from industrial or medical uses of X-rays and so on. All well and good. But tell it to the sheep grazing the salt flats of Cumbria, or the citizens who are living in the newly-mapped "cancer clusters" (some of them alarmingly close to nuclear installations). We are only now beginning to come to grips with particulars in the epidemiology of cancer, and the paths radiation takes in the environment. We have a long way to go before ordinary people's fears can be dispelled or endorsed.

Watch these films by all means, and show them to all and sundry. But they need caution: it is the great failing of the nuclear debate that nuclear proponents are all more or less government, and that even the supposed watchdogs of our health seem to lack that useful independence from the industry which would introduce a real tension into their activities. We are left with the environmental groups and the media to poke and prod and be properly argumentative. I would show these films, but surround them with proper counterfoils: the science and technology section of *The Economist*, and regular doses of the quality papers will do the trick. Clichés will not.

Life lines

attention straight away. The film opens with the scene of an ambulance, sirens screaming in the Californian sunshine, a man being put on a stretcher and whisked away before the eyes of worried onlookers, some of them teenagers. American style, it is only when the action is well under way that the credit titles and voice-over come on, and by then you should be hooked. The detailed explanations come later.

The level is introductory for, say, 12-year-olds and upwards. In general it is a very good looking film and easy to learn from. Emphasis is placed on health education which gives the anatomy and physiology pertinence; produced with the cooperation of the American Heart Association. The three major points of the dangers of smoking, stress and overweight are nicely illustrated in young people's own terminology. I especially liked the problem of the 16-year-old coming to school by car.

The Nervous System is beautifully made and of a somewhat higher level than the above. Enormous care has gone into the animations which make this less dramatic subject fascinating to watch.

To introduce the idea of a simple nervous system, the producers chose

worm, before tackling the human. The subject of a boy burning his finger on an outdoor barbecue is taken as the story from which the action of nerves is described. His "simple" reflex withdrawal is seen to be not so simple at all. As the story builds, with more and more information shooting down the axons, firing synapses, reconnecting neurones and processing information, the animation is superb. It is like a beautiful fireworks display with meaning. So much more alive and valuable than a page of text.

The autonomic nervous system is also very well done; shown by a young teenager digesting a bite of food. It does not produce squeals of dismay at the vision of chewed food and is most informative.

In both these videos, aspects of the action, whether anatomy or function, are labelled as they are spoken. The printed message is then removed which leaves the message clear again. This procedure, so different from the necessarily static textbook, had the effect of improving understanding and memory in the 13-14-year-olds I tried them with. To refresh their memories the pupils could then either turn to their books or see the video again. These excellent videos are a valuable teaching resource which bring the material to life.

Joan Freeman

Brief and simple

GCE O-Level Revision: Biology
VHS and Betamax £24.95 incl VAT
Hazel Dolbrien, 49 Hallam Street,
London W1N 5LL.

One of several revision videos, this aims in just under 1½ hours to cover the most important topics of O-level biology syllabuses. Clearly, in this length of time, the depth of treatment of each topic cannot be great but throughout students are regularly advised to refer to their textbooks for more detail or to consider topics not dealt with on the tape.

The material is split up into 13 sections, starting with the chemicals of life and moving through cells and cell division, plant and animal nutrition, transport, respiration and gas exchange, excretion and homeostasis, sensing, and responding, support and locomotion, reproduction and growth, genetics and ecology, to a final section linking various biological themes together. At various points in each section, students are referred to an accompanying booklet which sets them numerous tasks that can be tackled by studying the tape or textbooks. Working through these assignments is vital if the video is to be at all successful.

The presentation of the material is straightforward with no attempt at any special effects or animation. The approach is simply that of a biology teacher explaining each topic with the aid of diagrams and models.

The illustrations were usually most satisfactory, though on some the colour definition was not all that good. Students are urged to use the "pause" button on their recorder and this will certainly be necessary as many diagrams and tables are not displayed for long. At one point the commentary suddenly stopped for a few seconds. Most of the material is very clearly presented though occasionally, as in the section on osmosis, the need to keep things brief and simple has led to a rather rushed and incomplete discussion.

The real value of this video lies in its ability to structure a student's revision. Its contents are only equivalent to a good set of laboratory notes or sections of a readable textbook, but without a tutor to guide a student through his or her revision and give confidence, many lose direction. This video should not be of value here, but it will not displace the good teacher whose role in preparing students to sit a particular examination paper is still of vital importance.

John Tranter

Just so

How the Leopard Got His Spots
The Great Toy Robbery
VHS and Betamax £29.95 each
Longman Video, 21-27 Lamb's Conduit Street, London WC1N 3NL.

The "Just So" stories by Rudyard Kipling were always a strong candidate for video, and Longman have got in first with this very acceptable version. There are five stories on the cassette: "The Elephant's Child", "How the Rhino got his Skin", "How the Leopard Got His Spots", "The Cat Who Walked by Himself", and "How the Rhinoceros Got his Skin". In their usual style Longman have half-animated the stories, and though would have wished for brighter, more exotic illustrations, the effect is atmospheric and strong on irony and nicely avuncular in tone.

The Great Toy Robbery is a real mixed bag - or stocking (it has a strong Christmas flavour) - of cartoon by the National Film Board, like "The Great Toy Robbery" itself, a tongue-in-cheek western about a bungling cowboy who "succeeds" in spite of himself in getting Santa's toy bag from the desperadoes. There are also some real gems like the "Tender Tale of the Oddball Peppercorn" which is just a bad and a badly drawn, type "Little Red Riding Hood". A rather bit and mix affair this one.

Carolyn O'Grady

Wot rights!

Rights - wot rights!
VHS and Betamax £12.50 (incl VAT and p&p)
Please send s&c for copies of tutors' notes
Birmingham Trade Union Resources Centre, 7 Frederick Street, Birmingham B1 3HE (tel: 021-236 8323).

"People are giving up at school because they know there's no jobs for them when they leave."

So speaks a 15-year-old at the start of a new video, *Rights - wot rights!*, made with the express aim of encouraging young people on government schemes to join a union. It comes from the Birmingham Trade Union Resources Centre and shows with humour and clarity both the good and bad in the Youth Training Scheme, Community Programme and other projects. The message of the 19-minute tape, aimed at the teenagers themselves, is that you can't always trust the bosses to run a good scheme. So join a union and fight for your rights.

Health and safety problems, the issue of quality and some of the jargon put out by Manpower Services Commission are depicted by two "penguin" teenagers (drawn by Steve Bell, the cartoonist of the *Guardian's* "if" strip) who join a YTS project.

The animation shows the teenagers' boss - a shark - putting them to work in a factory. The "boy" penguin has to move dustbins from one conveyor belt to another while the girl has to make the tea. When the boy drops a dustbin on his foot - no safety boots, of course - the two form a union branch and confront the outraged boss to demand their rights.

In the cartoon excerpts come clips of teenagers on government projects in Birmingham, Sheffield and London - contrasting the problems faced by some with the benefits derived by others. Interviews include the harrowing tale of Derek Galt's death on a Youth Opportunities Programme project, related by his brother, Richard, who worked at the same factory. "I saw him lying in all blood and everything and I just couldn't believe it."

But the whole video is set in context right at the start with statements by teenagers about unemployment. YTS is condemned out of their own mouths as "slave labour" and "just sweat shops", although others concede: "It's a reason to wake up in the morning."

The tape is intended to be shown to young people on life and social skills sessions, in careers classes, or at youth clubs and other organizations. So it ends with something of a sop to them, with pop-videostyle music from The Jools and a lot of leaping about, falling over and disappearing.

But the film itself is far more than a sop to the kids. Judged "really good" by trainees from the Greater London Council's Denham Court YTS project, who watched it at the same time as I did, it does effectively get over its message without falling into the trap of outright condemnation of YTS. It argues that school leavers now, in the absence of real jobs, can and do benefit from schemes and sets about explaining how they should make the most out of the opportunity, so they do not simply become fodder for the bosses.

In short, it's a really jolly way of presenting current TUC thinking and should go down a mile more digestibly than any speech by Len Murray.

Jane Pickard



Hugh David on 'Let's Watch', English for foreigners, and Brian Hill on 'Visitrone', business English

Watch your language

Let's Watch
English Language Teaching by Video
Price £89.47
Resource Pack produced by Nelson Filmscan Ltd, Nelson House, Mayfield Road, Walton-on-Thames, Surrey.

Handily boxed (for throwing purposes, as Dorothy Parker used to say) *Let's Watch* amounts to a combined assault on the senses of "students at a pre-intermediate to intermediate level of English". Encased in a vacuum-moulded, press-shut plastic case, there is a snappy 60-minute videocassette, a sound tape, full-colour students' book and comprehensive set of teachers' notes. All that is lacking is any indication of who those pre- and intermediate level students might be.

It is only from internal evidence - the content of the nine tightly-structured video lesson units and suggested exercises along the lines of "You are going to stay with a family in England, write a letter..." - that one can deduce they are foreign-based students of English. Certainly the dialogue in the video scenes which feature a "typical English family", the Websters, would produce titters in an intermediate level classroom in this country.

Of its type, however, the material is very good indeed. The scenes are well written and naturalistically played. They reinforce certain grammatical points (including comparatives, the past tense, imperatives and the conditional), and utilize a casual, informal vocabulary. "She's quite attractive," says Colin to his sister Isabel, as they watch the Websters move in next door. "Yes, I suppose so, but Cathy's just as pretty," Isabel replies. "Her brother's name's Mark, he's a bit older than Cathy". All right, this is not the way

real teenagers talk on real doorsteps but (continuing that particular lesson's theme of comparatives) it is a whole lot better than the artificial Janet-and-John "English" encouraged by most of the EFL textbooks currently in use. Billed in the teachers' book as "a gentle introduction to video for teachers and students as yet unfamiliar with the medium and what it can offer", *Let's Watch* exploits it to the full. The videocassette is the central component of the course. The sound tape only repeats its dialogue; the students' and teachers' books are directly keyed to it. Quite right too. The main drawback of the course comes in the initial presentation sequence which is uninspiring television and, for many students I suspect, incomprehensible. The firm of "Visitrone" are having problems selling their scanners. With the aid of graphics containing indecipherable words and diagrams, the firm's consultant attempts to tell the board where they have gone wrong.

The producers seem to have had little feel for the problems students experience in first following, then retaining, such a density of information that is alien to them. The input stage would have been much better had production techniques been used to focus attention on the key phrases, the universally applicable functions which are so well handled later on. There is plenty of experience available from other existing advanced courses relating to the techniques of teaching active encoding and it is a pity that the innovative linguistic analysis was not supported by more imaginative television learning strategies.

The course is a useful addition to the materials available for business English, but teachers will need to work out and present their own listening tasks in order to ensure that the links between presentation and practice, between listening and understanding and speaking, are effectively developed.

Visitrone: The Language of Presentations
VHS £250 + VAT
Longman Group Ltd, Pinnacles, Harlow, Essex (tel: 0279-29655).

The aims behind this new video business English course sound exciting and convincing. Business people need special skills, particularly, the publishers note, in the vital management area of giving and understanding business presentation. This course, they claim, is rich in information, stimulating, plausible and highly charged - a reference to the content and not the cost.

Visitrone comprises two one-hour videocassettes and a teacher's manual. The first 26 minutes are given over to a slightly awkward introduction from *The Money Programme's* Valerie Sing-

edits

MAKING NEWS
A new video about "Making News" was launched this week by the Campaign for Press and Broadcasting Freedom.

Made by Triple Vision Productions and sponsored by COHSE, NALGO and NUPE, "Making News" takes a critical look at how newspapers and television covered the 1982 dispute between health workers and management.

Aimed primarily at making unions more aware of how to handle media coverage, the video gives an alternative view of the news that would be useful to media studies teachers.

"Making News" is available to hire (£15) or purchase (VHS £35, U-matic £45) from the Campaign for Press and Broadcasting Freedom, 9 Poland Street, London W1V 3DG (tel: 01-437 2795).

CIVIL SERVICE CAREERS
For young people considering a career in the Civil Service, live programmes are now available on video for hire or purchase.

Prices and details about "Where to Now?", "How Not to Join the Civil Service", "Administrative Opportunities in the Civil Service", "Scientists in the Civil Service" and "Civil Service Careers in Technology", can be obtained from CFL Vision, Chalfont Grove, Gerrards Cross, Buckinghamshire SL9 8TN (tel: 02407-4111).

PROJECT VIDEO
All secondary schools are invited to take part in "Project Video", a competition designed to give youngsters experience of planning, visualizing, scripting and shooting a video sequence.

Ten to 15-minute programmes on the theme "School is a Small World" will be accepted on U-matic, VHS, Betamax and Video 2000 cassettes. Entrants will fall into three categories - 12 to 14-year-olds, 14 to 16-year-olds and over 16.

The closing date is December 1984. Entry forms and further details are available from Project Video, Aberdeen College of Commerce, Holburn Street, Aberdeen AB9 2YT (tel: 0224-572811).

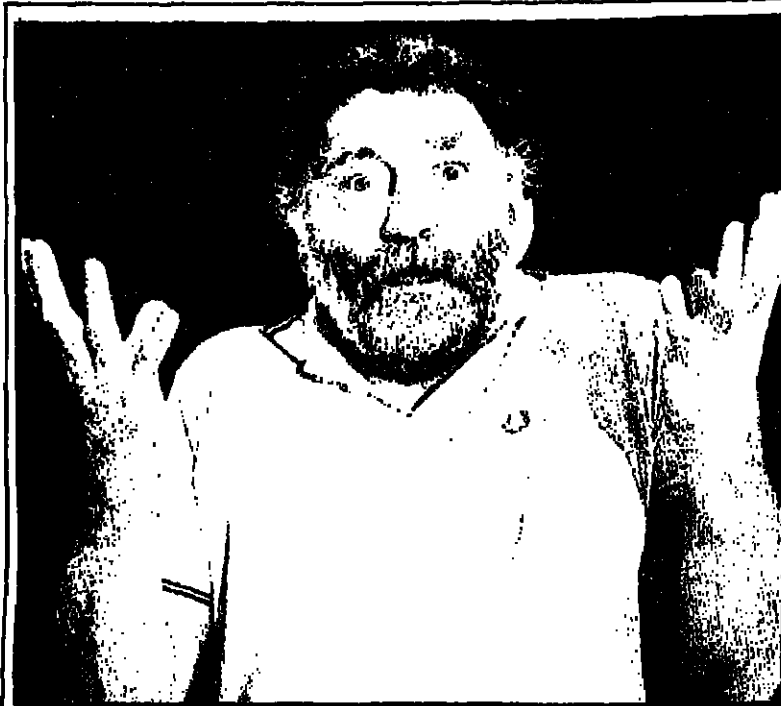
Children with special educational needs

This authoritative audio-visual package, produced by HM Inspectors of Schools, has been enthusiastically received by educationalists throughout the country. Its aim is to help teachers and all who work with children, to recognise and respond to those with special educational needs. The package consists of a 30-minute video programme supported by six modules (four video and two audio), together with a comprehensive booklet. Available on VHS and Betamax formats at £45 including VAT. From CFL Vision, Chalfont Grove, Gerrards Cross, Bucks SL9 8TN. Tel: 02407 4433.



For CFL Vision, Chalfont Grove, Gerrards Cross, Bucks SL9 8TN. Please send me details of the training package *Children with special educational needs*.

Name _____
Organisation _____
Address _____
(Post code) _____
Tel. _____



So where are the trees?

Francesca Greenoak finds David Bellamy bogged down in a field of high technology

CONTINUING EDUCATION
You Can't See the Wood
BBC1, Tuesday 6.40pm.

In the first Bellamy series I ever watched almost 12 years ago, there was a programme called by the same name as this series, *You Can't See the Wood*. In that early transmission, with a confident showmanship, up to their unthinkable in botanical broadcasting, he demonstrated the immense amount of water a living tree takes up every day. The budget was small, props at a

minimum, the experiment was done in the field and "only those who like getting soaked will really understand what great fun it was".

The subject has been reworked in the new series; this time within the high-tech laboratories of the University of Edinburgh. I am not at all opposed to the use of technology in broadcasting but in this particular instance, and especially in this series, I began to feel that too much attention to "stage props" was choking the line of argument.

Bellamy programmes are characteristically crammed with intelligent in-

sights and no less stimulating asides, and structurally the content has been matched and extended by the visual play: even the clowning was to a purpose. Dr Bellamy has been one of the few to use television to its full potential.

Watching this series, for the first time in a dozen years of Bellamy, I found my attention wandering. It still measures up quite well with the general run of natural history programmes. There were nice touches, such as taking us from the last ice-age to the present day not in the time-worn track down the mountainside but by train from Scotland to London, showing us the changes in climate and vegetation along the way or describing a sheet of figured oak veneer as scarcely more than a season's growth, an economical use any conservationist should approve. Yet overall I have to admit, sadly, the approach was less original and the film less taut.

I also missed the impatient pushing forward of the boundaries of knowledge that I have come to associate with Bellamy. This was especially disappointing since there is radical change afoot in woodland management and it seems odd not to challenge the old views when even the Forestry Commission itself is indulging in self-criticism and reviewing its policy on broadleaved woods.

It is all very well to say in programme four that Britain imports wood at great cost, the truth is that we also grow it at great cost, not only to our pocket but to the environment. Yes, conifers do grow spectacularly fast in the right conditions - but on the whole Britain does not provide those conditions for them and the losses from pest and gales were vastly underestimated in the planning of conifer forests. After all, we import a lot of rice but nobody seriously suggests that we turn the country over to paddy fields.

Though I think not averse to superstar treatment, Bellamy has always managed to outwit those who sought to exploit his famous mannerisms at the expense of his ideas. He is brilliant at explaining things, best when doing it most simply and directly. He can show us a world of interest in a piece of sphagnum moss, hold an audience spellbound with the micro-horizons of a roofer. But this current series, as out of balance, visually over-active and with too much extraneous machinery, it does not really come to grips with its theme.

briefings radio & tv

GLITTERING SNOWMAN
Channel 4's animated film "The Snowman" has won yet another major award, this time at last week's Prix Jeunesse Festival for International Children's Television in Munich. The half-hour film already holds four other international awards for children's drama and animation.

For schools

QUE TAL?
(Monday 10.45, VHF4)
A unit for those in their last year of an O-level course. "Que decir?" features a visit to relations.

ZIG-ZAG
(Mon 11.00, Wed 14.40, BBC2)
"Off Alone" is the first of two programmes about a school trip, aimed at introducing eight and nine-year-olds to the Youth Hostel movement.

MULTI-CULTURAL RESOURCES
(Monday-Friday 00.30, VHF4)
Music and literature from the Caribbean and South Asia.

STOP, LOOK, LISTEN (B)
(Tues 11.25, Thurs 9.30, ITV)
What is it like to go camping? What do you need to take with you? Seven to nine-year-old slower learners find out.

A PLACE IN HISTORY
(Wednesday 10.45, VHF4)
A short radiovision series for 10 to 14-year-olds. Topics in broadcast order are "Ancient Egypt", "The National Railway Museum in York", "Mary Rose".

HISTORY AROUND YOU
(Wed 11.40, Fri 9.50, ITV)
What are the antiques of the future? How can you identify the antiques of today? "A Jumble of Clues" takes eight and nine-year-olds round a second-hand market.

NEWS FOR TEACHERS
(Thursday 10.15, VHF4)
This week's programme examines the use of microwriters and Quinky keyboards in primary schools.

PARENTHOOD
(Thursday 10.28, ITV)
"And Baby Makes Two" tells the story of a teenage girl's struggle to bring up her baby on her own.

SCENE
(Thurs 10.34, Fri 14.01, BBC2)
Two programmes about nuclear war and defence begin with a presentation of QED's "A Guide to Armageddon".

LIVING LANGUAGE
(Thursday 14.00, VHF4)
A new play in two parts by David Williams. "New Boy" involves nine to 11-year-olds in thoughts of starting a new school.

COMPUTING AND COMPUTERS
(Friday 12.05, BBC2)
Made for the Open University, this programme explains how "Operating Systems" work.

TECHNOLOGY STUDY SKILLS
(Friday 14.25, VHF4)
A documentary series providing a simple practical foundation to CSE and O-level courses in technology.

NOW ALL TOGETHER?
Do girls perform church music as well as boys and should they be allowed to enter cathedral choirs? This issue has been hotly debated in the letters pages of "The TES", for it not only raises important issues of sexual equality but trends on sensitive ecclesiastical toes. On Sunday it is being followed up in a documentary on Radio 4 (8.15pm).

The St Edmundsbury Cathedral Choir in Suffolk was until this year the only mixed cathedral choir in the country, although 83 per cent of parish choirs include girls. Following the cathedral's recent decision to drop girls and the subsequent resignation of their choirmaster only a last week, "Now All Together" airs the issues and asks Who is right?

German countdown

CONTINUING EDUCATION
Primal
BBC2, Saturday 6.25pm.

"Zehn, neun, acht, sieben, sechs, fünf, vier, drei, zwei, eins... Primal". Numbers flash on the screen, a German countdown to the moment of lift-off, and before you realize it, this new series for tourists has already launched you into a German that you can understand, a sense of fun, simplicity and, above all, success.

For it is with a feeling of ease and success that producer Tony Roberts lures you into the German language and captivates your attention where the grammatical horrors at school may once have driven you away.

Primal (pronounced, preema) is an eight-part series which started last Saturday. Its aim is "to stimulate an interest in Germany and the German language". The central figure is Steve, a young Scot who is hitchhiking through Germany. His first lift is from Petra, a young German woman who in the course of conversation - in English because Steve can't speak German - agrees to take him to Cologne, if he promises to ask for petrol at the next garage. "Volltanken, bitte!" ("voll" is like full, she says, "tanken" comes from the same word as tank). Before he knows it, Steve can introduce himself, ask for petrol (which one? - just point) and say please and thank you.

As the series moves on, Steve travels to Hamburg and the island of Sylt. He goes shopping and dancing, makes friends and picks up the language and customs.

But this is neither a drama series nor a traditional language series. The format is witty and intricate, with highly original devices to hold the viewers' attention and reinforce the language that is taught.

ground of the sights and sounds of Germany. It is interspersed with fleshing shots of laughing tourists explaining how they got by with a few words of German, some gestures and, of course, body language. And it is intercut with shots of friendly Germans, men and women, young and old, who repeat in different tones and voices the phrases that Steve has just learnt.

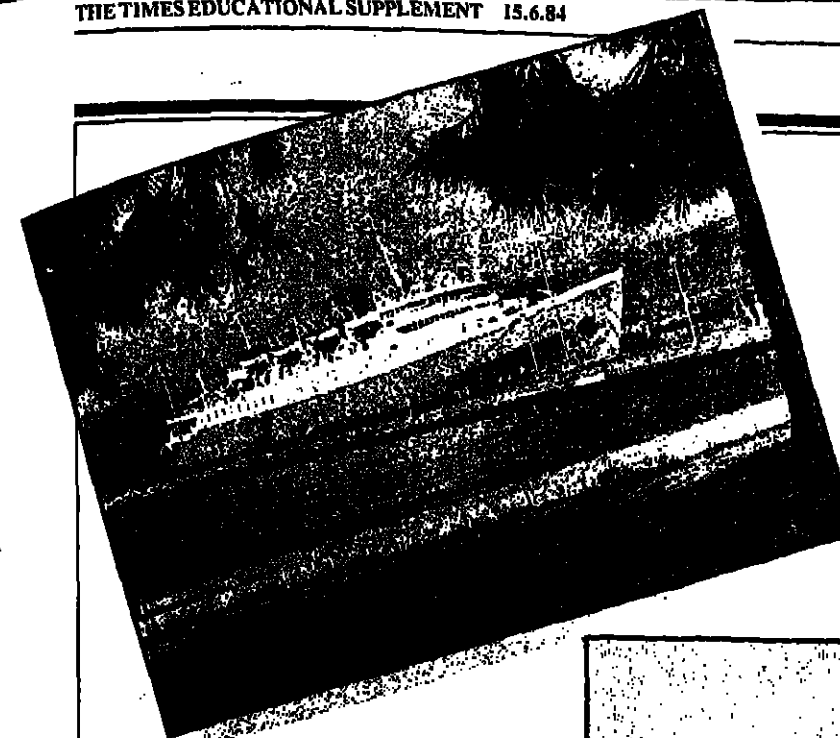
Framing the story are dramatized sequences at the beginning and end of a middle-aged British couple who, like us, are sitting at home watching *Primal* on TV. The only German they know are words like "Donner und Blitzen" and "Schweinshund", but by the end of the first programme the woman can hand a teacup to her husband, point at it and say "Volltanken, bitte!" - he gets the message. The comic transfer from the original lesson to the viewer's situation is made, with ease and pretence, for further repetition but as means of support and encouragement, to us at home.

Gone are the grammatical explanations. Instead, a mistaken form is spontaneously corrected in conversation. So, in a later episode where Steve buys flowers for Petra, he asks for "sechs Rosen, bitte". The shopkeeper wraps them up and hands them over - "sechs Rosen" she says, and when Steve presents the flowers to Petra he uses the correct form. Gone too is the intimidating notion of flawless pronunciation. Steve speaks good, clear German with a Scottish accent and the problems making himself understood. This is a slick and imaginative production by any standards. It is sensitive to the inhibitions of non-fluent learners and is sympathetically acted by James McKenna (Steve), whose prior knowledge of languages extended to O-level French. I challenge anybody to watch it without tapping a foot to the music, laughing at some of the comical moments, and coming away with a good few German phrases on the brain.



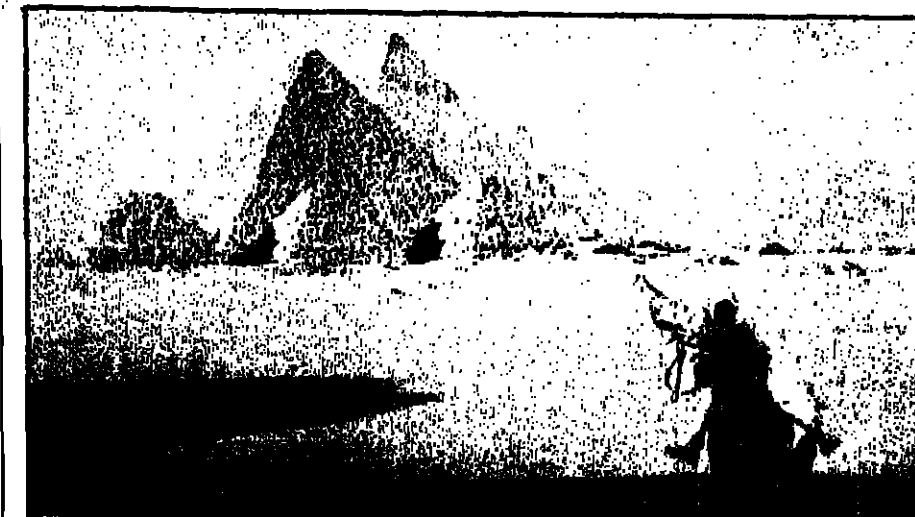
For those who need a reminder of what they've learnt, the accompanying book contains the necessary information and captures the spirit of the series.

Gillian Macdonald



How the other half learns

Richard Garner savours the grand tour of classical sites on a luxury Mediterranean cruise



Lectures aboard the SS Orpheus (above left) put monuments like the Pyramids into historical perspective

crises - at least you meet people who eat properly". I suppose I should not have been surprised - after all, the price is hardly likely to appeal to anyone on the Youth Training Scheme.

However, there was someone who ran a scheme to help unemployed youngsters and at least one person became unemployed during the voyage.

The Captain's cocktail party at the end of that first day helped break the ice and got people talking to each other.

In Athens, the first port of call, we visited the main sites - the Acropolis and the National Museum. There were various different trips in the afternoon and I took a coach drive along the coast to a delightful place called Sounion where Lord Byron is said to have carved his name on an ancient temple. The Greek guide's justification for asserting the carving genuine was a little hard to swallow. As a Lord, we were told, he was likely to carve only his surname in the stone and, as a former pupil of Harrow, he would have spent a lot of time in his formative years carving his name on desks.

The next day began with a visit which proved to be one of the high spots of the tour. We arrived in the morning at the island of Santorini with its village in the middle of a volcanic crater which can be reached by only three methods: climbing 588 steps, going up by cable car or going up by mule. After getting over the fact that my mule seemed alarmingly determined to go the wrong way up the hill and that some of my fellow travellers were having a distinct lack of success in free collective

bargeing with the muleteers, I managed to get up to the village and found it was one of the most picturesque I have ever seen.

I could have spent the whole day there but we sailed on to Heraklion - the main town in Crete - in the afternoon, stopping off to visit the museum and the palace of Knossos, rated as the oldest palace in the world. That night, we were entertained ashore by a troupe of Greek dancing waiters (after they had served our dinner).

We docked at Alexandria the following night, after a day spent by the Orpheus's pool. Walking round the city the next morning, one was very conscious of the many armed guards at every monument. The streets, too, were dirty and it seemed many of the inner city inhabitants were living in stark poverty in ramshackle huts. A fellow traveller remarked that he thought the streets were dirtier than some of the worst slums of India. But I was not sorry to have missed the three-day trip to the Valley of the Kings or a night's stopover in Cairo - alternatives arranged for the cruise passengers.

An hour and a half's drive into the desert took us to the battlefield of El Alamein. The Italian, German, British and Greek war graves were a poignant reminder of just how many lives were lost in the battle which Winston Churchill claimed had been the turning point of the war. Professor Renfrew's analysis included a moving rendition of one of the verses of *Lili Marlene* in German.

At the Pyramids the next day, we were shown a boat from the year 2650BC pieced together in a museum, before moving on to see the Sphinx and the city of Cairo. The mosque of Muhammad Ali - not the boxer but an Egyptian ruler of the early nineteenth century - was visited too, all before lunch at the Cairo Hilton, overlooking the Nile. This was followed by a visit to Cairo's national museum where the main exhibits are, the contents of King Tutankhamen's tomb, and to another Egyptian papyrus writing alive today before the return coach trip to Alexandria.

After another morning in the shabbiness of that port it was a relief to return to Greece the next day when we visited the unspoiled old town on the island of Rhodes. But that night we set sail again for Turkey, after a meal ashore.

At Bodrum a visit to the castle and an early morning glass of wine courtesy of the museum staff was followed by Zeus's temple and a lakeside picnic lunch.

Afterwards, it was the ruined ancient town of Ephesus - everything from the ancient library to the ancient brothel (side by side) and the impressive 25,000-seat amphitheatre.

The evening was spent by the seaside at Kuadisi, where by chance, we witnessed a circumcison parade. The unfortunate 10-year-old was seated on a donkey and accompanied through the streets by crowds of relatives and musicians.

At early start again the next day for Delos - the sacred island of the Gods - with its reconstructed

Greek city and panoramic view of the neighbouring islands, followed by an afternoon on the beach at Mykenos a neighbouring island. The evening as spent on yet another Greek island - in Tinos whose inhabitants, so we were informed, were reluctant to join the Greek republic on account of their Roman Catholic background.

Early the next morning we sailed back through the Corinth Canal, an impressive structure which towers above the deck and is, so narrow that there is no room for ships to pass one another.

Old Corinth with its temple and museum was the start of a slight-seeing trip which included a visit to the heehee tomb of Agamemnon and the ancient theatre of Epidaurion.

So exhausted was I by now that I felt I would not be able to raise the slightest enthusiasm for another museum or old building, but come the next morning, I struggled off the boat for the last organized trip of the Greek section of the tour - to Olympia. Walking out through the tunnel onto the track of the old Olympic stadium and running a few yards along the track was a truly uplifting experience.

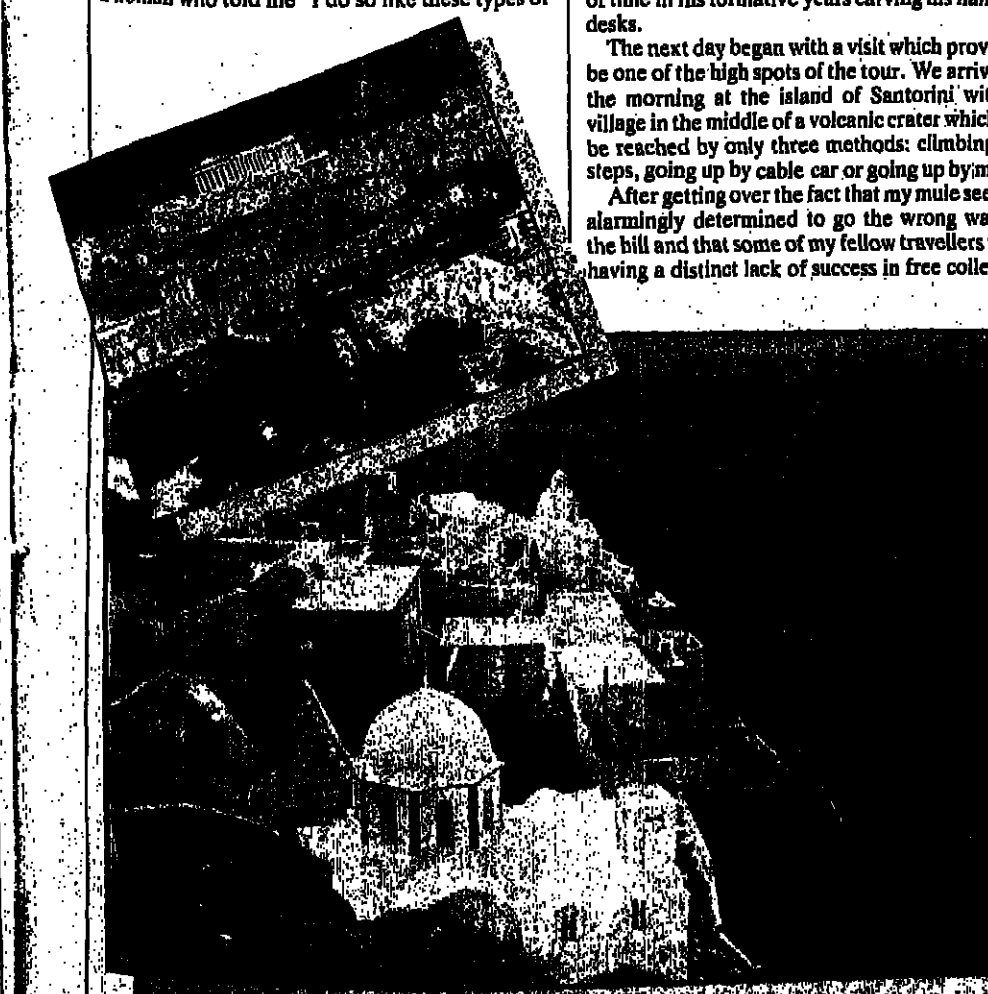
And so, back to the ship, leaving Greece behind us for the last time as we faced the 36-hour voyage to Venice for the flight home.

Looking back on it, I have to pay tribute to the organization of the cruise. Regular broadcast messages told us when food was available, what trips were disembarking at which times and what we would need where we were going - so much so that I felt completely helpless when I awoke the next morning at my flat in Islington and had no loudspeaker announcement to tell me that the coffee was in the kitchen but the fridge was empty of milk and that I would need to take the No 4 bus to work within half an hour.

For details of Swan Hellenia cruises write to W F and R K Swan (Hellenic) Ltd, 237-238 Tottenham Court Road, London W1P 0AL.



Steaming through the narrow Corinth Canal and (above) the Ilona of Delos



The picturesque village of Santorini - from which the legend of Atlantis stems - and (above) Athens

ROBOTS
for training
and education
COMPLETE FROM
\$100 to \$2000

The appropriate
and effective
method of
teaching
robotics

POWERTRON cybernetics
RESEARCH • DESIGN

**A RESOURCE
YOU CAN STILL
AFFORD**

**TRAINING PLANS
AND SOURCE
... READY TO GO**

WHY USE AMERICAN INVENT?
We are the
only company
in the world
that provides
professional
training plans
and source
materials for
robotics
training

AMERICAN INVENT
10000 1st Avenue
San Diego, CA 92121
(619) 591-1111

School Visits
A 16 page feature giving details of day trips to various museums, historical buildings and places of interest as well as covering Venture Weeks and a 'Do-it-yourself Europe' survival course plus tips on how to make your school visit enjoyable for both pupils and teachers. First published in TES in February 1983. Price £1.00.

Information Technology
In March, the THES published its second feature on IT. This includes articles on digital drawing-boards, geographical sifting and other valuable information. First published in TH in March 1984. Price 28p.

Prices include postage within the UK but not Red Star or hand delivery

- Modern Language Teaching
- Computers
- School Travel
- School Visits
- YTS
- Leverhulme Report
- STECH Education
- Review of 1983
- Pear Review (I)
- Pear Review (II)
- Information Technology

Quantity

Index to Appointments vacant, Wanted and other classifications

Secondary Education	
Headships	4
Deputy Headships Senior	2
Masters/Mistresses	2
Remedial Posts	5
Art and Design	6
Careers	6
Classics	6
Commercial Subjects	6

Special Education	
Headships	87
Deputy Headships Senior Masters/Mistresses	87
Heads of Department	88
Scale 2 Posts	88
Scale 1 Posts	88
Appointments in Scotland	94

— **Other than by telephone**

1. **Systemic hypertension**

Cancellation deadline 4.3

Monday preceding Friday of publication.

Please address classified advertisements to:-
John Lambrook, The Advertisement Manager, The Times
Educational Supplement, Priory House, St. John's Lane, London
EC1N 4BX.

Classified Advertisement Rates:
 Single Column £2.00 per line (min. 3 lines).
 Classified Display £11.40 per s.c. (min. 9.5cm x £216.60).
 Box number facility £4.00.

Copy deadline (space permitting) Monday preceding Friday of publication.
Concise deadline 10.30am Tuesday preceding Friday of publication.
Cancellation deadline 4.30pm Monday preceding Friday of publication.

NEWCAST

NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE
CITY OF NEWCASTLE UPON
TYNE
EDUCATION COMMITTEE
ATKINSON ROAD NURSERY
SCHOOL
APPOINTMENT OF HEAD
TEACHER (GROUP 5)
Required from September
1984 or as soon as possible
thereafter a suitably qualified

Other Appointments

**BEDFORDSHIRE
NORTHERN AREA
ST. JAMES' LOWER
SCHOOL**
Wynne Lane, Bedford
Bedfordshire MK43 9Boutall
Tel: Bedford 83464
A 3-6 educational Lower
School
Numbers on roll: 125
Sectored for September 1984
A Teacher in charge of the
visitory unit, social care. Pre-
vious experience with nursing
age and with a history of mul-
tiple backgrounds of multi-
cultural backgrounds
Application forms and
further details from the Head-
master, see please: (1841) 18
1984

BARKSHIRE
WARREN COUNTY INFANT
SCHOOL
 St. Adrian's Cross, Cox
 Orson Maidenhead, Berks.
 Required from September
 1984. (full-time) NURSER
 TEACHER (Scale
 Please apply to Headteacher
 for application form and
 further details (SAB)
 NO CLOSING DATE
 AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY
 EMPLOYER. (11629)

BARNET
LONDON BOROUGH
APPROVED JANUARY, 1985
OR EARLIER IF POSSIBLE.
MARTIN INFANTS' SCHOOL
100, East Finchley, N8
9BB
Roll 540
Head Teacher to work
within a team of two teachers
and a secretary in just
one class. Multi-Cultural
Class, Nursery
Training/Experience Essential

In approved cases assistance may be given towards purchase of clothing and separation allowance.

Application forms (n.a.s.) obtainable from and returnable to the Head Teacher at the school by 29th October 1984. 10098

[illegible]

Primary School Education

Headships

AVON COUNTY
BROMLEY HEATH JUNIOR SCHOOL
Queker Road, Downham
Bristol BS16 6NJ
Salary in accordance with
Group 4
Vacancy from 1st January
1986

MOLYMEAD INFANT SCHOOL
Hollywood Road, Bristol
Bristol BS4 4HS
Salary in accordance with
Group 4
Vacancy from 1st January
1986

WYNDHAM COURT INFANT SCHOOL
Great Hayles Road,
Rugbavon, Bristol BS16
Salary in accordance with
Group 3
Vacancy from 1st January
1986

Further details and
 tion form, returnable
 June, from Director of
 tion, PO Box 57, Ave
 North, St James Hart
 col. B582. 72B, Please
 are.
 Avon is an agent of
 his employer. (15278)

BARNET
LONDON BOROUGH
REAPPLY JANUARY, 1985
OR EARLIER IF POSSIBLE.
WIDENHURST L.M.I. SCHOOL
School Lane, Widenhurst, N19
THE
Rd 230
e READ TEACHER - GROUP 4
o Applications are invited from
o suitably qualified candidates
o for permanent employment.
o Applicants will be re-considered.
e
e BARNET HILL J.M.I.
e SCHOOL
e Barnet Hill, Barnet, EN5 8DY
e Rd 234
e READ TEACHER GROUP 4
e Applications are invited from
e suitably qualified candidates.

BARNSELEY
METROPOLITAN BOROUGH
COUNCIL
Required for January 1988
Applications to
WOMBSLEY PARK STREET
4/1 SCHOOL
For the post of Headmaster.
Barnsley S73 0RS
For the post of Head of
BURTON GRANGE NURSERY
SCHOOL
Abraham Road, Lundwood,
Barnsley S71 5GD
Groups:
Application forms and further
details (SABs please) are
available from the Recruitment
Officer, Education Department,
Barnsley College Close, Barnsley
S70 2BB within 14 days of
the appearance of this
advertisement. (1987) 110011

BERKSHIRE
ST. EDMUND CAMPION
SEMINARY
HOOGS CREEK SCHOOL
 (Voluntary Aided)
 (Allwood Road, Maidenhead
 N.Y.R. 350
 Applications for January 1958
 HEADTEACHER for this
 Group 6 Voluntary Aided
 School.
 The Governors invite ap-
 plications from suitably qual-
 ified practising Roman Cath-
 olics.
 Application form and further
 details from the Director
 of Education (Reg. PDC)
 51 High Wycombe Road, High
 Wycombe, Bucks. (SAS)
 Closing date June 28th 1957
 EMPLOYER. (10/11) 11001

St. Mary's R.C. (Voluntary Aided) Primary School, Station Road, London, E4.
Required for January

Head Teacher

Applications are invited from suitably qualified and experienced practising Roman Catholics for the Headship of this Group 5 Primary School.

Salary: £11,457 - £12,672 plus Outer London Allowance.

No. on roll: 280.

Application forms and further details available, on receipt of a.s.e. from the Headteacher. Completed application forms to be returned to the Chairman of Governors, The Presbytery, Kings Road, London E4 7HP.
Ref No. P51/787.

St. Joseph's R.C. (Voluntary Aided) Infant School, Marsh Lane, London E10 7BL.

Required for January

Head Teacher
Re-advertisement
Group 4 School

Salary from £10,572 to £11,784 plus Outer London Allowance.
School roll - 130 approximately. Nursery Unit - 28 F.T.E. places.
The Governors seek applicants who should have experience as
Head and Deputy Head and who must be practising Roman
Catholic.

Application form and further details available on receipt of a.s.e.
from the Rev. D. Hall, The Presbytery, 66 Grange Park Road,
London E16.

Previous applicants need not re-apply.
Ref. No. P48/770.

Closing date for both posts: 28th June 1984.

AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYER

Applicants are considered for their suitability for the post regardless of disability, sex, race and marital status.

 **Waltham Forest Council**

[181]

Wiltshire

Primary Education

HEADTEACHER POSTS

KEVEL C.E. CONTROLLED SCHOOL
Main Road, Kevel BA14 8LU
Group 2 N.O.R. 63

Headteacher required from 1st January, 1985. The Headship of Kevel Primary School is vacant on 1st September, 1984, on the appointment of Mr A. Gurney to a larger Headship in Sutton. It is hoped to fill the post permanently with effect from 1st January, 1985. Kevel is an attractive village and the school is housed in sound Victorian buildings close to the Church. The Teaching Staff consists of 12 teachers and 22, and the present Head teaches the Upper Junior Class. Application forms and further details (S.A.E. please) available from the Chief Education Officer (B.T.T.M.), Education Department, County Hall, Trowbridge BA14 8JL. Closing date 22nd June, 1984.

ODSTOCK COUNTY PRIMARY SCHOOL
Bodenham, Salisbury SP6 4JA
Group 2 N.O.R. 59

Required for January 1985, a Head Teacher for this 3 case Primary School serving a mainly rural area to the south of Salisbury. The school has 20 teachers and 100 pupils. Application forms and further details (S.A.E. please) available from the Chief Education Officer (B.T.T.M.), Education Department, County Hall, Trowbridge BA14 8JL. Closing date 2nd July, 1984.

DEPUTY HEADTEACHER POSTS

STUDLEY GREEN COUNTY PRIMARY SCHOOL
Westfield Road, Trowbridge BA14 8JQ
Group 6 N.O.R. 290

Deputy Head Teacher required from 1st January, 1985. To teach middle juniors. This is a re-advertisement. Previous applicants should write if they wish applications to be reconsidered. Application forms and further details from the Head Teacher, returnable by 26th June, 1984.

TIDWORTH CLARENDON COUNTY JUNIOR SCHOOL
Tidworth, Hants SP9 7QD
Group 6 N.O.R. 361

Deputy Head required from January 1985. Competent, experienced teacher to join enthusiastic staff team. This is a challenging post with great scope for professional development. Good organising ability needed together with sound knowledge of modern curriculum issues. Vacancy due to resignation. Application forms and further details (S.A.E. please) from and returnable to the Head Teacher by 27th June 1984.

SCALE 1 POSTS

DILTON MARSH C.E. CONTROLLED JUNIOR & INFANTS SCHOOL
High Street, Dilton Marsh, Westbury BA13 4DY
Group 4 N.O.R. 184

Required for September, 1984, a Scale 1 Teacher interested in Music, Maths, Science or Boys' Games, who would be willing initially to take younger children in this large well equipped village school. Written letter of application, stating age, giving particulars of education, training and experience and also the names and addresses of two referees to be sent to the Head Teacher by 26th June, 1984.

GRAFTON C.E. CONTROLLED PRIMARY SCHOOL
East Grafton, Marlborough SN8 3DB
Group 1 N.O.R. 38

Required for September, 1984, an enthusiastic First Teacher, by this small 2 case school to take responsibility for the school. Written letter of application, stating age, giving particulars of education, training and experience and also the names and addresses of two referees to be sent to the Head Teacher by 26th June, 1984.

POTTERNE C.E. CONTROLLED PRIMARY SCHOOL
Church Corner, Potterne, Devizes SN10 6QX
Group 3 N.O.R. 78

Required for September, 1984, an Infant teacher for this 3 case school. Written letter of application, stating age, giving particulars of education, training and experience and also the names and addresses of two referees to be sent to the Head Teacher by 26th June, 1984.

TIDWORTH, ZOUCHE COUNTY JUNIOR SCHOOL
Wavell Road, Tidworth, Hampshire SP9 7JS
Group 4 N.O.R. 168

Scale 1 Teacher required from September 1984, for First and Second Year Juniors and infants in Science and Boys' Games in open plan school. Written letter of application, stating age, giving particulars of education, training and experience and also the names and addresses of two referees to be sent to the Head Teacher by 26th June, 1984. (S.A.E. please). (1228)

HEADTEACHERS

Required January 1985

Applications are invited for the Headships of the following schools.

STAPLEFORD ABBOTTS COUNTY PRIMARY SCHOOL (Group 2 plus London Fringe Allowance £256 pa). Stapleford Abbotts, Romford.

ST. JOHN'S C OF E (CONTROLLED) PRIMARY SCHOOL (Group 4), Clay Lane Grove, Colchester.

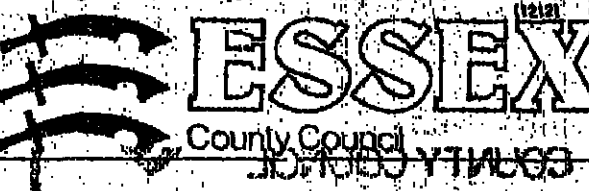
WITHAM CHIPPING HILL COUNTY INFANT SCHOOL (Group 2), Church Street, Witham. (Re-advertisement).

KATHERINE SEMAR COUNTY INFANTS SCHOOL (Group 3), Ross Close, Saffron Walden. (Re-advertisement).

Removal and disturbance allowance scheme in operation.

Please send foolscap size for form and details to County Education Officer, PO Box 47, Threadneedle House, Market Road, Chelmsford, Essex CM1 1LD.

Closing date: 6th July, 1984.



PRIMARY HEADSHIPS continued

BERKSHIRE

WILLIAM GRAY INFANT SCHOOL
Fairwater Drive, Woodley, Reading RG9 6BQ
N.O.R. 96
Application forms for January 1985. Further details from the Director of Education, Reading, RG9 6BQ. Closing date: 28th June 1984. (11001)

BOLTON

METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF BOLTON
(AIDED) PRIMARY SCHOOL
Keston Street, Bolton BL9 9JH
Required from January 1985.
HEAD TEACHER - GROUP 3
Application forms and further details available from the Director of Education and Arts, 55, Pederners House, Civic Centre, Bolton BL1 1JW. Completed applications to be returned to Canon C. Hall, St. Peter's Vicarage, Churchgate, Bolton, by 26 June 1984. (10755)

BROMLEY

LONDON BOROUGH OF BROMLEY
CUDHAM C.E. PRIMARY SCHOOL
Vell Lane, Biggin Hill, Kent BR9 7JL
HEAD TEACHER - GROUP 4
Applications are invited from suitably qualified and experienced teachers for the above post, tenable from January 1985.
Application forms and further details available from the Director of Education, The Town Hall, Widmore Road, Bromley, Kent BR1 1SB (foolscap size, please), to whom completed forms should be returned by 26th June, 1984. (11588) 110010

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE

BEACONSFIELD/CHILTERN AREA
PETER'S C OF E MIDDLE SCHOOL (GROUP 5)
Winniford Road, Burnham SL1 1DS
Applications are invited from suitably qualified and experienced teachers for the post of Headteacher at the above school. The school has 110 pupils and 12 teachers. Application forms and further details available from the Director of Education, 10, Broad Street, Aylesbury, Bucks HP20 1JH. Closing date: 30th June, 1984. (11601)

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL
CUDHAM C.E. PRIMARY SCHOOL
Vell Lane, Biggin Hill, Kent BR9 7JL
HEAD TEACHER - GROUP 4
Applications are invited from suitably qualified and experienced teachers for the above post, tenable from January 1985.
Application forms and further details available from the Director of Education, 10, Broad Street, Aylesbury, Bucks HP20 1JH. Closing date: 30th June, 1984. (11601)

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL
CUDHAM C.E. PRIMARY SCHOOL
Vell Lane, Biggin Hill, Kent BR9 7JL
HEAD TEACHER - GROUP 4
Applications are invited from suitably qualified and experienced teachers for the above post, tenable from January 1985.
Application forms and further details available from the Director of Education, 10, Broad Street, Aylesbury, Bucks HP20 1JH. Closing date: 30th June, 1984. (11601)

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL
CUDHAM C.E. PRIMARY SCHOOL
Vell Lane, Biggin Hill, Kent BR9 7JL
HEAD TEACHER - GROUP 4
Applications are invited from suitably qualified and experienced teachers for the above post, tenable from January 1985.
Application forms and further details available from the Director of Education, 10, Broad Street, Aylesbury, Bucks HP20 1JH. Closing date: 30th June, 1984. (11601)

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL
CUDHAM C.E. PRIMARY SCHOOL
Vell Lane, Biggin Hill, Kent BR9 7JL
HEAD TEACHER - GROUP 4
Applications are invited from suitably qualified and experienced teachers for the above post, tenable from January 1985.
Application forms and further details available from the Director of Education, 10, Broad Street, Aylesbury, Bucks HP20 1JH. Closing date: 30th June, 1984. (11601)

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL
CUDHAM C.E. PRIMARY SCHOOL
Vell Lane, Biggin Hill, Kent BR9 7JL
HEAD TEACHER - GROUP 4
Applications are invited from suitably qualified and experienced teachers for the above post, tenable from January 1985.
Application forms and further details available from the Director of Education, 10, Broad Street, Aylesbury, Bucks HP20 1JH. Closing date: 30th June, 1984. (11601)

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL
CUDHAM C.E. PRIMARY SCHOOL
Vell Lane, Biggin Hill, Kent BR9 7JL
HEAD TEACHER - GROUP 4
Applications are invited from suitably qualified and experienced teachers for the above post, tenable from January 1985.
Application forms and further details available from the Director of Education, 10, Broad Street, Aylesbury, Bucks HP20 1JH. Closing date: 30th June, 1984. (11601)

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL
CUDHAM C.E. PRIMARY SCHOOL
Vell Lane, Biggin Hill, Kent BR9 7JL
HEAD TEACHER - GROUP 4
Applications are invited from suitably qualified and experienced teachers for the above post, tenable from January 1985.
Application forms and further details available from the Director of Education, 10, Broad Street, Aylesbury, Bucks HP20 1JH. Closing date: 30th June, 1984. (11601)

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL
CUDHAM C.E. PRIMARY SCHOOL
Vell Lane, Biggin Hill, Kent BR9 7JL
HEAD TEACHER - GROUP 4
Applications are invited from suitably qualified and experienced teachers for the above post, tenable from January 1985.
Application forms and further details available from the Director of Education, 10, Broad Street, Aylesbury, Bucks HP20 1JH. Closing date: 30th June, 1984. (11601)

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL
CUDHAM C.E. PRIMARY SCHOOL
Vell Lane, Biggin Hill, Kent BR9 7JL
HEAD TEACHER - GROUP 4
Applications are invited from suitably qualified and experienced teachers for the above post, tenable from January 1985.
Application forms and further details available from the Director of Education, 10, Broad Street, Aylesbury, Bucks HP20 1JH. Closing date: 30th June, 1984. (11601)

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL
CUDHAM C.E. PRIMARY SCHOOL
Vell Lane, Biggin Hill, Kent BR9 7JL
HEAD TEACHER - GROUP 4
Applications are invited from suitably qualified and experienced teachers for the above post, tenable from January 1985.
Application forms and further details available from the Director of Education, 10, Broad Street, Aylesbury, Bucks HP20 1JH. Closing date: 30th June, 1984. (11601)

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL
CUDHAM C.E. PRIMARY SCHOOL
Vell Lane, Biggin Hill, Kent BR9 7JL
HEAD TEACHER - GROUP 4
Applications are invited from suitably qualified and experienced teachers for the above post, tenable from January 1985.
Application forms and further details available from the Director of Education, 10, Broad Street, Aylesbury, Bucks HP20 1JH. Closing date: 30th June, 1984. (11601)

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL
CUDHAM C.E. PRIMARY SCHOOL
Vell Lane, Biggin Hill, Kent BR9 7JL
HEAD TEACHER - GROUP 4
Applications are invited from suitably qualified and experienced teachers for the above post, tenable from January 1985.
Application forms and further details available from the Director of Education, 10, Broad Street, Aylesbury, Bucks HP20 1JH. Closing date: 30th June, 1984. (11601)

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL
CUDHAM C.E. PRIMARY SCHOOL
Vell Lane, Biggin Hill, Kent BR9 7JL
HEAD TEACHER - GROUP 4
Applications are invited from suitably qualified and experienced teachers for the above post, tenable from January 1985.
Application forms and further details available from the Director of Education, 10, Broad Street, Aylesbury, Bucks HP20 1JH. Closing date: 30th June, 1984. (11601)

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL
CUDHAM C.E. PRIMARY SCHOOL
Vell Lane, Biggin Hill, Kent BR9 7JL
HEAD TEACHER - GROUP 4
Applications are invited from suitably qualified and experienced teachers for the above post, tenable from January 1985.
Application forms and further details available from the Director of Education, 10, Broad Street, Aylesbury, Bucks HP20 1JH. Closing date: 30th June, 1984. (11601)

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL
CUDHAM C.E. PRIMARY SCHOOL
Vell Lane, Biggin Hill, Kent BR9 7JL
HEAD TEACHER - GROUP 4
Applications are invited from suitably qualified and experienced teachers for the above post, tenable from January 1985.
Application forms and further details available from the Director of Education, 10, Broad Street, Aylesbury, Bucks HP20 1JH. Closing date: 30th June, 1984. (11601)

DORSET

CROMWELL ROAD COUNTY INFANT SCHOOL
Moorbury Way, Steventon, Dorset DT1 1JH
Group 3
Pupils on roll: 147
Applications are invited from suitably qualified and experienced teachers for the post of Headteacher of this Group 3 Infant School for January 1985.
Application forms and further details available from the Director of Education, Dorset County Council, Dorchester, Dorset DT1 1JH. Closing date: 28th June 1984. (10992)

DORSET

CROMWELL ROAD COUNTY INFANT SCHOOL
Moorbury Way, Steventon, Dorset DT1 1JH
Group 3
Pupils on roll: 147
Applications are invited from suitably qualified and experienced teachers for the post of Headteacher of this Group 3 Infant School for January 1985.
Application forms and further details available from the Director of Education, Dorset County Council, Dorchester, Dorset DT1 1JH. Closing date: 28th June 1984. (10992)

DORSET

CROMWELL ROAD COUNTY INFANT SCHOOL
Moorbury Way, Steventon, Dorset DT1 1JH
Group 3
Pupils on roll: 147
Applications are invited from suitably qualified and experienced teachers for the post of Headteacher of this Group 3 Infant School for January 1985.
Application forms and further details available from the Director of Education, Dorset County Council, Dorchester, Dorset DT1 1JH. Closing date: 28th June 1984. (10992)

DORSET

CROMWELL ROAD COUNTY INFANT SCHOOL
Moorbury Way, Steventon, Dorset DT1 1JH
Group 3
Pupils on roll: 147
Applications are invited from suitably qualified and experienced teachers for the post of Headteacher of this Group 3 Infant School for January 1985.
Application forms and further details available from the Director of Education, Dorset County Council, Dorchester, Dorset DT1 1JH. Closing date: 28th June 1984. (10992)

DORSET

CROMWELL ROAD COUNTY INFANT SCHOOL
Moorbury Way, Steventon, Dorset DT1 1JH
Group 3
Pupils on roll: 147
Applications are invited from suitably qualified and experienced teachers for the post of Headteacher of this Group 3 Infant School for January 1985.
Application forms and further details available from the Director of Education, Dorset County Council, Dorchester, Dorset DT1 1JH. Closing date: 28th June 1984. (10992)

DORSET

CROMWELL ROAD COUNTY INFANT SCHOOL
Moorbury Way, Steventon, Dorset DT1 1JH
Group 3
Pupils on roll: 147
Applications are invited from suitably qualified and experienced teachers for the post of Headteacher of this Group 3 Infant School for January 1985.
Application forms and further details available from the Director of Education, Dorset County Council, Dorchester, Dorset DT1 1JH. Closing date: 28th June 1984. (10992)

DORSET

CROMWELL ROAD COUNTY INFANT SCHOOL
Moorbury Way, Steventon, Dorset DT1 1JH
Group 3
Pupils on roll: 147
Applications are invited from suitably qualified and experienced teachers for the post of Headteacher of this Group 3 Infant School for January 1985.
Application forms and further details available from the Director of Education, Dorset County Council, Dorchester, Dorset DT1 1JH. Closing date: 28th June 1984. (10992)

DORSET

CROMWELL ROAD COUNTY INFANT SCHOOL
Moorbury Way, Steventon, Dorset DT1 1JH
Group 3
Pupils on roll: 147
Applications are invited from suitably qualified and experienced teachers for the post of Headteacher of this Group 3 Infant School for January 1985.
Application forms and further details available from the Director of Education, Dorset County Council, Dorchester, Dorset DT1 1JH. Closing date: 28th June 1984. (10992)

DORSET

CROMWELL ROAD COUNTY INFANT SCHOOL
Moorbury Way, Steventon, Dorset DT1 1JH
Group 3
Pupils on roll: 147
Applications are invited from suitably qualified and experienced teachers for the post of Headteacher of this Group 3 Infant School for January 1985.
Application forms and further details available from the Director of Education, Dorset County Council, Dorchester, Dorset DT1 1JH. Closing date: 28th June 1984. (10992)

DORSET

CROMWELL ROAD COUNTY INFANT SCHOOL
Moorbury Way, Steventon, Dorset DT1 1JH
Group 3
Pupils on roll: 147
Applications are invited from suitably qualified and experienced teachers for the post of Headteacher of this Group 3 Infant School for January 1985.
Application forms and further details available from the Director of Education, Dorset County Council, Dorchester, Dorset DT1 1JH. Closing date: 28th June 1984. (10992)

DORSET

CROMWELL ROAD COUNTY INFANT SCHOOL
Moorbury Way, Steventon, Dorset DT1 1JH
Group 3
Pupils on roll: 147
Applications are invited from suitably qualified and experienced teachers for the post of Headteacher of this Group 3 Infant School for January 1985.
Application forms and further details available from the Director of Education, Dorset County Council, Dorchester, Dorset DT1 1JH. Closing date: 28th June 1984. (10992)

HERTFORDSHIRE

LODGE FARM INFANTS SCHOOL
Moorbury Way, Steventon, Dorset DT1 1JH
Group 3
Pupils on roll: 147
Applications are invited from suitably qualified and experienced teachers for the post of Headteacher of this Group 3 Infant School for January 1985.
Application forms and further details available from the Director of Education, Dorset County Council, Dorchester, Dorset DT1 1JH. Closing date: 28th June 1984. (10992)

HERTFORDSHIRE

LODGE FARM INFANTS SCHOOL
Moorbury Way, Steventon, Dorset DT1 1JH
Group 3
Pupils on roll: 147
Applications are invited from suitably qualified and experienced teachers for the post of Headteacher of this Group 3 Infant School for January 1985.
Application forms and further details available from the Director of Education, Dorset County Council, Dorchester, Dorset DT1 1JH. Closing date: 28th June 1984. (10992)

HERTFORDSHIRE

LODGE FARM INFANTS SCHOOL
Moorbury Way, Steventon, Dorset DT1 1JH
Group 3
Pupils on roll: 147
Applications are invited from suitably qualified and experienced teachers for the post of Headteacher of this Group 3 Infant School for January 1985.
Application forms and further details available from the Director of Education, Dorset County Council, Dorchester, Dorset DT1 1JH. Closing date: 28th June 1984. (10992)

HERTFORDSHIRE

LODGE FARM INFANTS SCHOOL
Moorbury Way, Steventon, Dorset DT1 1JH
Group 3
Pupils on roll: 147
Applications are invited from suitably qualified and experienced teachers for the post of Headteacher of this Group 3 Infant School for January 1985.
Application forms and further details available from the Director of Education, Dorset County Council, Dorchester, Dorset DT1 1JH. Closing date: 28th June 1984. (10992)

HERTFORDSHIRE

LODGE FARM INFANTS SCHOOL
Moorbury Way, Steventon, Dorset DT1 1JH
Group 3
Pupils on roll: 147
Applications are invited from suitably qualified and experienced teachers for the post of Headteacher of this Group 3 Infant School for January 1985.
Application forms and further details available from the Director of Education, Dorset County Council, Dorchester, Dorset DT1 1JH. Closing date: 28th June 1984. (10992)

HERTFORDSHIRE

LODGE FARM INFANTS SCHOOL
Moorbury Way, Steventon, Dorset DT1 1JH
Group 3
Pupils on roll: 147
Applications are invited from suitably qualified and experienced teachers for the post of Headteacher of this Group 3 Infant School for January 1985.
Application forms and further details available from the Director of Education, Dorset County Council, Dorchester, Dorset DT1 1JH. Closing date: 28th June 1984. (10992)

HERTFORDSHIRE

LODGE FARM INFANTS SCHOOL
Moorbury Way, Steventon, Dorset DT1 1JH
Group 3
Pupils on roll: 147
Applications are invited from suitably qualified and experienced teachers for the post of Headteacher of this Group 3 Infant School for January 1985.
Application forms and further details available from the Director of Education, Dorset County Council, Dorchester, Dorset DT1 1JH. Closing date: 28th June 1984. (10992)

HERTFORDSHIRE

LODGE FARM INFANTS SCHOOL
Moorbury Way, Steventon, Dorset DT1 1JH
Group 3
Pupils on roll: 147
Applications are invited from suitably qualified and experienced teachers for the post of Headteacher of this Group 3 Infant School for January 1985.
Application forms and further details available from the Director of Education, Dorset County Council, Dorchester, Dorset DT1 1JH. Closing date: 28th June 1984. (10992)

HERTFORDSHIRE

LODGE FARM INFANTS SCHOOL
Moorbury Way, Steventon, Dorset DT1 1JH
Group 3
Pupils on roll: 147
Applications are invited from suitably qualified and experienced teachers for the post of Headteacher of this Group 3 Infant School for January 1985.
Application forms and further details available from the Director of Education, Dorset County Council, Dorchester, Dorset DT1 1JH. Closing date: 28th June 1984. (10992)

HERTFORDSHIRE

LODGE FARM INFANTS SCHOOL
Moorbury Way, Steventon, Dorset DT1 1JH
Group 3
Pupils on roll: 147
Applications are invited from suitably qualified and experienced teachers for the post of Headteacher of this Group 3 Infant School for January 1985.
Application forms and further details available from the Director of Education, Dorset County Council, Dorchester, Dorset DT1 1JH. Closing date: 28th June 1984. (10992)

THE TIMES EDUCATIONAL SUPPLEMENT 15.6.84

PRIMARY HEADSHIPS continued

ISLE OF WIGHT

COUNTY COUNCIL
Applications are invited from suitably qualified teachers for the following vacancies which fall vacant from January 1985.
1. **WOTLAND COUNTY PRIMARY SCHOOL**
Western Road, Totland Bay
Age Range 5 - 9 years
27 on roll
This school is situated in the residential area of the island of Wight.
2. **ST. HELENS COUNTY PRIMARY SCHOOL**
St Helena, Ryde
Age Range 5 - 9 years
52 on roll
This school is situated in a pleasant village setting approximately 4 miles from Totland on the North Eastern side of the island.
Application forms and further details are available from the County Hall, Newport, Isle of Wight PO30 1UD, to whom completed forms should be returned by 28 June 1984. (11314) 110010

OXFORDSHIRE

COUNTY COUNCIL
Applications are invited from suitably qualified teachers for the following vacancies which fall vacant from January 1985.
1. **WOTLAND COUNTY PRIMARY SCHOOL**
Western Road, Totland Bay
Age Range 5 - 9 years
27 on roll
This school is situated in the residential area of the island of Wight.
2. **ST. HELENS COUNTY PRIMARY SCHOOL**
St Helena, Ryde
Age Range 5 - 9 years
52 on roll
This school is situated in a pleasant village setting approximately 4 miles from Totland on the North Eastern side of the island.
Application forms and further details are available from the County Hall, Newport, Isle of Wight PO30 1UD, to whom completed forms should be returned by 28 June 1984. (11314) 110010

London Borough of ENFIELD

HEADSHIP

FLEECEFIELD PRIMARY SCHOOL

Brettenham Road, London N18 2ES
Group 4 - Roll 220 plus Nursery Class

Applications are invited for this Headship, which will fall vacant in September 1984.

London Allowance, £845, plus Social Priority allowance. Consideration given to assistance with removal, relocation costs, temporary housing and two homes allowance.

Application forms and further details (large SAE) obtainable from the Director of Education, PO Box 66, Civic Centre, Silver St, Enfield, EN1 3XQ. Closing date 28th June 1984. (1101)

Leicestershire

PRIMARY HEADTEACHERS

REQUIRED JANUARY 1985.

HARROW
EDUCATION COMMISSION
LONGFIELD FIRST
Duke's Avenue, North
Harrow, Middlesex
Tel. 01-868 7643
Experienced First
teacher required for
Music Advantages
Application forms
to be returned to
teacher by Ruth Jupp
Please enclose
CV and references
OFFERED BY AN
(10351)

SECONDARY EDUCATION continued

Deputy Headships
Second Masters/
Mistresses

BERKSHIRE
DEBOROUGH SCHOOL
Shoppers Road,
Maidenhead RG1 1 1955
Required for January 1985
DEPUTY HEAD TEACHER
Full details and application
form available from the
Headmaster at the school
(11758) 130012

CUMBRIA
COCKERMOUTH SCHOOL
Castlegate Drive,
Cockermouth CA13 5XG
(Co educational) 11-18
Required for January 1985
Deputy Head of School
Full details and application
form available from the
Headmaster at the school
(11758) 130012

DORSET
LYTCHETT MINSTER
Lytchett Minster, Dorset
Required for January 1985
a graduate to join the senior
management team of this
school. The successful
candidate will be responsible
for the day to day running
of the school. The school
is a co-educational school
with 11-18 pupils.
(11758) 130012

DURHAM
COUNTY COUNCIL
COMPREHENSIVE SCHOOL
11-18 years Group 10
Second Master/Mistress
Well qualified and experienced
teacher to take charge of
the school from January 1985
or earlier. The successful
candidate will be responsible
for the day to day running
of the school. The school
is a co-educational school
with 11-18 pupils.
(11758) 130012

ESSEX
MARKET FELD SCHOOL
Market Field, Colchester
Tel: 0206 3165
DEPUTY HEADTEACHER
Required for January 1985
to take charge of the
school from January 1985
or earlier. The successful
candidate will be responsible
for the day to day running
of the school. The school
is a co-educational school
with 11-18 pupils.
(11758) 130012

ESSEX
MARKET FELD SCHOOL
Market Field, Colchester
Tel: 0206 3165
DEPUTY HEADTEACHER
Required for January 1985
to take charge of the
school from January 1985
or earlier. The successful
candidate will be responsible
for the day to day running
of the school. The school
is a co-educational school
with 11-18 pupils.
(11758) 130012

SOUTH GLAMORGAN COUNTY COUNCIL
DEPUTY HEAD TEACHER
GROUP 11
LADY MARY ROMAN CATHOLIC HIGH SCHOOL
CARDIFF

The Governors invite applications from suitably qualified and experienced teachers for the post of Deputy Head of one of the 8 form entry, mixed, comprehensive RC school of 1,000 pupils from 11 to 18 years.
The successful applicant will be required to commence duties in January 1985. The vacancy has arisen through retirement. This is a full-time post.
The person appointed will be responsible for the Pastoral Care of all girls throughout the school, together with wide ranging duties concerned with organisation and administration, under the direction of the Headmaster. The successful candidate will be given a salary commensurate with the post.
Application forms and further details may be obtained on receipt of a stamped addressed foolscap envelope from the Director of Education, Education Office, Kingway, Cardiff CF4 4JG, to whom applications should be returned within 14 days of the appearance of the advertisement.
(11758) 130012

NORFOLK
NORFOLK HIGH SCHOOL
Norfolk High School, Norwich
Required for January 1985
First Deputy Head
Full details and application
form available from the
Headmaster at the school
(11758) 130012

OXFORDSHIRE
COUNTY COUNCIL
PEERS SCHOOL
Peers School, Littlemore
Oxford OX4 3JY
Required for January 1985
Deputy Headteacher (G9, 18)
Full details and application
form available from the
Headmaster at the school
(11758) 130012

SANDWELL
METROPOLITAN BOROUGH
LANE TUTORIAL UNIT
Lane Tutorial Unit, Sandwell
Required for January 1985
Full details and application
form available from the
Headmaster at the school
(11758) 130012

SANDWELL
METROPOLITAN BOROUGH
LANE TUTORIAL UNIT
Lane Tutorial Unit, Sandwell
Required for January 1985
Full details and application
form available from the
Headmaster at the school
(11758) 130012

SHEFFIELD
CITY COUNCIL
EDUCATION DEPARTMENT
Sheffield City Council
Required for January 1985
Full details and application
form available from the
Headmaster at the school
(11758) 130012

SHEFFIELD
CITY COUNCIL
EDUCATION DEPARTMENT
Sheffield City Council
Required for January 1985
Full details and application
form available from the
Headmaster at the school
(11758) 130012

SUNDERLAND
BOROUGH OF SUNDERLAND
RYTHOPE SCHOOL
Rythope School, Rythope
Required for January 1985
Full details and application
form available from the
Headmaster at the school
(11758) 130012

SUNDERLAND
BOROUGH OF SUNDERLAND
RYTHOPE SCHOOL
Rythope School, Rythope
Required for January 1985
Full details and application
form available from the
Headmaster at the school
(11758) 130012

SUNDERLAND
BOROUGH OF SUNDERLAND
RYTHOPE SCHOOL
Rythope School, Rythope
Required for January 1985
Full details and application
form available from the
Headmaster at the school
(11758) 130012

SUNDERLAND
BOROUGH OF SUNDERLAND
RYTHOPE SCHOOL
Rythope School, Rythope
Required for January 1985
Full details and application
form available from the
Headmaster at the school
(11758) 130012

SUNDERLAND
BOROUGH OF SUNDERLAND
RYTHOPE SCHOOL
Rythope School, Rythope
Required for January 1985
Full details and application
form available from the
Headmaster at the school
(11758) 130012

SUNDERLAND
BOROUGH OF SUNDERLAND
RYTHOPE SCHOOL
Rythope School, Rythope
Required for January 1985
Full details and application
form available from the
Headmaster at the school
(11758) 130012

SUNDERLAND
BOROUGH OF SUNDERLAND
RYTHOPE SCHOOL
Rythope School, Rythope
Required for January 1985
Full details and application
form available from the
Headmaster at the school
(11758) 130012

SUNDERLAND
BOROUGH OF SUNDERLAND
RYTHOPE SCHOOL
Rythope School, Rythope
Required for January 1985
Full details and application
form available from the
Headmaster at the school
(11758) 130012

SUNDERLAND
BOROUGH OF SUNDERLAND
RYTHOPE SCHOOL
Rythope School, Rythope
Required for January 1985
Full details and application
form available from the
Headmaster at the school
(11758) 130012

SUNDERLAND
BOROUGH OF SUNDERLAND
RYTHOPE SCHOOL
Rythope School, Rythope
Required for January 1985
Full details and application
form available from the
Headmaster at the school
(11758) 130012

SUNDERLAND
BOROUGH OF SUNDERLAND
RYTHOPE SCHOOL
Rythope School, Rythope
Required for January 1985
Full details and application
form available from the
Headmaster at the school
(11758) 130012

SUNDERLAND
BOROUGH OF SUNDERLAND
RYTHOPE SCHOOL
Rythope School, Rythope
Required for January 1985
Full details and application
form available from the
Headmaster at the school
(11758) 130012

ESSEX
MOULSHAM HIGH SCHOOL
Moulsham High School, Chelmsford
Required for January 1985
Full details and application
form available from the
Headmaster at the school
(11758) 130012

ESSEX
MOULSHAM HIGH SCHOOL
Moulsham High School, Chelmsford
Required for January 1985
Full details and application
form available from the
Headmaster at the school
(11758) 130012

ESSEX
MOULSHAM HIGH SCHOOL
Moulsham High School, Chelmsford
Required for January 1985
Full details and application
form available from the
Headmaster at the school
(11758) 130012

ESSEX
MOULSHAM HIGH SCHOOL
Moulsham High School, Chelmsford
Required for January 1985
Full details and application
form available from the
Headmaster at the school
(11758) 130012

ESSEX
MOULSHAM HIGH SCHOOL
Moulsham High School, Chelmsford
Required for January 1985
Full details and application
form available from the
Headmaster at the school
(11758) 130012

ESSEX
MOULSHAM HIGH SCHOOL
Moulsham High School, Chelmsford
Required for January 1985
Full details and application
form available from the
Headmaster at the school
(11758) 130012

ESSEX
MOULSHAM HIGH SCHOOL
Moulsham High School, Chelmsford
Required for January 1985
Full details and application
form available from the
Headmaster at the school
(11758) 130012

ESSEX
MOULSHAM HIGH SCHOOL
Moulsham High School, Chelmsford
Required for January 1985
Full details and application
form available from the
Headmaster at the school
(11758) 130012

ESSEX
MOULSHAM HIGH SCHOOL
Moulsham High School, Chelmsford
Required for January 1985
Full details and application
form available from the
Headmaster at the school
(11758) 130012

ESSEX
MOULSHAM HIGH SCHOOL
Moulsham High School, Chelmsford
Required for January 1985
Full details and application
form available from the
Headmaster at the school
(11758) 130012

ESSEX
MOULSHAM HIGH SCHOOL
Moulsham High School, Chelmsford
Required for January 1985
Full details and application
form available from the
Headmaster at the school
(11758) 130012

ESSEX
MOULSHAM HIGH SCHOOL
Moulsham High School, Chelmsford
Required for January 1985
Full details and application
form available from the
Headmaster at the school
(11758) 130012

ESSEX
MOULSHAM HIGH SCHOOL
Moulsham High School, Chelmsford
Required for January 1985
Full details and application
form available from the
Headmaster at the school
(11758) 130012

ESSEX
MOULSHAM HIGH SCHOOL
Moulsham High School, Chelmsford
Required for January 1985
Full details and application
form available from the
Headmaster at the school
(11758) 130012

ESSEX
MOULSHAM HIGH SCHOOL
Moulsham High School, Chelmsford
Required for January 1985
Full details and application
form available from the
Headmaster at the school
(11758) 130012

ESSEX
MOULSHAM HIGH SCHOOL
Moulsham High School, Chelmsford
Required for January 1985
Full details and application
form available from the
Headmaster at the school
(11758) 130012

ESSEX
MOULSHAM HIGH SCHOOL
Moulsham High School, Chelmsford
Required for January 1985
Full details and application
form available from the
Headmaster at the school
(11758) 130012

ESSEX
MOULSHAM HIGH SCHOOL
Moulsham High School, Chelmsford
Required for January 1985
Full details and application
form available from the
Headmaster at the school
(11758) 130012

ESSEX
MOULSHAM HIGH SCHOOL
Moulsham High School, Chelmsford
Required for January 1985
Full details and application
form available from the
Headmaster at the school
(11758) 130012

ESSEX
MOULSHAM HIGH SCHOOL
Moulsham High School, Chelmsford
Required for January 1985
Full details and application
form available from the
Headmaster at the school
(11758) 130012

ESSEX
MOULSHAM HIGH SCHOOL
Moulsham High School, Chelmsford
Required for January 1985
Full details and application
form available from the
Headmaster at the school
(11758) 130012

ESSEX
MOULSHAM HIGH SCHOOL
Moulsham High School, Chelmsford
Required for January 1985
Full details and application
form available from the
Headmaster at the school
(11758) 130012

ESSEX
MOULSHAM HIGH SCHOOL
Moulsham High School, Chelmsford
Required for January 1985
Full details and application
form available from the
Headmaster at the school
(11758) 130012

ESSEX
MOULSHAM HIGH SCHOOL
Moulsham High School, Chelmsford
Required for January 1985
Full details and application
form available from the
Headmaster at the school
(11758) 130012

ESSEX
MOULSHAM HIGH SCHOOL
Moulsham High School, Chelmsford
Required for January 1985
Full details and application
form available from the
Headmaster at the school
(11758) 130012

ESSEX
MOULSHAM HIGH SCHOOL
Moulsham High School, Chelmsford
Required for January 1985
Full details and application
form available from the
Headmaster at the school
(11758) 130012

ESSEX
MOULSHAM HIGH SCHOOL
Moulsham High School, Chelmsford
Required for January 1985
Full details and application
form available from the
Headmaster at the school
(11758) 130012

ESSEX
MOULSHAM HIGH SCHOOL
Moulsham High School, Chelmsford
Required for January 1985
Full details and application
form available from the
Headmaster at the school
(11758) 130012

ESSEX
MOULSHAM HIGH SCHOOL
Moulsham High School, Chelmsford
Required for January 1985
Full details and application
form available from the
Headmaster at the school
(11758) 130012

ESSEX
MOULSHAM HIGH SCHOOL
Moulsham High School, Chelmsford
Required for January 1985
Full details and application
form available from the
Headmaster at the school
(11758) 130012

ESSEX
MOULSHAM HIGH SCHOOL
Moulsham High School, Chelmsford
Required for January 1985
Full details and application
form available from the
Headmaster at the school
(11758) 130012

ESSEX
MOULSHAM HIGH SCHOOL
Moulsham High School, Chelmsford
Required for January 1985
Full details and application
form available from the
Headmaster at the school
(11758) 130012

ESSEX
MOULSHAM HIGH SCHOOL
Moulsham High School, Chelmsford
Required for January 1985
Full details and application
form available from the
Headmaster at the school
(11758) 130012

ESSEX
MOULSHAM HIGH SCHOOL
Moulsham High School, Chelmsford
Required for January 1985
Full details and application
form available from the
Headmaster at the school
(11758) 130012

ESSEX
MOULSHAM HIGH SCHOOL
Moulsham High School, Chelmsford
Required for January 1985
Full details and application
form available from the
Headmaster at the school
(11758) 130012

ESSEX
MOULSHAM HIGH SCHOOL
Moulsham High School, Chelmsford
Required for January 1985
Full details and application
form available from the
Headmaster at the school
(11758) 130012

EXTRA HOME ECONOMICS



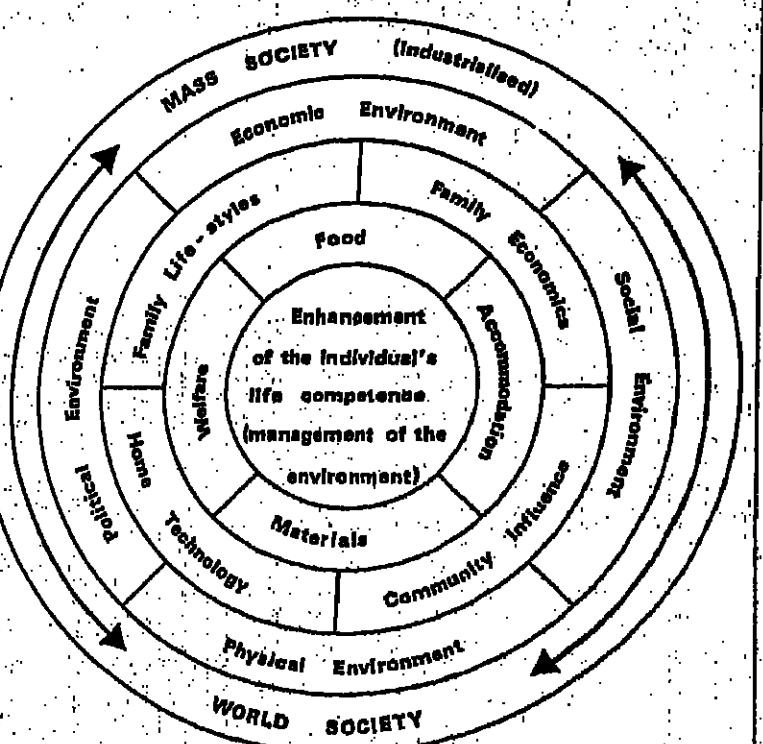
There are many demands on the already overcrowded curriculum today and it is in danger of becoming more fragmented and compartmentalised than ever before. The demands for new subjects and areas of study such as the development of economic understanding, social, consumer and vocational education are increasing. The curriculum must also necessarily take into account other phenomena such as that of multicultural education and the effect of technology. Yet the subject of Home Economics which has much to offer in these and many other respects is in danger of being edged out of the curriculum. This would be a serious loss to society in the long term. The importance of Home Economics both for the individual and society at large is incalculable.

It was in 1979 that Education for Capability first appeared in an article in the national press. It read: '...there is a serious imbalance... harmful to individuals, to industry and to society. Individual satisfaction stems from doing a job well through the system of education... which generally neglects the formation, making and solution of problems, doing, making and creative activity of all sorts. We believe that education should spend more time in teaching people skills and preparing them for life outside the education system and that the country would benefit significantly in economic terms from this rebalancing towards education for capability.'

Ten years earlier, in 1969, Gribble had argued that the wider range of activities, the less specialized they are, the more appropriate it is to speak of education. Whitfield stated in 1972 that: 'One wide topic which is of such practical and social importance in our civilization that it begs our attention for inclusion in a core curriculum is the home... an applied and practical field of inquiry involving both the sexes... (it) can only be studied from a wide spectrum of disciplinary viewpoints... Home Economics in its modern format is a subject which reflects a possible approach to these problems and requirements. Yet the difficulty in choosing the Home Economics contribution

A philosophy and a framework

by Eveleen Thorne



The model also shows how the subject has the potential to offer study in both breadth and depth. Individual need. Home Economics starts from the individual's need for food, shelter, clothing and human relationships. It is here that the individual interacts most intensely with his/her environment and where the greatest number and most important decisions are made as far as he/she is concerned.

Hence the study of human development, human nutrition, personal health, home and family are central. Food Science is a support for the human nutrition element in that it seeks to explain how the quality of food can be so easily destroyed through poor processing (preparation and cooking), storage, misuse and so forth. Similarly, the practical element is essential if good nutritional value is not to be destroyed through poor processing and presentation.

The study of the home focuses on design and technology particularly the relationship between them. Design relates to the social and psychological needs of the individual and also to the different needs of groups in society such as the family at different points in its development, handicapped people and different age groups including the elderly. Home Technology is concerned with the equipment, materials and fabrics used in the home. Basic things such as the services to the home are included but the study goes much wider than this, drawing heavily on physics and chemistry. Yet it necessarily incorporates the design factor in terms of form, function and aesthetics as well as the interrelationship between the individual or family as a consumer, the designer, the manufacturer, the other sections in the home can be seen

1. Immediate - personal well-being (physical and mental) including health and personal relationships. 2. Intermediate - family, work and leisure groups, the local community and/or town. 3. Distant - society and world. Each level is influenced by the others. At the same time there are three 'worlds' with which the individual interacts - the natural, the social and the technological. The 'con-

text' of Home Economics could be said to be where these three worlds overlap and affect the individual. Thus the focus of Home Economics is that of the individual's immediate environment within the area where the three worlds overlap. The wheel model shows how the environmental levels and the three worlds are interlinked. If each 'level' is treated, the interlinking with the other sections in the home can be seen

A philosophy and a framework continued

product, family or personal values and marketing. So too, with "Materials", which includes clothing and household furnishings.

The individual's need for human relationship leads to the study of socialization processes, human development and the influence of the family, the community and society as well as other groups (eg work and leisure groups) which may influence him. Home Economics recognizes that as well as the individual's genetic make-up, the nature and structure, values, beliefs, social forces and social pressures in a society will affect the individual.

Thus Home Economics draws on sociology, psychology, social psychology, biology, physics, chemistry. From these, relevant theories and material are selected and then applied within the Home Economics framework. At the same time, however, Home Economics looks at how the individual manages the economic and physical aspects of the home. Hence management, organization and economic theories are included. This leads to the incorporation of aspects of Consumer and Marketing studies as well as the Welfare Society as a family support system.

The interactionist model for Home Economics allows that the time, the location and the people involved may be different at any point of analysis. The "wheel" model allows for the content of Home Economics courses to be different for example from one decade to another or from one country to another. It can take into account ethnic minorities, different age and ability levels and can be made equally relevant to both boys and girls. It is a model which both explains and caters for change in the content and methodology of Home Economics. This is why for example the content suddenly broadened of necessity in the 1950s, and 1960s to take account of all the new knowledge in the field of human development and relationships as well as that in food science and nutrition. Just as in the late 1930s the subject had to incorporate the new knowledge deriving from the "discovery" of vitamins so the subject now is necessarily taking account of the effects of technological developments and the new recognition of the importance of design and living in "the wired society". But this requires the radical pruning out of existing material.

Problem solving

As a subject it involves the skill of decision making and of problem solving throughout. Moreover it requires the application of these skills to real situations and the living with the consequences of those decisions. This is more than happens in many school subjects. For example, "problems" in history, geography, mathematics, art or science etc. when undertaken as classroom work are usually hypothetical or at least the "consequences" do not have to be lived with. But in Home Economics the outcome of the problem has realistic, not hypothetical consequences in many cases. For example, if you lay and cut a pattern incorrectly there is a very expensive mistake: if you produce a food dish which turns out badly that decision has to be lived with in respect of others' judgment. Hence the tendency to play safe with "popular" recipes, dishes, methods etc. As a result, the educational value of the subject is diminished.

In addition to the above, Home Economics can achieve several other things, probably more than any other subject for the majority of pupils. It makes for "effective" thinkers. The traditional curriculum has in effect been geared to "ultimate knowledge". In the final analysis its unspoken aim is to develop experts in the subject areas (ie specialists who will operate at the boundaries of their field). These specialists are needed but in limited numbers. The future will depend to a large extent on having a body of "effective" thinkers who are concerned about everyday matters. Effective thinkers are also those who can see societal and world problems at the "everyday level" and so become concerned and involved at that level. Pollution is but one example, energy consumption is another. The problem with the traditional curriculum is that it

leaves many pupils uninterested or even antagonistic towards learning and thinking. By contrast, Home Economics can help pupils to think effectively by posing problems, which, although requiring an understanding of many contributory subject disciplines, are rooted in their own reality. In addition, the problems require the synthesis and application of that knowledge in order to reach a solution.

Home Economics develops a world view. The awareness of other countries and people's life-styles, needs and politics (as well as our own) can be developed rapidly and meaningfully not least through the study of food and home provision. For example, through nutrition studies a pupil can appreciate meaningfully the effects of drought or famine, seeing these not merely as abstract concepts or situations. Similarly, the problems relating to food pollution and the like are meaningful when brought into the Home Economics context. Studying life-styles in other countries and comparing them with their own can develop an understanding of issues and problems in our multi-cultural society as well as an acceptance of other people's values, beliefs and practices.

Home Economics encourages an interest in other subjects. Many more pupils would be interested in certain school subjects if they were started from the home perspective. Indeed, we would probably have many more people interested and expert in science if they started through Home Economics where attitudes towards the need for scientific understanding are developed through its use in everyday situations (eg food and textiles or home insulation). The educational principle of working from the known to the unknown reality of academic subjects or disciplines... is enshrined within this. By the same token, many pupils can gain remarkable insight and competence in both mathematics and English through Home Economics. At the simplest level, food studies encourage an understanding of ratios, fractions, proportions as well as the skills of observation, measurement and comprehension. Learning through doing as the first stage is vital for understanding, and Home Economics offers this. Many subjects when stripped of their esoteric language and semantic codes become interesting to pupils when applied to a home context.

Academic demands

It is often argued that Home Economics is a very popular subject with pupils. Yet this is not reflected in their O and A level choices. Pressures from adults (parents, headteachers, careers officers, and the universities) devalue the subject. It therefore appears to be "popular" only with the less able pupils. Hence the Catch-22 situation and the self-fulfilling prophecy of the "Pigueton stages of concrete thought to abstract level thinking are present for all pupils. It is the rate of transition which is the key factor. Many so-called "bright-pupils" would learn even faster and have greater insight if they went through the practical-theoretical framework involved in Home Economics. It is well known that many pupils only "succeed" through rote learning and regurgitation in examinations. Many more pupils could be led through Home Economics, to think at the abstract level. The academic demands of the subject can be very high indeed. Reflexive thinking is in the nature of the subject. Thus it is suitable for pupils of all ages and abilities since it can be viewed from the very simple to a most complex level.

One of the criticisms levelled at Home Economics is that it lacks academic depth. This is not true. It may be that, for historical reasons, the subject has not, in Britain, been studied at the higher academic levels. But this is not to say that the inherent material is not capable of being studied in depth. Indeed, from A level upwards Home Economics requires particularly high levels in academic terms. It also requires people with the qualities which make for any successful academics - those of application, determination, organization etc. In addition, however, it requires a quality not demanded by most other subjects: that is the ability to think in a variety of ways - as a scientist, as an artist, designer and as an art person. This may be necessary in quick succession or in a sustained manner. The Home Economist who is working in industry, for example has to be able to talk to a range of specialists. So too in the social services. Therefore the subject has



Learning to make a bed. Domestic Science class c 1895. Mary Evans Picture Library.

adequate depth of knowledge and familiarity with the practices relevant to that field. In addition she has to be able to communicate that knowledge effectively. Thus, being an efficient and effective communicator in a variety of media is another essential requirement of the practising Home Economist.

Cost benefit

Another of the criticisms levelled at Home Economics is that it is expensive to operate. This is a matter of vision. In the immediate school sense this may be true but in terms of cost benefit to society it is not. One only has to look at the results of personal non-competence to appreciate the role Home Economics could play in reducing the costs society incurs through ill-health, family breakdown, poor consumer decisions, poor design etc. For example, in 1979 £850 million was spent on diet-related illnesses (including £20 million on constipation). Back trouble costs the country £60 million and one and a half million working days each year. A child in care costs more than £120 per week and there were over 100,000 children in care in 1983. An adolescent in Borstal costs over £200 per week. Many family breakdowns are caused through poor money-management and poor inter-personal communications.

No one is trying to suggest that Home Economics offers a total solution. But in economic terms as well as in the qualities of self-reliance and personal responsibility it could help the country to move a long way in the right direction.

There are attempts to introduce many of these aspects into the curriculum under such headings as "life skills", "money management" etc. But, taught as separate elements in the curriculum they become isolated and irrelevant in the pupils' eyes. Taught within a Home Economics framework they become integrated and meaningful because they are seen as relevant to the pupils' real world. Attitudes and skills as well as knowledge which will enable pupils to cope with their various environments can be developed. One of the major strengths of Home Economics is that it is a subject which relates not merely to the present but also to the future and can be seen to do so by the pupils. It is also here that Home Economics may well have a great deal to contribute to the well-being of people in that the "crisis" aspects can enable people to use their non-work time in creative work which will keep them mentally occupied.

Apart from these aspects, there are two other major aspects relating to the economy of the country in respect of Home Economics.

The Government is said to be committed to the family as an economic and social unit in society. This should therefore be appropriately recognized through the curriculum. If the study of the family and its needs is dismissed as irrelevant in curriculum terms so will it be dismissed in parents', teachers' and pupils' minds. The subjects of the curriculum appear to be being evaluated in terms of their employability factor. In 1981 the unemployment level of Home

Economics graduates was under 4 per cent (including those who could not move for family reasons). The qualities which Home Economists have seem to be highly acceptable to employers and the subject seems to offer the broad base which can be variously developed as the demands of firms change. At another level, the food and beverage industry is one of the largest employers in Britain.

Conclusion

In conclusion it would seem that Home Economics is a subject which should have a very definite place in the core curriculum and also be positively encouraged at O, A and 16-plus levels. There is an urgent need for universities to know what is contained within modern Home Economics courses, particularly at A level. Equally however, there is need for some teachers and examination boards to upgrade and update their content and approach.

The wheel model and the interaction framework show how Home Economics is "systemic" to the curriculum. It is true that a considerable amount of the content could be subsumed into other subject areas but this would be to lose the very important point that it is only in Home Economics that all the various elements are brought into a meaningful relationship for the pupil. It would be more appropriate perhaps for other subjects to work from, or within the Home Economics framework. This might well answer some of the educational points currently being raised.

This leads into the problem of timetabling of course. It can be seen that Home Economics has a very heavy, academic and theoretical bias with practical aspects to education to support the learning. This needs adequate timetable allowance, otherwise it will be reduced either to the practical, simple level only or alternatively, the theoretical level only. But with a view of the curriculum as an entity a claim can be made for the centrality of Home Economics. To bring this about it is first of all necessary to clear up the confusion about the identity of Home Economics and its content; second, the recognition and acceptance of the subject is crucial. Home Economics is a subject that has to be constantly "on the move" in its content and approaches as the nature of society and the life-styles of its citizens continues to change. This is no bad thing, for it is surely to be commended that a subject is adaptable and responsive to the needs and conditions of people.

REFERENCES

1. National Press 1979 and 1984.
2. Gribble, J 1969 Introduction to the Philosophy of Education - Allyn and Bacon.
3. Whitfield, R. C. (ed) 1971 Discontinuity of the Curriculum - McGraw Hill.
4. Ornitt, C. P. 1976 On the Balance of the Content of Education Journal of Educational Research Vol. 18 No. 3.
5. Children Today (1983) National Children's Home.

Dr E. Thorne is head of Home Economics, Romford, Institute of Higher Education, London.

Building up slowly

Kay Stables on teaching textiles through design briefs

All teachers know that it is not the job you tell but the way that you tell it, and it is the change in the principles behind the teaching in "making and doing" subjects in recent years that makes them the increasingly successful educational medium they are becoming. Looked at superficially, work produced under the guise of "design education" may appear to have the same short term end result as something produced as "woodwork" or "needlework". The difference lies in what has led to the end result and what it is possible to progress to.

Teaching "needlework" used to mean teaching pupils to make a specific thing by a correct method, beautifully. Any diversion from this was regarded with suspicion. The idea that by structuring the end result into a programme that was more pupil based and that encouraged pupils to question traditions in order to develop towards an independent and exploratory way of working caused a feeling of panic among those who had worked in the "old way" because it seemed too ambivalent and bound to lower standards and, in short, was a threat to their security.

However, teachers who believed in the design based approach to teaching textiles continued and are proving that standards do not need to fall and that the bonuses of what can be taught and learnt by teacher and pupil alike besides a beautifully executed French seam, are immense.

In 1926 the Hadlow report pointed to the value of practical subjects as a vehicle for the development of intellectual as well as motor skills and in 1977 the Schools Council predicted the demise of "needlework" because of "excessive concentration on craft skills".

Change is slow, but what teachers working in this way have found is that the structure within which pupils learn has to be clearly defined and very carefully thought out. The how a design brief is written is crucial. Setting vague briefs such as make a "patch case" or a "puppet of your choice" results in the main in a low standard of work with pupils having covered over processes not very thoroughly or successfully.

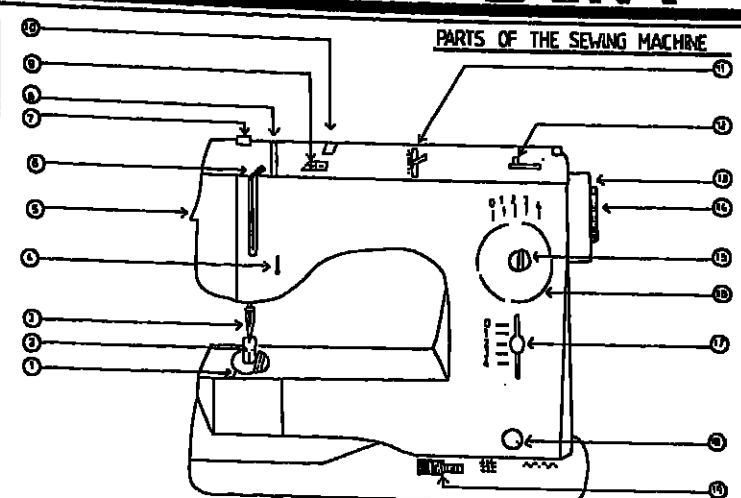
Design briefs need to be sequenced and to build up slowly. It is said that

The sum of its parts

Problem solving with the sewing machine by Judy Guy

The freedom to work independently is my most important objective when teaching the use of the sewing machine. I try to equip my pupils with a framework of principles which will allow them to develop early independence and autonomy. Once the basic principles have been grasped the pupils should be able to apply them and make the sewing machine work as they wish. The following skills are needed before the pupils are able to work alone.

The ability to:-
□ identify the parts of the machine



and to appreciate their functions in making a stitch.
□ thread the machine.
□ set up and put away the machine;
□ understand which parts of the machine will move; and thus how to use the machine safely.
□ change stitch patterns.

The skills are taught in this order, but the pace depends on the size and age of the group and the duration of the lesson. My first lesson is planned to encourage the pupils to become familiar with the sewing machine. I find it best to set out the machines before the pupils arrive. This avoids the pupil's

first introduction to the sewing machine being a series of do's and don'ts from the teacher. As the sewing machines are not connected to the electricity supply, I feel able to work with the whole group with about three pupils to a machine.

The first task is the location of specified parts of the machine. The pupils work as a group and record their findings on a work sheet. If they are unsure I have a completed worksheet for reference.

Pupils are encouraged to try out the controls and to observe their functions. Discussion is an intrinsic part of

the Aquarian style of teaching and in invaluable in checking pupil understanding. It can be useful to ask each group to report on its findings and shy children are often prepared to contribute in such situations.

The next task is the threading of the machine. Once again the pupils are asked to locate specific parts of the machine and then to observe what happens when the hand wheel is turned. This is particularly useful for showing the workings of the bottom threading. A worksheet showing details of the correct threading procedures can be used until the pupils have mastered the task. The concluding activity is for the class to decide how to put the machine away. Although some small children may need help, I find that most eleven-year-olds can manage.

The next session begins with a run through of the points covered in the previous lesson. This focuses the pupils' minds on the sewing machine and gives them the opportunity to clarify important ideas and procedures. From this stage pupils will need to work alone. Their first task is to thread the machine using the information gained in the previous lessons.

The initial piece of machine work is a sampler. Pupils begin by machine stitching around their initials. This will mean that they will have to acquire the skills of speed control, sewing curves and pivoting. Most pupils like to practise before working on their final



Clearly an adept sampler. The enhancement of the sampler is done by use of the various stitch patterns.

Machine handbooks can be simplified to produce easy to follow instructions. The speed with which the sampler is completed depends very much on the individual.

Some pupils will need practice sessions on each new task. Others who have used sewing machines at primary schools or at home will only need to review their skills and ideas.

S. Judy Guy is head of Home Economics at Hornsey School for Girls.

Face the Fats.



The 'Fats of Life' project pack has been so popular with teachers and students of Home Economics, Food & Nutrition and related subjects, it's now available in a second edition.

Prepared by specialists in food science, working in close collaboration with teachers, the pack has proved its practical value in the classroom.

Fats in cooking, nutrition and health, are the subjects covered. All clearly explained so that your students can gain a much better understanding of the role of dietary fats in general health - and in the prevention of coronary heart disease.

What does the 'Focus on Fats' pack contain?

For you, the teacher, there's a large classroom wallchart, 'What kind of fat does it contain?', together with a set of laminated recipe cards for experimental cooking with fats and oils, plus our illustrated teachers' notes with references, guide-lines for work and suggestions for further reading.

For your students, there are five A3 copies of the wallchart and 5 copies of three illustrated A4 booklets: 'Fats in Your Food', 'Fats in Your Body' and 'Fats and Your Health'.

For your copy of this interesting and informative teaching pack, send the coupon now.

Flora Information Service, 25 North Row, London W1R 2BY.
Please send me 'Focus on Fats' I enclose cheque for £1.50 (per pack) made payable to Flora Information Service.
Name _____
Address _____
Postcode _____

EXTRA

Decisions and choices

A consideration of Home Economics examinations by Marjorie Cay

As the GCE Moderator for Home Economics subjects at Ordinary and Advanced levels for the University of London GCE examinations, I am involved in the continuous process of reviewing and refining current GCE examinations. This work has also given me a view of the work on syllabus and examination proposals in the Home Economics curriculum field being done by 16-plus Joint Subject Committees of the East Anglian Examination Board, London Regional Examination Board, and University of London Entrance and School Examinations Council. A number of personal thoughts have crystallized out of this work, about current issues in Home Economics examining. The order in which I have presented these ideas has no significance except that it seemed logical to me.

Home Economics teachers see their subject as a field of study in which disparate kinds of knowledge are synthesized to produce a coherent course of study. Hence, a good examination syllabus must try to ensure that knowledge cannot be kept in water-tight compartments. Individual sections of a syllabus must interrelate. Modern nutrition education in Home Economics provides obvious examples of this process. The study of nutrients is now applied, through dietary recommendations, to the planning and production of meals as part of a healthy diet. Theoretical knowledge is thus required in the "practical" examination. Consumer studies provides other examples. This area of study is no longer seen as an isolated section of a syllabus but as intimately related to the making of decisions and choices concerning most situations involving food, clothing and the home. Concepts such as "value for money" are common to all these areas of study. Common concepts are believed to promote synthesis by ensuring coherence in a course of study. Hence, it is possible to combine certain aspects of study of the

home with food because both require similar understanding of concepts such as health and heat transference.

Home Economics examinations must seek to assess the process of making choices and decisions, not just the end results. In a technological, multi-cultural society it is rare for there to be a "correct" method of doing something. Education prepares for the future. The technological and social changes are at present rapid and tremendous. But we do not know the rate or nature of future changes. Therefore the process of basing decisions on analysis seems more important than knowing the "correct" answer on a particular day.

If Home Economics examinations are to assess the processes of making choices and decisions, examination questions must present candidates with situations which call for them. It is possible to devise short-answer questions requiring, say, direct comparisons between two things, but longer questions may require the candidate to make decisions in a given context - perhaps a family situation. Most family situations are complex. A home economics situation may involve at least technical, economic and aesthetic factors.

Candidates must be able not only to recognize significant factors but also to handle each type of factor in an appropriate way. If, for instance, capacity or speed are significant factors when comparing two pieces of equipment, they should be discussed in quantitative terms. This will arouse some fears that the subject is becoming too mathematical. Yet common experience suggests that most of us can think numerically when we see the point of doing so. Most car-owners, for example, seem to be able to compare the engine capacity of their cars in quantitative terms. If Home Economics candidates compare in an examination response

two pieces of equipment only in terms of generalized, everyday experience the examiner has very little to mark. There is no way to discriminate between once candidate and another. The marks become bunched instead of spread out. Furthermore, the candidates will not be equipped to make effective choices of new equipment in the future. The more able candidates will recognize this.

Home economics must develop a range of skills - the needs for analysis, discrimination and decision-making have already been indicated. The range is required on educational as well as subject grounds. The subject must be seen to be educationally comparable with other subjects. The examinations must demonstrate that Home Economics is capable of being developed to levels which require high thought processes such as the ability to analyse complex situations and to comprehend abstract ideas.

Hence, written papers must include questions formulated according to such ladders of difficulty as our present knowledge permits us to construct. In general, candidates of lower ability should be able to answer at a simpler level, while the more able can answer in terms of greater complexity or abstraction. Structured questions may start by requiring factual recall and end by requiring the solution to a problem, but the process by which the solution was determined must be assessed.

An essay question connected with kitchen planning in an examination paper at the 16-plus level might allow for being answered in terms only of basic kitchen work flow, while also giving scope, for instance, for discussion of optimum food storage conditions expressed in simple microbiological terms.

It has long been recognized that Home Economics must include investigatory work. The current University of London Advanced level GCE examination includes an investigatory test in the practical examination. The time is now ripe to develop this work in the lower school and to assess it at the 16-plus level. But proposals for new examinations at this level should encourage candidates to carry out investigations for purposes of analysis rather than just see them as an academic exercise required for examination purposes. There is a wide measure of agreement on the need to develop investigatory work but differing views point on its philosophical basis. Some favour science and technology while others favour art and design. Those who think of the design process as it is used by engineers find themselves agreeing with both groups. Meanwhile, those with a special interest in the social sciences appear to have yet another basis for investigatory work. There is certainly a problem of semantics here.

Home Economics is increasingly concerned with matters beyond the purely domestic situation. Industrial processes affect, for instance, the nutritional value of the foods we choose and the qualities and properties of the clothes we wear. Methods of distribution and retailing affect the range of goods available and their costs. Above and beyond these matters, attitudes and beliefs are shaped by social and cultural influences from outside the "family". One consequence of this is that the setting and wording of examination questions has become a very sensitive as well as a precise activity.

The foregoing ideas are certainly not exhaustive, but I hope they indicate at least something of the thinking behind examination syllabuses in Home Economics. Already new tasks are appearing on the horizon. For instance, criterion referencing apart, must we soon classify and grade the spectrum of manipulative skills? I have visions of trying to devise lists of skills like the list of "high-diving" competitors. The demands of examination planning seem to me to be becoming increasingly complex.

Mrs Marjorie Cay is GCE moderator for Home Economics subjects for the University of London GCE Board, and also currently chairman of the 16-plus Joint Subject Committees for Home Economics and Textiles and Dress of the Board in the London East Anglian Examination Group. The views expressed in this article are only those of the author.

Measured mathematics

by Ann O'Connor

In my teaching schemes for food studies, pupils are taught how to develop appropriate mathematics skills in order to increase their understanding of nutrition. This is achieved by an in-built sequence which starts by minimizing the pupils' fear of arithmetic when calculating.

Pupils are shown in their first year how to find out the cost of units of food by reading a graph (Fig 1) that has been prepared by the teacher. The use of this is beneficial in that it actively involves the pupils and enables them to be successful in using graphs: this skill is then profitably employed in later work. (A fuller explanation of this work can be found in MODUS, March 1983).

The graphs can be checked by pupils very easily. For example, a graph showing the cost of sliced bread can be corroborated by having an actual loaf with its price, for the pupils to share.

These experiences are so fundamental to developing an appreciation of quantitative analysis that, without them, many pupils miss out on the chance of every really understanding, or interpreting food tables/nutrition information.

It is also worthwhile to visually record findings, which can easily be done by means of a bar graph. For this, strips of paper (preferably graph paper) are needed, each representing 100g. of the food. (Fig 3)

These experiences are so fundamental to developing an appreciation of quantitative analysis that, without them, many pupils miss out on the chance of every really understanding, or interpreting food tables/nutrition information.

In order to reinforce this knowledge, children need to be encouraged to take an active role in their choice of food and even in the way they prefer to have it served. Persuading children to select food, and then involving them in changing their own eating habits are the two components of the programme. Any successful food project must involve both, and these need to be reinforced by the practical element of testing the theory by actually preparing.

The first objective of a primary nutrition scheme should be to encourage simple and realistic food messages which help to create and emphasize an understanding of good practice. This encourages youngsters to be concerned about and interested in their own well-being.

To fulfil this objective, dietary goals to be taught need to be identified by the teacher and then consistently followed throughout the school.

Schools within the programme have adopted the Aquarian "four-group" system to suit their particular curriculum needs. In brief, the system arranges foods in four main classifications, and by choosing simple everyday examples, children are encouraged to identify foods belonging to these groups. In practice, a tablecloth, constructed of four differing coloured squares is used, with each square representing one of the four groups.

For example, the green square represents fruits and vegetables (F & V), the blue, watery drinks, the yellow the "fillers" and the brown the "mains" or "body builders". In addition a second red-triangular shaped cloth represents the "danger" foods containing high proportions of sugars and fats. Foods in this latter group are identified and then classified by the children who use a red triangle-shaped sticker to mark them.

The individual identities of each of the main groups are almost self-explanatory and many primary science teachers, using *Science Workshop* (BBC TV) will be familiar with the terms. A booklet entitled *Classifying Foods* by Irene Finch is a useful first reference.

Teaching the four-group system is simple, and can easily and cheaply be organized in schools by combining dummy packages and fresh seasonal foods. These enable the children to have first hand experience in selecting, classifying and tasting a variety of foods. From this, class discussion ensues and one of the more interesting facets revealed is how nutritionally aware many of the pupils already are, and how eager they are to have additional information about their diets.

A primary nutrition scheme is not just concerned with teaching facts. It is concerned with developing sound eating habits through informed choice and in discouraging consumption of large amounts of food with high fat, sugar and salt levels. The red triangle does not indicate complete abstinence of "danger foods" but less should be eaten and perhaps mixed with a food from another group, for example, chocolate is encouraged to be enjoyed with a less sugary food, or to enjoy a packet of

Most of us choose the food we like rather than the diet which is best for our health. Indeed it would not be unfair to say that many adults would be in difficulty if asked to determine from the recent barrage of conflicting facts presented by media advertising, exactly what constitutes a healthy diet. The problem is further compounded when an attempt is made to institute a programme of nutrition education for young children.

Despite the difficulties, the London Borough of Brent District Health Authority, has published a Food and Health Policy document and established accepted dietary guidelines that can be used by teachers and health professionals in schools and other institutions. Many of the Authority's Home Economics teachers have used these guidelines as a basis for developing an innovative approach to teaching applied nutrition. This has led to the conclusion that to have an effective influence on dietary habits, nutrition teaching needs to start at an early age.

The majority of primary schools have cooking facilities to a lesser or greater degree and well-motivated teachers are already using food as a learning resource. We have, therefore an opportunity to investigate children's eating habits, and create an awareness of the need to be selective in choosing foods.

In order to reinforce this knowledge, children need to be encouraged to take an active role in their choice of food and even in the way they prefer to have it served. Persuading children to select food, and then involving them in changing their own eating habits are the two components of the programme. Any successful food project must involve both, and these need to be reinforced by the practical element of testing the theory by actually preparing.

The first objective of a primary nutrition scheme should be to encourage simple and realistic food messages which help to create and emphasize an understanding of good practice. This encourages youngsters to be concerned about and interested in their own well-being.

To fulfil this objective, dietary goals to be taught need to be identified by the teacher and then consistently followed throughout the school.

Schools within the programme have adopted the Aquarian "four-group" system to suit their particular curriculum needs. In brief, the system arranges foods in four main classifications, and by choosing simple everyday examples, children are encouraged to identify foods belonging to these groups. In practice, a tablecloth, constructed of four differing coloured squares is used, with each square representing one of the four groups.

For example, the green square represents fruits and vegetables (F & V), the blue, watery drinks, the yellow the "fillers" and the brown the "mains" or "body builders". In addition a second red-triangular shaped cloth represents the "danger" foods containing high proportions of sugars and fats. Foods in this latter group are identified and then classified by the children who use a red triangle-shaped sticker to mark them.

Most of us choose the food we like rather than the diet which is best for our health. Indeed it would not be unfair to say that many adults would be in difficulty if asked to determine from the recent barrage of conflicting facts presented by media advertising, exactly what constitutes a healthy diet. The problem is further compounded when an attempt is made to institute a programme of nutrition education for young children.

Despite the difficulties, the London Borough of Brent District Health Authority, has published a Food and Health Policy document and established accepted dietary guidelines that can be used by teachers and health professionals in schools and other institutions. Many of the Authority's Home Economics teachers have used these guidelines as a basis for developing an innovative approach to teaching applied nutrition. This has led to the conclusion that to have an effective influence on dietary habits, nutrition teaching needs to start at an early age.

The majority of primary schools have cooking facilities to a lesser or greater degree and well-motivated teachers are already using food as a learning resource. We have, therefore an opportunity to investigate children's eating habits, and create an awareness of the need to be selective in choosing foods.

In order to reinforce this knowledge, children need to be encouraged to take an active role in their choice of food and even in the way they prefer to have it served. Persuading children to select food, and then involving them in changing their own eating habits are the two components of the programme. Any successful food project must involve both, and these need to be reinforced by the practical element of testing the theory by actually preparing.

The first objective of a primary nutrition scheme should be to encourage simple and realistic food messages which help to create and emphasize an understanding of good practice. This encourages youngsters to be concerned about and interested in their own well-being.

To fulfil this objective, dietary goals to be taught need to be identified by the teacher and then consistently followed throughout the school.

Schools within the programme have adopted the Aquarian "four-group" system to suit their particular curriculum needs. In brief, the system arranges foods in four main classifications, and by choosing simple everyday examples, children are encouraged to identify foods belonging to these groups. In practice, a tablecloth, constructed of four differing coloured squares is used, with each square representing one of the four groups.

For example, the green square represents fruits and vegetables (F & V), the blue, watery drinks, the yellow the "fillers" and the brown the "mains" or "body builders". In addition a second red-triangular shaped cloth represents the "danger" foods containing high proportions of sugars and fats. Foods in this latter group are identified and then classified by the children who use a red triangle-shaped sticker to mark them.

The individual identities of each of the main groups are almost self-explanatory and many primary science teachers, using *Science Workshop* (BBC TV) will be familiar with the terms. A booklet entitled *Classifying Foods* by Irene Finch is a useful first reference.

Teaching the four-group system is simple, and can easily and cheaply be organized in schools by combining dummy packages and fresh seasonal foods. These enable the children to have first hand experience in selecting, classifying and tasting a variety of foods. From this, class discussion ensues and one of the more interesting facets revealed is how nutritionally aware many of the pupils already are, and how eager they are to have additional information about their diets.

The earlier the better

Lesley Smith on junior school nutrition teaching

crisps with an apple instead of a chocolate bar.

Important influences in any nutrition programme could well be the school tuck-shop and the school canteen. Here food selection can be encouraged and discussions about choice used as part of the daily teaching programme. It is unwise to try to develop all these ideas at once. Foundations must be carefully laid and understood before encouraging children to progress further.

Many nutrition schemes start with fruit and vegetables (F & V) where children are encouraged to taste different and often untried foods. Home involvement is important here, and children can be asked to bring to school foods regularly used at home, with new varieties introduced and provided by the school to encourage personal choice and selection. A practical element introduced here could be class preparation of quick vegetable soup.

Selection of bread by the children

would be part of the lesson, with the children asked to identify the reasons for their choice. This could be as simple as, "I like it because it tastes good". Social discussion eating together and talking about a meal they have prepared.

"Fillers" are normally introduced through bread and cereals, building on previous knowledge gained in the soup lesson. Television has made most youngsters aware of the words "fibre" and "vitamin" and this provides a useful starting point for a "fillers" lesson. "Mains" or "body-builders" are slightly more difficult to introduce and in the past their importance has often been over-emphasized. Children quickly grasp the concept of "mains" and once again this encourages discussion, especially about what is eaten at home. An important point to make is that no one food is the "right" food.

Introducing additional ideas makes selection of foods increasingly difficult to comprehend as choices include

foods with elements from more than one group. This is often helped by children placing a food in close proximity to one which contains the same element, on the table. An overlapping circle in the centre of the cloth helps to illustrate the multiplicity of the content of foods.

Primary children quickly come to understand that dishes containing elements from more than one group are called "doubles" and examples are easily identified. Other food choices and health messages are gradually introduced and children can be encouraged to build up their own "hit" list of goodies that are good!

It is important to remember that many modern nutrition ideas can be understood by primary age children, even if they are not always in a position to practise them. Often a minor aside by the teacher can influence a child's awareness of his personal needs and stimulate his interest for the future. There is also an opportunity for schools to include parents in planned nutrition programmes. In Brent the

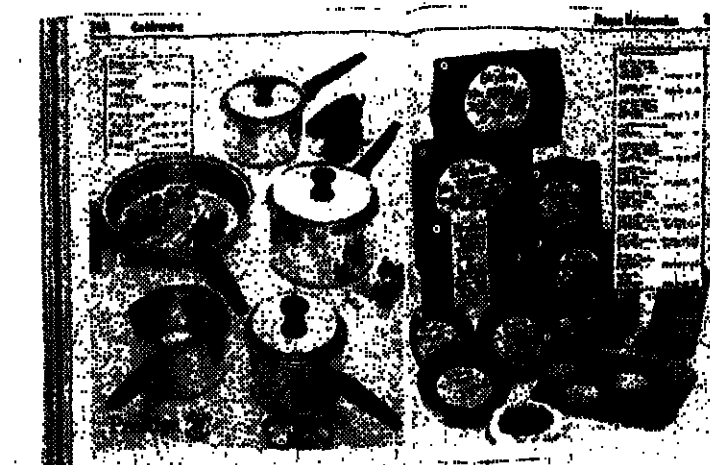
support given by community nutritionists, health education officers as well as interested parents is essential.

For the pupils, visitors can bring extra enthusiasm into the classroom and stimulate interest in the subject. Visits to local shops, and by dental therapists can to encourage and influence pupils. Such activities are not necessarily directly related to the nutrition programme, but can help guide children towards awareness of their own motives and those of others. This will enable them to gain the necessary experience to make sound food decisions based on knowledge of what is available.

Finally it should be remembered that the home is an enormous influence. We need to be realistic about possible discrepancies between what the children are eating at home and what we are teaching in a food nutrition programme. Experience has shown that it is possible to be pleasantly optimistic despite the inevitable occasional backward step. The interest shown would indicate that nutrition teaching is perhaps a previously untapped way of increasing parental interest. The wish by parents to be involved in what is happening in the classroom in terms of nutrition teaching can most certainly be encouraged.

Mrs L. M. Smith is adviser in Home Economics, London Borough of Brent.

We've broadened our horizons...so you can broaden theirs



In today's world it is extremely difficult to keep up with modern trends, particularly around the home. Always products are being developed and improved so that it becomes almost impossible to be aware of what's on the market.

To help alleviate this problem, we have dedicated a whole new section of our 1984 catalogue to Home Economics.

To compliment our already extensive range of equipment, we have introduced many more new and exciting products with leading brand names such as Prestige, Addis, Stewart Plastics, Waymaster.

Our experienced staff have spoken extensively to teachers, home economists and manufacturers to create the most comprehensive top quality Home Economics section available to you from Hestair Hope.



Send for your copy of the 1984 Hestair Hope catalogue today.

NAME

SCHOOL

ADDRESS



Hestair Hope
Britain's leading educational suppliers

The Marketing Department,
Hestair Hope Limited,
St. Philips Drive,
Ryton, Oldham OL2 6AG.
Telephone: 061-652 1411.

TES 16

Bath College of Higher Education

(Incorporating Bath Academy of Art)

This College, in one of the most attractive cities in the country, has a long tradition in the field of Home Economics.

BSc (Hons) Home Economics

In this 3-year course, students are able to specialise in Housing, Food or Textiles. Graduates qualify for careers in consumer organizations, the food industry, local authority housing and welfare administration, home economics research.

BEd Home Economics

3-year Ordinary and 4-year Honours course designed for students wishing to teach Home Economics in the secondary school.

BEd Dress and Textiles

3-year Ordinary and 4-year Honours course designed for students wishing to teach Dress and Textiles in the secondary school.

Postgraduate Certificate in Education

1-year course for graduates to train as teachers of Home Economics in the secondary school.

Diploma of Higher Education

2-year course in Home Economics or Dress and Textiles.

Enquiries and applications to:

The Registrar,
Bath College of Higher Education,
Newton Park, Bath BA2 9BN.
Tel: Bathford (02177) 3761

(0753)

FINDING OUT ABOUT MILK

The Scottish Milk Marketing Board can supply to Scottish Schools a wide range of educational material featuring the production of milk and associated products and showing their importance in the daily diet. The material is designed to suit most ages and ranges from infant readers to good grooming and nutritional booklets for senior pupils. A leaflet entitled "Finding Out About Milk" giving full details of material and other services offered by the Board is available on application to:

The Education Officer, Scottish Milk Marketing Board,
Underwood Road, Paisley PA3 1TJ

PLEASE NOTE:

Schools within England and Wales and Northern Ireland requiring educational material should contact the appropriate organisation in their own area:

England & Wales

The National Dairy Council, National Dairy Centre, John Princes Street, London W1M 0AP.

Northern Ireland

Dairy Council for Northern Ireland, 4-6 Castle Arcade Buildings, Belfast BT1 5DG.

(0753)

EXTRA

Who cares? They care

Kay Parrish and Paul Beedle
discuss the strengths of
City and Guilds Family & Community Care Course

Most 16-year-olds who want to work with people want to work with children. Their vocational choice is often based on limited experience and information - most will only have looked after younger brothers and sisters or have done some babysitting. City and Guilds has developed a two-year training course which allows students to make a wider choice of employment in the caring field and which, through vocational placement, introduces a greater realism into their vocational outlook. In the words of one course tutor, "the course prepares students to be open-minded about future employment - they appreciate that caring occurs in many different situations and will apply their skills to any client group."

The Certificate in Home Economics for Family and Community Care (794) is a flexible broad-based course, currently available at over 160 schools and colleges throughout the country. It provides students with a thorough training in practical skills and knowledge relevant to caring for others. Students become aware of the factors which contribute to the well-being of the individual and thus develop sensitivity towards the needs and rights of others.

Vocational placement is the focal point of the course and provides an opportunity for students to work with a variety of people in different settings. This will include experience with babies and young children, youths, the elderly, and the mentally and physically handicapped in such places as households, nursery units, special schools, hospitals, day centres and residential homes.

City and Guilds provides full guidance on preparation for work experience. Working as a youth, young adults can be overwhelming. Students are moving from the relatively protected environment of the college to the world of work, and for many of them it will be the first time they have lived away from home. The close liaison between student, tutor and employer in planning and reviewing the placement programme ensures that the needs of the developing student are met as he or she adjusts to an adult world.

Before placement, the students identify, discuss and practise the skills which will be required such as feeding and lifting. They also take part in role-play activities to discuss the kinds of situation which may be encountered in work experience and to identify the skills and strategies for dealing with them.

A severely handicapped boy in a residential home needs bathing, Anne, on placement, is given this responsibility. "I'd never done this before, although we had talked about it and I knew what to do from college. Well, for a moment I was a bit unsure: it was a real challenge. When you're working in a home, you understand how lucky you are and they depend on you to care for them. The little boy needed my help, so I picked him up in my arms and it was fine. That was a real achievement for me."

"The next thing to do," says Susan, describing her duties on placement in a



A student, Shaf Khan, on work experience with young children in a language centre. Courtesy of Bradford and Ilkley Community College

hospital, "was to help dress some of the patients. I was worried at first in case I hurt any of them but then I realized it was like dressing yourself. Some of the patients are stubborn and don't help you but you learn to cope with this in time."

During and after placements, students keep diaries. These written records and tutorials in college provide them with the opportunity for reflection. They can fit new experiences into their conceptual framework and build on them for present use and future learning. Such activities help them towards independence through intellectual and emotional maturity. Looking back on their first year, second-year students feel they have "grown up" and "can cope".

In a home for maladjusted boys aged 9 to 18, Tina was challenged by one of



Work experience with the elderly. Courtesy of The Hill College, Coventry

the older boys - he was "trying it on", she says. "He felt he had to prove himself to the others. I was straightforward with him but I made a joke as well so I didn't hurt his feelings and he

didn't feel embarrassed in front of the others. After that, we got on fine. Most of the boys there depend on you as if you were their mum. We're trained not to get too involved with any one client but always to be aware of their needs."

Women and men work in caring. Bill worked on placement at the same home as Tina. "After a day or two, I was really looking forward to going into work. I felt I was helping them - that I was really of use. To begin with, some of the boys wanted to see if they could make me annoyed - but then they discovered they could talk with me. I had time for them and was interested in them." Bill and Tina live in an area where, traditionally, men have worked in the mines and women have worked in the household. For a while Bill says he was teased by his mates for choosing to train for caring. "I don't mind," he says. "I'm doing what I want to do - besides my mates can see now the kind of work I do, and they say they couldn't manage it."

After placements, some of those who start the course wanting to work with children confirm that this is their vocation: others find that working with groups such as the elderly or the handicapped is what they want to do. Placements often lead to students being offered permanent positions at the establishments where they have worked.

In a recent survey of the employment and further training of certificate-holders in 1982 and 1983, we established that the main areas of work are: with private families, (for example, as nannies and housekeepers); in day centres and residential homes for the elderly, children, and the mentally and physically handicapped (for example, as care assistants and housekeepers); and in hospitals (for example, as nursing trainees and auxiliaries).

Most tutors report that the course and the competence of certificate-holders are generally recognized by employers and trainers. In the words of one, echoing the comments of others, "employers are very pleased with the wide training the students have received during the course; the degree of maturity the students show in dealing with clients, and their ability to relate to other staff and work in a team."

"The integrated approach of the course ensures that it has educational and social as well as vocational relevance which helps these young people to enter adulthood as confident and mature people who make a real contribution to the quality of life of those in their care."

Full details of the certificate in Home Economics for Family and Community Care (794) can be obtained from Section 24 City and Guilds, 46 Britannia Street, London WC1X 9RG. Telephone 01-278 2468.

Kay Parrish is the Institute Officer responsible for the development and operation of the Home Economics Scheme, and Paul Beedle is City and Guilds Research Officer.

EXTRA

Realigning the emphasis

Margaret Jepson considers the implications of the James Report

The James Report produced proposals for nutritional guidelines for health education in Britain for the National Advisory Committee on Nutrition Education (NACNE) in September 1983. As Professor Jeremy Morris, its Chairman, stated in the preface, "a modest programme" was proposed which would provide all concerned in nutrition education with realistic guidelines for their work.

The report is essential reading for all Home Economics teachers since it reviews the available evidence on diet and health in the UK and expresses the proposals in quantitative terms rather than the vague exhortations which have been relatively ineffective in the past.

The short-term proposals are that over the next five years there should be a reduction of the average fat intake by 10 per cent and a reduction of the saturated fatty acids to 15 per cent of the total fat intake; a reduction in salt of 10 per cent; a reduction in sugar of 10 per cent; a reduction in dietary fibre of 25 per cent from 20g to 15g per day; and that the energy value of the diet be maintained by replacing the fat and sugar with bread, potatoes, fruit and vegetables.

These are certainly reasonable proposals in the light of the incidence of the "diseases of affluence", dental caries, obesity, heart disease and diverticulitis in the UK. Although certain vested interests, particularly in the food industry, are still debating some of the proposals there is little with which Home Economics teachers would disagree. They do provide guidelines which the teacher can use in the nutrition education which forms a part of the Home Economics course.

The implementation of these proposals may cause the teacher to reassess the content and method of nutrition teaching. The report criticizes the food pyramid system, which lists "protein foods" for use in work and "energy foods" for use in work and "protective foods" to prevent vitamin and mineral deficiency, as having little relevance to current nutritional thinking. This group system, if used, must be reorganized since for example, dairy products provide one-third of the total fat intake and meat fat 27 per cent, foods which often appear in the protein section.

When assessing the nutrient content of foods, the emphasis should be on the best sources in the UK diet rather than the richest sources - for example, the potatoes as a better source of vitamin C than blackcurrants. If we use food groups they must be more specific and reflect the guidelines.

The use of the guidelines can increase the pupils' general awareness of food as practical work can be organized along investigative lines - for example, can margarine high in polyunsaturated fatty acids be used, can the fat content be reduced, can the sugar content be reduced or wholemeal flour substituted? This type of learning situation is a valuable part of practical lessons since it involves the pupil in more than the psychomotor skills of the production of a dish.

The report lays great emphasis on the Royal College of Physicians' report on obesity (1983), which calls for a change in the traditional view of carbohydrates as fattening foods. Sugar obviously provides only energy and should be reduced in the diet, but bread, potatoes, cereals provide other important nutrients and therefore are better substitutes for the provision of energy than sugar or fat.

This is an important realignment of emphasis which Home Economics teachers must adopt but I would take the report to task on the methods by which this can be achieved. The RCP are quoted "Cookery instruction in schools needs to emphasize the production of attractive and appetizing meals with a lower fat and sugar content" (para 2.7). If pupils only receive "cookery instruction" there will be very little change in the diet and consequently in the health of the population of the UK.

Home Economics today is not cookery instruction, it involves the pupils in what Reid (1978) terms practical reasoning or effective deliberation. "A tradition of practical reasoning is built up through extending, elaborating and refining criteria by which actions are justified, and showing how these criteria are to be weighed in practical situations. The result is a formal and accessible body of knowledge about how to engage in effective deliberation" (Reid, W A 1978, p50). This effective deliberation is the strength of Home Economics and is far more than mere instruction. The James Report is a resource centre which provides facts which can then be used to engage the pupils in effective deliberation.

When planning and preparing meals, the pupils will use the knowledge gained from nutrition education in order to identify the priorities of an assignment, they will plan and carry out a course of action which will include cookery skills and then assess or evaluate the chosen course of action. The results will be attractive meals which will be a healthy and varied diet - a "healthful diet". The skills used will enable the pupils not only to acquire manipulative skills but also the skills of analysis, investigation, interpretation, discrimination, decision-making, management, organization, communication and evaluation. These are the skills identified in

the 16-plus National Criteria for Home Economics and can be applied to any area of Home Economics. There is a greater emphasis placed today on these skills of learning than on the recall of knowledge and manual dexterity that is "cookery instruction".

The curriculum of a Home Economics course is often influenced by the examination syllabuses of 14 to 16-year-olds. This "top down" approach has been rightly criticized by Cockerott and others. Through no fault of their own, examination boards cannot react quickly. A syllabus change takes time to implement but that does not mean the boards are unresponsive to change. The examination boards see themselves in partnership with teachers who have representatives on subject committees and each year teachers can submit comments on or criticism of examination question papers to the Home Economics panel of the Standing Joint Committee.

The panel submits the comments to the chief examiners, subject committees and where necessary, action is taken. The onus is, therefore, on the teacher to communicate their views to the board on the nutritional guidelines and the demands of the practical examination. The examination boards are not the distant enemy but are partners in the certification of our pupils.

Good nutrition education in schools is only one of many and diverse factors which influence the choice of food. The media can have an adverse effect on good food habits, and nutritional labelling, particularly of fats and oils, is essential if the consumer is to make wise choices. The report recognizes that a change in dietary patterns will depend on changes in agricultural practices, food manufacturing techniques and government and EEC regulations, as much as changes in public attitudes.

Home Economics teachers will respond to the challenge of the James Report, even if these other agencies will not, or cannot; will review their courses in nutrition and make the necessary adjustments, some no doubt will have to make more than others. Pupils of Home Economics, with their skills of effective deliberation will be better equipped for the future than those instructed in cookery.

James, W P T. (1983). A discussion paper on proposals for nutritional guidelines for health education in Britain. The Health Education Council NACNE.

Reid, W A (1978). *Thinking about the Curriculum*. London: RKE.

Margaret B Jepson is head of Home Economics, St Mary's Sixth-Form College, Blackburn.

Exploding demands

Nick Johns on science, technology and home economics

Please envisage Home Economics as an electric cable; three separate cores within the cable represent the creative, social and technical/scientific aspects of the subject. I would like to look more closely at the last of these three, a core which fans out into a crazy multitude of tiny wires - the new threads of the subject. And I mean new.

In the past five years chemical ingredient lists have appeared upon both food and clothing. The lists grow ever more comprehensive and complex, and covers an increasing range of products. Furthermore, important concepts within Home Economics have undergone explosions of meaning in the world at large. Barely more than 10 years ago "energy" was something you obtained by eating carbohydrates; now it means oil, coal, electricity, a crisis, lagging on ovens, loft insulation ... you name it.

And, of course, domestic equipment has followed other technology into the microchip market. Twenty years ago your washing machine had an on/off switch - now it has upwards of seven separate programmes.

The changing nature of today's world is causing problems throughout education. In particular, there has been some concern in the last few years that young people can leave school without any of the scientific knowledge necessary for adequately understanding the modern world.

Various remedies are being tried, for instance new courses such as "Science in Society" (A O level) and modifications of existing A and O level science syllabuses to include economic, technological and social aspects. At the same time Home Economics syllabuses and examinations increasingly emphasize scientific knowledge - that part of the course that is seen as less immediately examinable, and "scientifically valid".

Despite an increasing need for "science for citizenship", Home Economics courses are largely overlooked as vehicles for teaching it. This is a great pity, because the subject's practical setting offers tremendous opportunities for modelling the abstract ideas of science.

The task-orientated nature of practical work gives good scope for a problem-solving approach, and continual exposure to practice is bound to reinforce learning. Beside this the familiar domestic environment will put pupils at their ease to learn what in other surroundings might be arduous, even threatening. And, of course, just being in the Home Economics room will emphasize the relevance of what is being taught.

Provided it is relevant. Scientists order their material and write their syllabuses assuming a logical progression from one piece of abstract knowledge to another. They say: "You must know atomic structure before you can study bonding", and so on. But for the pupils this often means wrestling with abstract ideas out of their practical context - both the relevance of the learned science and its reinforcement in a practical situation are lost.

It is certainly possible to rearrange science theory to fit the needs of practical topics. For instance instead of teaching about "protein structure" the lesson should be about "eggs", and just soluble proteins. Other aspects of protein structure can be picked up when we cover "meat", or "nutrition", or for that matter "wool". And by returning again and again to the topic of proteins, a richer, more durable and more widely applicable concept is constructed and reinforced in the pupils' mind.

Of course pupils are increasingly studying science subjects alongside Home Economics, and it might be argued that a revamped curriculum could conflict with the hierarchical organisation of "pure" sciences. I do not agree, because all curricula aimed at providing "relevance" for science students adopt a topical approach like that I described earlier, rather than being hierarchical. A course organized upon these lines is the only one which could simultaneously bring home relevance and impart science theory to those who need it.

Excuse me for using "science", "technical" and "technology" in rather a loose way; I do so because the field is so wide and varied. For instance yet another traditional "technical" wire from the Home Economics cable is nutrition; and nutrition is undergoing great changes. The arrival of authoritative medical nutritional advice (for instance the 1983 NACNE Report) points to a new era of nutrition study.

No longer will it be sufficient to divide foods up into rough categories such as "high protein" or "high energy", because the "new nutrition" requires strict control of fat, salt and fibre intakes. Indeed, some foods such as pastry, long beloved of Home Economics syllabuses, will have to be outlawed, or at least regarded with great caution. Just about the only way to cope with so many variables in meal planning is by computer. Computerization is in any case long overdue in Home Economics, not least because domestic hardware is falling more and more under the thrall of the chip.

So where does that leave Home Economics teachers? ... struggling to rearrange old sciences in new, relevant ways ... desperately learning new material, as technology creeps in upon

continued



NEW STUDYPACKS FOR SCHOOLS

As part of its already established policy of providing informative, attractive material for use in schools, the Potato Marketing Board has recently introduced two Studypacks which serve to acquaint their readers with the fascinating world of potatoes.

Studypack No. 1

Potatoes - Economic Geography

This three part Studypack has been designed for use with the 13 to 16 year old age group. Many aspects will be of value for both older and younger pupils.

The three full colour study units present:

Study Unit 1 - Growing Potatoes
The potato farm
The plan of the farm
The year on the potato farm

Study Unit 2 - Potatoes in Britain
Areas growing potatoes, climate, irrigation
Trends in planting, yield, production and grower numbers
Potatoes during 1980 (potato movement, sources, imports home supply)

The Studypack are presented for group or individual desk use; for display in their own right or as a set of three visuals.

Each Study Unit measures 8 1/2" x 3 1/2" (212mm x 92mm).

The Studypack is obtainable from the Potato Marketing Board at the special price of £1.75 per copy including VAT, postage and packing.

Studypack No. 2

Potatoes - Home Economics

1 Nutritional value of potatoes in the average household diet
As a source of energy
Conserving nutritive value; dietary fibre
Digestion of potato

2 (section 1) Marketing and buying potatoes
Shoppers' needs and retailers' aims
Promotion and public relations
Buying potatoes
The needs of the household

1 (section 2) Marketing products
Purchasing of potato products
Promotion and advertising
Production processes
What to look for when buying potato products

The Studypack Units are presented for group or individual desk use; for display in their own right or as a set of six visuals.

Each Study Unit measures 8 1/2" x 3 1/2" (212mm x 92mm).

The Studypack is obtainable from the Potato Marketing Board at the special price of £2.50 per copy including VAT, postage and packing.

(9744)

ELECTRICITY IN SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

The South of Scotland Electricity Board offer an Educational Information and Advisory Service. Its aim is to improve the knowledge of young people in basic electrical principles, the practical application of these principles and to provide background information on the use of electricity in commerce, industry and the home. A range of Educational Aids covering applications in Science, Home Economics and Catering is available to Schools and Colleges in the South of Scotland Electricity Board's area only.

For further information contact
THE SENIOR SCHOOLS AND CATERING ADVISER
SOUTH OF SCOTLAND ELECTRICITY BOARD
CATHCART HOUSE
SPEAN STREET
GLASGOW G44 4BE

You're better off with SSEB

ELECTRICITY

the bright choice

Please send me an inspection copy of:
☐ Finding out about Food
☐ All about Children
☐ Food and Nutrition
☐ All about Health (when ready)

Name _____
School _____
Address _____

Please return to:
Oxford University Press,
Education Dept (UK 34)
Wotton Street, Oxford

oxford

All about Children

An Introduction to Child Development
Dorothy Baldwin

- covers CSE and O-level requirements in child development, child care and parentcraft
- written in clear, simple language
- illustrated throughout
- covers the family, adolescence, pregnancy and birth; the physical, mental and emotional development of children up to 7; and children with special needs

182 pages
0 19 832715 3 £3.75

Forthcoming Autumn 1984

All about Health

Dorothy Baldwin

- ideal for 4th and 5th year pupils
- covers physical and mental health; health problems and how to avoid them, relationships, and community health
- places emphasis on the health needs and problems of adolescents
- clearly written and attractively presented

176 pages
0 19 832716 8 £3.75

Finding out about Food

Jenny Ridgwell

- a lively introduction to the subject for 11-14-year-olds
- highly illustrated in 2 colours
- contains simple experiments and classroom activities
- includes questions and ideas for investigative homework

128 pages
0 19 832716 1 £2.95



Food and Nutrition

Anita Tull

- covers O-level syllabuses in food and nutrition, cookery and domestic science (food)
- emphasizes the scientific aspects of the subject
- helps students to understand the value of food and the principles behind its production storage and use
- contains experimental work
- includes examination questions and questions on each section

288 pages
0 19 832714 5 £4.25

Exploding demands

continued

them from three sides... looking back over their shoulders into the expressionless face of a microcomputer? Home Economics teachers as a group are as mixed as their subject. Some have specialized in the creative, some in the social and others in the scientific/technical facet; and all need assistance with the subject's exploding scientific demands.

Clearly there is a need for in-service training, where teachers may develop a model style that they themselves can use with pupils. At Norwich City College such courses are held in the Home Economics room rather than

the laboratory, so that learning takes place in familiar surroundings. Most practical work is modified so that it uses familiar utensils: bowls, rather than test-tubes. As far as possible no chemical is used which would not normally be found in the kitchen - when we test starch we use tincture of iodine from the medicine cupboard.

Certain traditional pieces of learning can be altered. For instance the distinction between reducing and non-reducing sugars is always on syllabuses, yet its actual usefulness is seldom made apparent and it is undesirable to have solutions of copper (II) compounds (Benedict's and Fehling's solutions) lurking about, to say nothing of the strong alkalis they also contain.

The reducing property of sugars determines whether they will undergo

browning (Maillard's reaction) in the oven. This reaction can be used as a test for reducing sugars that is every bit as effective as Fehling's test, much more relevant and much less hazardous.

Abstract ideas such as molecules can be made concrete using models. By modelling protein chains using lengths of wool (a material instantly to hand in the Home Economics setting) a picture is built up of soluble protein molecules and their behaviour when, for instance, egg white is foamed and the foam is cooked. The mental image gained of a protein can be extended in later lessons, covering protein behaviour in meat, milk, bread and so on. Models provide powerful stimulus for discussion, a key ingredient in problem-solving. The process of harnessing theory to practice is further assisted by

contributions from the teachers themselves, from their own wealth of experience. Separately from our Norwich courses, NATHE is launching regional in-service short courses, with speakers specialized in various expanding topics in the Home Economics area; at the top of the list, inevitably, are microcomputers. The Northern branch of NATHE recently evaluated the teaching of nutrition within their curriculum, and have evolved a programme for trial in their own schools. Movements like these are essential if Home Economics is to keep abreast of technological change.

Perhaps as a result the educational world will recognize Home Economics for what it is - an ideal milieu for the development of transferable skills and knowledge for work and citizenship.

The desired experience would be "littler" (as Sir Keith would have it) yet rich and powerful and satisfying to the recipients.

- 1 National Advisory Committee Nutrition Education: Report (1983) from the Health Education Council. Reviewed and discussed in *Modus*, June 1984.
- 2 For instance at Plymouth Polytechnic, 30th June 1984, at 10.15 am, NATHE, Room 10, House, Mableton Place, London WC1H 9EH.
- 3 NATHE Northern Branch: News for Nutrition' Modus, June 1984, pp. 70-74.

Dr Nick Johns is a lecturer in chemistry at Norwich City College.

Not spoiling the broth

by Nick Baker

It's 12.55pm and there's an expectant hush in the upstairs kitchens at Bluecoat School, Blackheath, south east London. All morning, 20 fourth-years have been stirring, mixing, whipping, slicing and boiling, all dressed in immaculate chef's gear - white double breasted tunics, white hats, checked cotton trousers.

Some of the cooks have earlier changed into blue and white striped aprons and have been painstakingly laying twenty places, complete with red carnations and printed menu cards, in the adjoining room, which has been bedecked with Italian tricolour flags and posters.

There's even a slide show with photographs of Italian beauty spots and an Italian flavoured muzak tape to add atmosphere. Six of the fourth-years - the ones who have laid the tables - have again changed, this time into white shirts and black ties, neatly folded napkins at the ready, and head of Catering Robert Ridyard is giving his pupils a final briefing before the "customers" arrive to be served a four course Italian meal. The lucky customers are all members of the teaching staff at the school.

Blackheath Bluecoat is one of the consortium of seven schools who are catering pupils for the London Regional Examination (Mode 2) CSE examination. In fact, there are two syllabuses on offer, which can be taken together as a complementary pair.

Alternatively, schools can enter for either one of the examinations. Catering Practice and Organization CSE is set and marked externally and accounts for the theoretical aspect of catering. The syllabus is divided into two parts, both of which are examined in two separate papers. Paper 1 looks

at kitchen and service organization and management, food service and staff catering science, hygiene and first aid, a study of the commodities involved in catering and the economics involved.

Paper 2 asks questions on catering book-keeping, catering French, (a must when dealing with terms like *gravy jus-lié* or vegetables *brunoise*, as well as menu planning and nutrition).

The other syllabus, Basic Catering, is much more practically based and requires candidates to have experience with large scale catering equipment - for example, salamanders and deep fat fryers. The basic catering syllabus has a written paper and course work involved, but 60 per cent of the mark is for a practical assessment. The examining board specifies three practical assessments, which are carried out by the teacher involved. One of the assessments is externally moderated. The written paper is, both set and marked externally.

Basic Catering offers practical training in the groundwork of cooking commercially. Pupils can learn such arts as butchering of best ends and chickens, how to make basic sauces, 12 ways of cooking potatoes, as well as some elementary nutrition. They also learn about basic equipment and utensils used in catering.

The fourth-year pupils at Bluecoat, whom I'd watched doing a morning's cooking, certainly seemed at home

with the commercial kitchen equipment - those daunting looking giant pans and containers and mysterious hybrids of spoon, sieve and ladle. As 1 p.m. approaches, they are all set to learn that other crucial lesson in providing food for a large number of people - the lesson of exact timing.

The 20 hungry teachers have exactly one hour to eat their meal and return to their posts. The hors d'oeuvre, an unusual and delicious dish the menu refers to as *pere au menu* (pear with mint) turns out to be made with sliced pears accompanied by a mousse made with gorgonzola and cream. This is swiftly followed by *tortellini in brodo* (clear chicken soup with tortellini). The service is just as it should be - unobtrusive and efficient.

Accidentally spill my glass of wine and a young waiter swiftly covers it with a spotted napkin and deftly rearranges the table. The dark, sultry in the role of maître d' looks on sometimes critically, sometimes proudly. After the soup, some pasta with meatballs, then a light *zuppa inglese* (trifle Italian style) with Marsala wine and a light, frothy custard topping. Finally, cappuccino and sambuca - aniseed flavoured liqueur served with an authentic coffee bean and flaming surface. The bill for the three of us is £2 per head.

Expense is one of the major factors working against schools who are think-

ing of taking on the course. Bluecoat has been doing it for ten years and are lucky enough to have a well equipped caterer's kitchen and an adjoining room that doubles as classroom and restaurant. There's also a lot of work to cover, particularly if both syllabuses are taken.

Blackheath Bluecoat's head teacher, Miss Sheila Houlston, insists that catering pupils still get a balanced "menu" in their other examination options, including a mandatory general science course. The catering department runs fully independently of any other in the school, which also has a strong home economics department. The catering course seems to attract a fairly equal mix of boys and girls.

Head of department Robert Ridyard clearly enjoys his subject. Although an average fifty per cent of his pupils go on to further education in catering or into the industry itself, he maintains that the subject can be equally useful in the teaching of life skills. Pupils have to work as a team, and have the satisfaction of pursuing and achieving goals they've set for themselves.

As part of the course he runs regular outings to catering colleges and places where the best in food can be seen (Harrods, Fortnum and Mason etc) and runs a yearly trip to Paris where pupils visit a hotel school and lunch at the famous Hotel George V (in the



staff quarters, not the restaurant. Mr Ridyard delights in watching his pupils' tastes broaden with experience. Although he's committed to catering as part of the school's curriculum, he's not slow in criticizing the syllabus.

He feels it's overweighed with theory, particularly on the management and organisation side. So much so, in fact, that it overweighs with further education courses. "We should only teach them what they need to know at this stage," he tells me and his ancillary worker tilts down to their meals at 2.20. "Industry doesn't want 16-year-old managers and house cuisine. It wants someone who can make a good pint of custard."

Strategies for equality

by Corinne Harper

Garratt Green Comprehensive is an inner-city girls school in south London. The intake reflects the area, and is very cosmopolitan. There are fairly large groups of pupils from both Afro-Caribbean and Asian origins, but there are also many pupils from other backgrounds. With the help of a very enthusiastic and committed Department we have evolved a curriculum for Home Economics teaching that we think is educationally demanding and which has clearly-defined priorities and goals.

It has become very apparent that we need to further evolve our curriculum to ensure all of our pupils have equal opportunities to achieve these goals. We believe that a syllabus should provide pupils with experiences developed in a sequential order, developing concepts from a concrete to an abstract level.

We have not always provided meaningful experiences for all of our pupils, and therefore, although some pupils have sat through a series of lessons and have been interested, have worked well and used the information at a high level, they have rejected the information intellectually as being "nothing to do with our own life style".

We have tried to make some changes to our curriculum to provide multi-racial experiences for our pupils to combat this problem.

These include the following:

- Nutrition education, being of vital importance to all our pupils, is the priority of the department. We use a well thought out nutrition programme that pupils easily adapt and use. To ensure pupils classify the foods

they actually eat, care has been taken to provide examples from a wide range of cultures, both in the written material and in the food used in the classroom. We encourage pupils to analyse their own diets using these food classifications so they can spot any general nutritional problems, and also to re-inforce the idea that it applies to them personally. The food choosing scheme deals with their own eating and food patterns.



● Later, when dealing with specific dietary goals we provide the pupils with opportunities to analyse their own eating habits, using food tables, these are usually in quick simplified forms. It helps to make the issues

involved more personal to the pupils if they can identify a dietary problem in their own eating pattern.

● When teaching specific principles, dishes are often used to illustrate them. We have tried to provide a wide range of choices so that the pupils will identify more readily with the principles involved (if the examples are mono-cultural some pupils reject them). It also provides an opportunity to use the resources of the whole group by sharing the knowledge and experiences of all class members. The pupils' appreciation of other peoples' life-styles is shared in a valuable way and not regarded as a curiosity and, by definition, "not as good". Our pupils own contributions have proved to be very resourceful, and some of the most exciting and motivating lessons have arisen when pupils have been able to contribute in this way to the lesson. In some cases, the teachers involved have become "just another member of the group" - sharing the experience and learning at the same time.

● The most important strategy we have identified which allows all pupils to learn is in the later stages of our sequence of learning. After the pupils have analysed their problems, carried out their investigations and researched the information available, they are then able to move onto the next stage, using the information to solve problems. The teacher sets the dimensions of the problem, and the pupils solve it in a way they can justify. If earlier experiences have not left the pupils feeling they can use solutions from their own cultures, then these will not magically arise at this point. If they have this multicultural basis they will

continued

Captive audience

continued

tions, such as the milk boards and the British Nutrition Foundation. We need to be aware of who is really paying for the materials, real charities would be registered and manufacturers these days cannot afford to waste money.

The BNF produces an excellent bulletin but this proves nothing about its general output and intention. The well known "Sugar for Energy" campaign by Luscious was not disapproved of by the BNF, however our local Croydon dietary goals policy speaks out against sugary drinks for hospital patients. In schools we have to counter this advertising with difficult explanations about the difference between energy and being energetic.

Many food manufacturers produce booklets of their recipes to encourage the use of their product in traditional and original ways. It is valuable to alert our pupils to the possibility of adjusting and changing recipes, such as this with traditional recipes, such as fruit compote, in our teaching. We can study recipes with pupils to find changes which are not helpful in our quest for a healthier diet.

We find that advertisers interested in the promotion of, for example, a flavoured food may forget the other dietary goals and write recipes with a high sugar and salt content. Some products are, of course, manufactured to promote one dietary goal at the expense of others.

At this time of year teachers who receive their annual guides to teaching aids. They are invited to send for materials from a variety of sources, but how many teachers are aware that some of the material which is "sent for" is covered by the Advertising Standards Code, even if it is misleading. When bread was called "only padding" in these advertisements the Advertising Standards Authority refused to approve.

In the past the BNF has acted as a watchdog on our behalf; they had an exceptional director-general in those days. Now teachers have to scrutinize materials very carefully, and if they do not feel qualified, ask for the help of their local community dietitian.

Some of the materials produced by the manufacturers of food helpful to our goals teaching is often very

good, for example the Flour Advisory Bureau, although some do not seem to have taken modern dietary advice. Fish advertising does not use the dietary advantages of fatty fish, nor have the meat producers used the modern knowledge about iron absorption.

Teachers need to be especially careful about their use of materials from the producers of "watch foods". Milk boards still promote full-fat milk by a food group system with a separate milk group, and even a fats group, although world-wide nutritionalists object because of high fat and unnecessary animal foods.

Made-up foods tend to be low in micro-nutrients, and so the nutritionalist employed by one manufacturer advises us to get the carbohydrate protein, fat and fibre right and the minerals and vitamins will automatically be right. At the same time they put sugar and starch together as carbohydrate in their food tables, but omit to supply figures for the fibre content; their foods, incidentally are rather low in fibre. Milk boards can mislead the unaware about Vitamin D in margarine (a source to be recommended) when they use the phrase "butter and other foods to which it has been added contain this vitamin".

Manufacturers may produce varying materials for people at differing levels - for example, the Butter Information Council publishes high level nutrition papers on obscure points to the confusion of the semi-knowledgeable. In the long-term manufacturers want their materials to be used by the best teachers and not just the laziest ones. Could they review their materials and focus on their misleading ideas? Could they employ better writers, both educationally and nutritionally, who are able to produce information appropriate to our younger pupils, as well as for the older ones? Many children only study Home Economics, and practical nutrition, in their first two or three years in secondary school, and we need all the help that we can get to teach effective nutrition eating habits. They establish healthy eating habits, and the school is taken into consideration when the appropriate number is selected.

What would really help teachers? We need updating seminars, not just lectures and really sound professional magazines. Can we ask for textbooks

reviews which really check nutrition? Can we hope for reviews of promotion materials? If advertisers object maybe subject magazines could offer a Specially Recommended section. In their annual lists of teaching aids: Could we ask for an agency to vet these materials, maybe the BNF could change again and supply this service? Other countries manage after all!

Diana Marks is head of Home Economics at Monks Hill High School, S. Croydon

YOU'VE READ THE BOOK NOW SEE THE VIDEO!

"Food Hygiene, The Movie"

is the title of a humorous new video produced for the Scottish Health Education Group.

It was developed mainly with the catering trade in mind, but the attractive video with Roy Kinnear's "disgusting habits" and Bernard Falk's excellent commentary, will be invaluable support for students following post-16 vocational courses which relate to catering.

For Scottish readers it is available from the Scottish Central Film Library (SCFL), 74 Victoria Crescent Road, Glasgow G12 9NJ. Tel: 041 334 9314. If borrowers obtain the appropriate film hire order form from the Scottish Health Education Group, Canaan Lane, Edinburgh EH10 4SG. Tel: 031 447 8044. There will be no hire charge from SCFL.

All other readers should contact Corporate TV Productions, Pegasus House, 375 West George Street, Glasgow G2 4LW. Tel: 041 221 3262.

(1075)

GLOUCESTERSHIRE COLLEGE OF ARTS AND TECHNOLOGY SCHOOL OF HOME ECONOMICS Park Campus, Cheltenham

Full-time
TEC DIPLOMA IN HOME ECONOMICS (2 years full-time)
CGLI CERTIFICATE HOME ECONOMICS FOR FAMILY AND COMMUNITY CARE (2 years full-time)
CGLI CERTIFICATE HOUSECRAFT (1 year full-time)
CGLI CERTIFICATE COOKS PROFESSIONAL
Part-time
CGLI FOOD AND CREATIVE STUDIES COURSES
Further information and application forms obtainable from: Mrs P. E. Taylor, Park Campus, 73 The Park, Cheltenham, Glos. GL50 2PR. (1076)

Nuffield Home Economics — a course for today's exams and tomorrow's world

Home Economics has a central role to play in the education of all pupils. Tomorrow's world will be very different from today's. But although the facts are likely to have changed, the scientific principles underlying the content, processes and skills of the subject will not. Only in this way can your pupils be properly equipped to cope with the rapid changes which lie ahead of them.

The latest Home Economics exams reflect this and are now taking a process approach to the subject. And the Nuffield Home Economics Project provides a coherent range of materials which you can use with your latest syllabus. For the future, talks are underway about an O level examination based on the Nuffield 14-16 materials and a special certificate based on The Basic Course is also planned.

Send now for sample approval packs of the Nuffield Home Economics Project by completing the coupon.

Please send me a sample approval pack of the following:

(an approval pack contains one copy of the pupil book, one copy of the teacher's guide and samples of worksheet and assessment card masters.)

- ☐ The Basic Course price £18.95 non net
- ☐ Fibres and Fabrics price £9.95 non net
- ☐ Food Science price £9.95 non net
- ☐ Nutrition price £9.95 non net (available Autumn '84)
- ☐ People and Homes price £9.95 non net (available December '84)

Name.....
School.....
Address.....

To: Clara Wilmson, Hutchinson Education, FREEPOST 5, London W18 6QZ. (No stamp needed.)

Sea Fish Industry Authority

For information about fish and the fishing industry contact the

Sea Fish Information Service
24 Bedford Square
London WC1
Tel: 01-637 4611

An educational information and recipe leaflet service is provided. Fish cookery demonstrations are undertaken by home economists throughout the country.

For Scotland ring
Sea Fisheries House
Edinburgh
031-225 2515

(746)

HEREFORDSHIRE TECHNICAL COLLEGE Folly Lane, Hereford HR1 1LS

Tel: (0432) 267311

Principal: G. L. Bateman, M.Sc., C.Eng., F.I.M., A.U.M.I.S.T.
Head of Catering & Institutional Management Department: J. D. Crahe, F.H.C.I.M.A.

B.T.E.C. National Diploma in Home Economics (2 year full-time)

C.G.L.I. Certificate in Home Economics for Family and Community Care (2 year full-time)

C.G.L.I. Cookery Certificate (1 year full-time)

Captive audience

Diana Marks takes a critical look at advertising materials

Look at the postrack in any school staffroom and you will soon identify the head of Home Economics by the rolls and packs of advertising material all destined for a captive audience of pupils and all concerned that both the teacher and manufacturer should benefit from the manufacturers' expenditure, but how teachers' these materials depends on the kinds of

Consumer based, advertising or promotion?

Agencies concerned with giving advice to the consumer supply some materials: agencies such as Which?, Clapham Omnibus, local community health education centres, community dietitians and the national healthy education councils. I would include ingredient labels on food here, too. The foods standards committee considers them to be part of advertising, and compels them in detail. The ingredient list is an important source of information and young pupils for instance play "hunt the sugar" with packets and cans. I welcome the proposal for even better labelling, although it will mean more work and cost for the manufacturer. It is appreciated and we are teaching pupils to use it.

In my experience consumer based materials are usually good, although once made some strange statements about the benefits of products which

have now been disposed of by the James Report, but usually they help us to teach nutrition. Some materials from the Scottish Health Education Council have been confusing, and the Open University is currently classifying beans with meat, which seems unwise as they differ so much in important aspects such as fibre, starch, type of fat, cholesterol, available zinc and iron.

Advertising

Nowadays children are taught to be wary of the messages in advertisements. They can point out words used to mislead. Advertising, governed by the TV and Advertising Codes, can supply useful information, as for example, the improvement in tooth brushing which has come with the toothpaste adverts. However, we cannot expect to get all the information we want, especially when it counts against the product, for example, the vitamins, cholesterol and fatty acids in butter, or the nature of those cleaning white bits in sausages. Cheese advertisements classify foods good, cheaply but not nutritionally. But pupils who are starting to study dietary goals can use these to begin with, for example, a Mars bar added to a piggybank's lunch. We can use the water examples of advertising to teach about the weaknesses of relying on this type of information. Our biggest problem is to show children how they can be affected by wordless advertising, for

example, the Sugar Bureau film about nutrition. We ask pupils to design posters without words for themselves, to show their use.

Promotions

There are also promotions, although ordinary people and the Food Standards Committee call them advertising. This "non-commercial" or "promotional" material includes prize draws, advertising such as Sainsbury's promotion of a ballet. Kellogg's arrange a high powered nutrition seminar and don't forget circulation of prize-winning essays. We can gain a lot from these however some promotions come in the form of competitions and certificates, advertising such as Sainsbury's promotion of a ballet. Kellogg's arrange a high powered nutrition seminar and don't forget circulation of prize-winning essays. We can gain a lot from these however some promotions come in the form of competitions and certificates, advertising such as Sainsbury's promotion of a ballet. Kellogg's arrange a high powered nutrition seminar and don't forget circulation of prize-winning essays. We can gain a lot from these however some promotions come in the form of competitions and certificates, advertising such as Sainsbury's promotion of a ballet. Kellogg's arrange a high powered nutrition seminar and don't forget circulation of prize-winning essays. We can gain a lot from these however some promotions come in the form of competitions and certificates, advertising such as Sainsbury's promotion of a ballet. Kellogg's arrange a high powered nutrition seminar and don't forget circulation of prize-winning essays. We can gain a lot from these however some promotions come in the form of competitions and certificates, advertising such as Sainsbury's promotion of a ballet. Kellogg's arrange a high powered nutrition seminar and don't forget circulation of prize-winning essays. We can gain a lot from these however some promotions come in the form of competitions and certificates, advertising such as Sainsbury's promotion of a ballet. Kellogg's arrange a high powered nutrition seminar and don't forget circulation of prize-winning essays. We can gain a lot from these however some promotions come in the form of competitions and certificates, advertising such as Sainsbury's promotion of a ballet. Kellogg's arrange a high powered nutrition seminar and don't forget circulation of prize-winning essays. We can gain a lot from these however some promotions come in the form of competitions and certificates, advertising such as Sainsbury's promotion of a ballet. Kellogg's arrange a high powered nutrition seminar and don't forget circulation of prize-winning essays. We can gain a lot from these however some promotions come in the form of competitions and certificates, advertising such as Sainsbury's promotion of a ballet. Kellogg's arrange a high powered nutrition seminar and don't forget circulation of prize-winning essays. We can gain a lot from these however some promotions come in the form of competitions and certificates, advertising such as Sainsbury's promotion of a ballet. Kellogg's arrange a high powered nutrition seminar and don't forget circulation of prize-winning essays. We can gain a lot from these however some promotions come in the form of competitions and certificates, advertising such as Sainsbury's promotion of a ballet. Kellogg's arrange a high powered nutrition seminar and don't forget circulation of prize-winning essays. We can gain a lot from these however some promotions come in the form of competitions and certificates, advertising such as Sainsbury's promotion of a ballet. Kellogg's arrange a high powered nutrition seminar and don't forget circulation of prize-winning essays. We can gain a lot from these however some promotions come in the form of competitions and certificates, advertising such as Sainsbury's promotion of a ballet. Kellogg's arrange a high powered nutrition seminar and don't forget circulation of prize-winning essays. We can gain a lot from these however some promotions come in the form of competitions and certificates, advertising such as Sainsbury's promotion of a ballet. Kellogg's arrange a high powered nutrition seminar and don't forget circulation of prize-winning essays. We can gain a lot from these however some promotions come in the form of competitions and certificates, advertising such as Sainsbury's promotion of a ballet. Kellogg's arrange a high powered nutrition seminar and don't forget circulation of prize-winning essays. We can gain a lot from these however some promotions come in the form of competitions and certificates, advertising such as Sainsbury's promotion of a ballet. Kellogg's arrange a high powered nutrition seminar and don't forget circulation of prize-winning essays. We can gain a lot from these however some promotions come in the form of competitions and certificates, advertising such as Sainsbury's promotion of a ballet. Kellogg's arrange a high powered nutrition seminar and don't forget circulation of prize-winning essays. We can gain a lot from these however some promotions come in the form of competitions and certificates, advertising such as Sainsbury's promotion of a ballet. Kellogg's arrange a high powered nutrition seminar and don't forget circulation of prize-winning essays. We can gain a lot from these however some promotions come in the form of competitions and certificates, advertising such as Sainsbury's promotion of a ballet. Kellogg's arrange a high powered nutrition seminar and don't forget circulation of prize-winning essays. We can gain a lot from these however some promotions come in the form of competitions and certificates, advertising such as Sainsbury's promotion of a ballet. Kellogg's arrange a high powered nutrition seminar and don't forget circulation of prize-winning essays. We can gain a lot from these however some promotions come in the form of competitions and certificates, advertising such as Sainsbury's promotion of a ballet. Kellogg's arrange a high powered nutrition seminar and don't forget circulation of prize-winning essays. We can gain a lot from these however some promotions come in the form of competitions and certificates, advertising such as Sainsbury's promotion of a ballet. Kellogg's arrange a high powered nutrition seminar and don't forget circulation of prize-winning essays. We can gain a lot from these however some promotions come in the form of competitions and certificates, advertising such as Sainsbury's promotion of a ballet. Kellogg's arrange a high powered nutrition seminar and don't forget circulation of prize-winning essays. We can gain a lot from these however some promotions come in the form of competitions and certificates, advertising such as Sainsbury's promotion of a ballet. Kellogg's arrange a high powered nutrition seminar and don't forget circulation of prize-winning essays. We can gain a lot from these however some promotions come in the form of competitions and certificates, advertising such as Sainsbury's promotion of a ballet. Kellogg's arrange a high powered nutrition seminar and don't forget circulation of prize-winning essays. We can gain a lot from these however some promotions come in the form of competitions and certificates, advertising such as Sainsbury's promotion of a ballet. Kellogg's arrange a high powered nutrition seminar and don't forget circulation of prize-winning essays. We can gain a lot from these however some promotions come in the form of competitions and certificates, advertising such as Sainsbury's promotion of a ballet. Kellogg's arrange a high powered nutrition seminar and don't forget circulation of prize-winning essays. We can gain a lot from these however some promotions come in the form of competitions and certificates, advertising such as Sainsbury's promotion of a ballet. Kellogg's arrange a high powered nutrition seminar and don't forget circulation of prize-winning essays. We can gain a lot from these however some promotions come in the form of competitions and certificates, advertising such as Sainsbury's promotion of a ballet. Kellogg's arrange a high powered nutrition seminar and don't forget circulation of prize-winning essays. We can gain a lot from these however some promotions come in the form of competitions and certificates, advertising such as Sainsbury's promotion of a ballet. Kellogg's arrange a high powered nutrition seminar and don't forget circulation of prize-winning essays. We can gain a lot from these however some promotions come in the form of competitions and certificates, advertising such as Sainsbury's promotion of a ballet. Kellogg's arrange a high powered nutrition seminar and don't forget circulation of prize-winning essays. We can gain a lot from these however some promotions come in the form of competitions and certificates, advertising such as Sainsbury's promotion of a ballet. Kellogg's arrange a high powered nutrition seminar and don't forget circulation of prize-winning essays. We can gain a lot from these however some promotions come in the form of competitions and certificates, advertising such as Sainsbury's promotion of a ballet. Kellogg's arrange a high powered nutrition seminar and don't forget circulation of prize-winning essays. We can gain a lot from these however some promotions come in the form of competitions and certificates, advertising such as Sainsbury's promotion of a ballet. Kellogg's arrange a high powered nutrition seminar and don't forget circulation of prize-winning essays. We can gain a lot from these however some promotions come in the form of competitions and certificates, advertising such as Sainsbury's promotion of a ballet. Kellogg's arrange a high powered nutrition seminar and don't forget circulation of prize-winning essays. We can gain a lot from these however some promotions come in the form of competitions and certificates, advertising such as Sainsbury's promotion of a ballet. Kellogg's arrange a high powered nutrition seminar and don't forget circulation of prize-winning essays. We can gain a lot from these however some promotions come in the form of competitions and certificates, advertising such as Sainsbury's promotion of a ballet. Kellogg's arrange a high powered nutrition seminar and don't forget circulation of prize-winning essays. We can gain a lot from these however some promotions come in the form of competitions and certificates, advertising such as Sainsbury's promotion of a ballet. Kellogg's arrange a high powered nutrition seminar and don't forget circulation of prize-winning essays. We can gain a lot from these however some promotions come in the form of competitions and certificates, advertising such as Sainsbury's promotion of a ballet. Kellogg's arrange a high powered nutrition seminar and don't forget circulation of prize-winning essays. We can gain a lot from these however some promotions come in the form of competitions and certificates, advertising such as Sainsbury's promotion of a ballet. Kellogg's arrange a high powered nutrition seminar and don't forget circulation of prize-winning essays. We can gain a lot from these however some promotions come in the form of competitions and certificates, advertising such as Sainsbury's promotion of a ballet. Kellogg's arrange a high powered nutrition seminar and don't forget circulation of prize-winning essays. We can gain a lot from these however some promotions come in the form of competitions and certificates, advertising such as Sainsbury's promotion of a ballet. Kellogg's arrange a high powered nutrition seminar and don't forget circulation of prize-winning essays. We can gain a lot from these however some promotions come in the form of competitions and certificates, advertising such as Sainsbury's promotion of a ballet. Kellogg's arrange a high powered nutrition seminar and don't forget circulation of prize-winning essays. We can gain a lot from these however some promotions come in the form of competitions and certificates, advertising such as Sainsbury's promotion of a ballet. Kellogg's arrange a high powered nutrition seminar and don't forget circulation of prize-winning essays. We can gain a lot from these however some promotions come in the form of competitions and certificates, advertising such as Sainsbury's promotion of a ballet. Kellogg's arrange a high powered nutrition seminar and don't forget circulation of prize-winning essays. We can gain a lot from these however some promotions come in the form of competitions and certificates, advertising such as Sainsbury's promotion of a ballet. Kellogg's arrange a high powered nutrition seminar and don't forget circulation of prize-winning essays. We can gain a lot from these however some promotions come in the form of competitions and certificates, advertising such as Sainsbury's promotion of a ballet. Kellogg's arrange a high powered nutrition seminar and don't forget circulation of prize-winning essays. We can gain a lot from these however some promotions come in the form of competitions and certificates, advertising such as Sainsbury's promotion of a ballet. Kellogg's arrange a high powered nutrition seminar and don't forget circulation of prize-winning essays. We can gain a lot from these however some promotions come in the form of competitions and certificates, advertising such as Sainsbury's promotion of a ballet. Kellogg's arrange a high powered nutrition seminar and don't forget circulation of prize-winning essays. We can gain a lot from these however some promotions come in the form of competitions and certificates, advertising such as Sainsbury's promotion of a ballet. Kellogg's arrange a high powered nutrition seminar and don't forget circulation of prize-winning essays. We can gain a lot from these however some promotions come in the form of competitions and certificates, advertising such as Sainsbury's promotion of a ballet. Kellogg's arrange a high powered nutrition seminar and don't forget circulation of prize-winning essays. We can gain a lot from these however some promotions come in the form of competitions and certificates, advertising such as Sainsbury's promotion of a ballet. Kellogg's arrange a high powered nutrition seminar and don't forget circulation of prize-winning essays. We can gain a lot from these however some promotions come in the form of competitions and certificates, advertising such as Sainsbury's promotion of a ballet. Kellogg's arrange a high powered nutrition seminar and don't forget circulation of prize-winning essays. We can gain a lot from these however some promotions come in the form of competitions and certificates, advertising such as Sainsbury's promotion of a ballet. Kellogg's arrange a high powered nutrition seminar and don't forget circulation of prize-winning essays. We can gain a lot from these however some promotions come in the form of competitions and certificates, advertising such as Sainsbury's promotion of a ballet. Kellogg's arrange a high powered nutrition seminar and don't forget circulation of prize-winning essays. We can gain a lot from these however some promotions come in the form of competitions and certificates, advertising such as Sainsbury's promotion of a ballet. Kellogg's arrange a high powered nutrition seminar and don't forget circulation of prize-winning essays. We can gain a lot from these however some promotions come in the form of competitions and certificates, advertising such as Sainsbury's promotion of a ballet. Kellogg's arrange a high powered nutrition seminar and don't forget circulation of prize-winning essays. We can gain a lot from these however some promotions come in the form of competitions and certificates, advertising such as Sainsbury's promotion of a ballet. Kellogg's arrange a high powered nutrition seminar and don't forget circulation of prize-winning essays. We can gain a lot from these however some promotions come in the

Strategies for equality

continued

solve problems in exciting ways, that are meaningful to them, and we hope they will transfer this knowledge to their own lives outside of school.

One example used at the beginning of the third year involved setting this problem:

"Prepare a savoury dish that can be made quickly and which has at least 5g. of fibre in each helping"

This problem involved the pupils in applying their nutritional information, management skills, and in carrying out calculations using tables, etc. The pupils had to plan and order the food, make the dishes, record the amount of ingredients used, and then assess their own performances - i.e. did they solve the problem?

Pupils interpreted the question in many ways, some found the problem to be difficult, some found the

mathematics involved beyond them. However all pupils had understood about "dietary fibre", and interpreted the question in a variety of interesting ways. Everyone also realized their original dishes were low in fibre, but most important of all they felt it was a personal solution to a problem. If they could justify it - then the answer was correct. Consequently, most pupils realized that they had a fibre problem. Also, the teacher could assess the pupils learning, and not just their recall.

These are just some strategies we have used to make Nutrition Education and Home Economics more meaningful for our pupils. We still have real problems in developing non-racist strategies for the classroom. Food and the home being such private personal facets of our pupils' lives, it is not really surprising that learning does not occur if, unknowingly, racist strategies are used in teaching. We have made a start, but still have a long way to go to provide equal opportunities for all our pupils.

Cornie Harper is head of the Home Economics department Garraff Green Comprehensive School.

Scones or banana bread

by Linda Hearne

While doing research work, comments made to me by Home Economics teachers, illustrate the difficulty some teachers have in accommodating a multicultural perspective which requires more than a monoethnic approach to food. It appears that they perceive food as a socially divisive topic, viewing any deviation from the "white norm" as irrelevant and of little worth.

However, if you start with the premise that the need for food is common to all people, irrespective of race, it can be used to emphasize our human similarities rather than differences. In order to meet our nutritional requirements we can choose from a wide variety of foods, yet there is a remarkable similarity of groups of food used throughout the world - animal foods, cereals and fruit and vegetables.

It is how we choose to use the different foods within each group that varies. Once nutritional requirements have been met, however, there is no inherent superiority of one method or dish over another. Can using wheat to make leavened bread be seen as more worthwhile than using it to make chapatti or pitta bread?

Two of the general aims of Home Economics are to give pupils a wide experience of different foods and to expand their range of cooking skills and methods so they can increase their ability to choose and make nutritious and sound meals. To exclude any pupil from this aim would be culturally binding, therefore, to encourage British pupils to only make curry is just as racist as not allowing them to make it. Suggesting that British Irish pupils only make Irish stew highlights

the irrationality of this stance. Many pupils reject dishes which are outside their cultural experiences and this is not exclusive to any racial group so it is not a new problem to Home Economics teachers. Several strategies - for example, tasting sessions, have proved successful in overcoming this barrier. In a multicultural environment teachers need to be very clear about why they are asking pupils to taste certain foods, especially if they contravene religious laws. A dilemma arises if, for example, we are trying to suggest ways in which British Hindu pupils might increase their Vitamin D intake. Even if we know they already eat cakes containing egg, should we ask them to make or taste scrambled egg?

The educational methods and objectives of lessons need to be considered as well as specific content. The example below shows how an "end-product" can remain identical in two different lessons.

Lesson A objectives: to show how to use the oven; to measure accurately; to produce some low fat, low sugar flour goods. End product: Sweet or savoury scones.

Lesson B practical: To make a traditional British afternoon tea. End product: Scones served with jam and cream.

In lesson A, scones are a legitimate dish for a group of multiracial pupils to make, and the objectives to not dictate which dish should be used to best illustrate the principles being taught - Jamaican banana bread is equally valid. Unlike B, this method makes it possible to incorporate a multicultural perspective into all lessons as well as providing a valuable learning experience for all pupils.

This multicultural approach means that objectives need to be discussed with and made clear to pupils, but this approach is a special kind of classroom atmosphere. This can be partly generated by helping pupils see that there is no single "right" answer when choosing meals, but rather, that there are a number of answers to nutritional problems which are all equally valid. Therefore, cold curry or cold Irish stew are just as acceptable as cornflakes for a "rich breakfast". To have a one off "exotic" dishes or a series of "exotic" dishes is not a true reflection of the everyday food of multiracial Britain. It may even serve to push black pupils to the margins of society and categorize their food, and thus themselves, as "strange" and "foreign".

To achieve a non-censorious atmosphere whereby all pupils whether black or white feel at ease volunteering their own individually pertinent answers, whether black or white, myself and colleagues have had to develop and practise our classroom communication skills. This is a valuable technique to acquire if we wish to give all pupils an opportunity to share their own experiences, and to challenge any ethnic prejudice.

Linda Hearne teaches at Kilburn Polytechnic.

Wider horizons: a lifelong approach to Home Economics

by Yvonne Price



Preparing the pensioners' lunch

Come into the home economics department at any time and you may find 60 second-year pupils working with textiles or food, an adult class working on a range of crafts and a fourth year group planning the next pensioners' lunch. A short distance away there will be a lively creche and a playground. On another occasion you may find a class from a primary school and a senior citizens' club. It is a pleasant open-plan area lending itself well to these varying activities, and the staff continually try to respond to the particular needs of the local community.

Ernesford Grange School and Community College is situated in south-eastern Coventry, two-thirds of its catchment area being disadvantaged and geographically isolated from the college. It serves the local community as both a day school and a centre for social and recreational pursuits. It offers formal and informal education during the day and evening throughout the year.

The home economics curriculum is based on the study of the home and family. It is with enthusiasm that first-year pupils invite their mothers and fathers or grandparents to school to have coffee with them; and then show their visitors areas of the department and the rest of the school. Third years continue the theme of home and family by considering daily living patterns, fabrics, consumerism and child development. At examination level, we offer O level in nutrition, 16-plus dress and CSE home economics and child development.

In our uncertain economic environment, it is important that our students equip themselves with skills for living and with some skills which may be useful for future employment. They need opportunities to develop personal qualities, have some work experience and learn to work in groups and with adults.

With this in mind we run two City and Guilds foundation courses, one in community care and one in food industries as an alternative to three CSE subject options. They are popular courses with the students and motivate them well throughout the two-year course beginning in the fourth year.

These pupils spend almost nine hours a week in the department studying such various aspects as environmental studies, numeracy, literacy and the theory and practice of the caring and caring professions. They come to regard the department as their home base and we are all able to get to know each other very well and build sound relationships. The diversity and advancement to everyday life of the courses ensure their success; the practical experience in day nurseries, playgroups, elderly people's homes and in a variety of catering establishments gives the pupils a sense of responsibility and an awareness of the world outside school.

Pupils spend a day a week in three placements during the fifth year. It is a great pleasure for staff to see their pupils in a different environment and to note their increasing self-assurance, positive attitudes and obvious enjoyment in taking on responsibility.

Coventry was chosen by the DES as one of 13 areas in the country to offer a special programme for young people in their fourth and fifth year. During the fourth year students go to the former Alfred Herbert Works known as Topshop one day a week, where they are given a taste of four different areas of occupational experiences during the year.

Their choices of experiences were guided to be of relevance to their foundation courses and they may have decided to opt for food services, community care, retail, beauty and hair care, office practice or craft and design. Teachers within the department act as liaison teachers forming sound links between school and Topshop. In their fifth year, students will choose two extended periods of occupational experience.

Students are going to be faced with more leisure time as their working lives are reduced, and in the upper school variety of crafts and food topics to cater for their particular interests.

Crafts offered include bead and ribbon weaving, macramé, patchwork and soft toy making and our food topics centre around such themes as "Seasonal Cookery" and "Party Fare". Each course lasts for 13 weeks and we measure its success, to some extent, by the number of pupils who continually return. The courses are open to all students and complement the exam system.

Community activities have grown in response to the social needs of the area. For a number of years, 40 pensioners have come for lunch once a fortnight. The meal is prepared and served by students taking the food industries and community care courses and is a most valuable social and educational experience for them.

The elderly enjoy coming into school very much and from this group has grown a thriving, ever-increasing senior citizens' club which meets weekly on one afternoon for demonstrations, films, visiting speakers, the exchange of library books and the annual outing. This is looked forward to with anticipation particularly by people living alone.

Many young mothers want to meet other adults. The daytime craft class for 30 to 40 people is a meeting place for the young and not so young. It is popular because of the creche facilities provided and the interaction between students. They motivate each other and achieve group results way beyond what they could achieve individually. They give a new dimension to the department contributing much at school open days, craft fairs and Saturday courses.

Crafts people are occasionally invited to demonstrate their skills and we also have a class within a class of lacemakers. Arising out of the craft class has grown an A level group studying for the JMB examination; The Home, The Family and Society. The students come in twice a week for two years and show a deep commitment to the course.

For those in our catchment area who are unable to come to school, whether through distance or lack of confidence, teachers from the department go out to a community centre, day nursery and

primary school to set up classes wherever there is a need. A craft disposition, a variety of crafts and fingerprints and a car-load of materials are ingredients for a possible off-site class bringing a sense of belonging and achievement to those who lack forward to the weekly meeting. At the moment there are five of these classes during the day and yet another has arrived, this time for a food course. With the minimal facilities available this will require a great deal of ingenuity.

There are several playing fields where the auspices of the community centre and one of our teachers is responsible for liaising with them. They provide valuable experiences to our pupils in working with young children.

On two afternoons a week a group of excited junior children arrive with energy and eager to start working. During the year all four year pupils from the five primary schools in our catchment area come for a four-week course which introduces them to the school and the department. This is invaluable in taking away some of the fears of "the big school" and the social and curriculum links with these schools.

It remains to mention the traditional evening classes in cookery and dress that have always been at the core of the work. However, recently, much enrolling in these have decreased markedly because of the cost of tuition together with the cost of materials. We are now experimenting with weekly payments as we have done successfully with all the daytime activities.

It is an interesting, busy department needing a good deal of versatility among its teachers. Our horizons have widened considerably to relate to today's circumstances and the rewards are very satisfying. The support of the headmaster and community staff we see our work as fully integrating all the school and community departments in the home economics education.

Yvonne Price is head of Home Economics at Ernesford Grange School and Community College.



Making use of an adult Craft Class

SECONDARY REMEDIAL

continued

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE

THE FERRERS SCHOOL
Queens Way, Higham
Peterborough, Cambs.
Northants. NN9 5LF

The Ferrers School is a co-educational school which opened in 1980 and has a full-time day school for 11-18 year olds.

Application form and further details available from the Head Teacher on receipt of a.s.e. of £1.00. Ref No. PB97/64.

Required for September 1984
EDUCATION OFFICER
(SCALE 1) to join the Learning Skills Department which operates on a with-drawal basis. The person appointed would, among other duties, be responsible for the full-time day school.

The Learning Skills Department is responsible for providing learning across the whole ability range and there is scope for a person with ideas and initiative to help with the development of this important area. The post could be held on a full-time or part-time basis.

Please apply to the Head Teacher by letter, with details of two referees and enclosing a.s.e. of £1.00 (10584)

Required for September 1984
TEACHER
(SCALE 1) to join the Learning Skills Department which operates on a with-drawal basis. The person appointed would, among other duties, be responsible for the full-time day school.

The Learning Skills Department is responsible for providing learning across the whole ability range and there is scope for a person with ideas and initiative to help with the development of this important area. The post could be held on a full-time or part-time basis.

Please apply to the Head Teacher by letter, with details of two referees and enclosing a.s.e. of £1.00 (10584)

Required for September 1984
TEACHER
(SCALE 1) to join the Learning Skills Department which operates on a with-drawal basis. The person appointed would, among other duties, be responsible for the full-time day school.

The Learning Skills Department is responsible for providing learning across the whole ability range and there is scope for a person with ideas and initiative to help with the development of this important area. The post could be held on a full-time or part-time basis.

Please apply to the Head Teacher by letter, with details of two referees and enclosing a.s.e. of £1.00 (10584)

Required for September 1984
TEACHER
(SCALE 1) to join the Learning Skills Department which operates on a with-drawal basis. The person appointed would, among other duties, be responsible for the full-time day school.

The Learning Skills Department is responsible for providing learning across the whole ability range and there is scope for a person with ideas and initiative to help with the development of this important area. The post could be held on a full-time or part-time basis.

Please apply to the Head Teacher by letter, with details of two referees and enclosing a.s.e. of £1.00 (10584)

Required for September 1984
TEACHER
(SCALE 1) to join the Learning Skills Department which operates on a with-drawal basis. The person appointed would, among other duties, be responsible for the full-time day school.

The Learning Skills Department is responsible for providing learning across the whole ability range and there is scope for a person with ideas and initiative to help with the development of this important area. The post could be held on a full-time or part-time basis.

Please apply to the Head Teacher by letter, with details of two referees and enclosing a.s.e. of £1.00 (10584)

Required for September 1984
TEACHER
(SCALE 1) to join the Learning Skills Department which operates on a with-drawal basis. The person appointed would, among other duties, be responsible for the full-time day school.

The Learning Skills Department is responsible for providing learning across the whole ability range and there is scope for a person with ideas and initiative to help with the development of this important area. The post could be held on a full-time or part-time basis.

Please apply to the Head Teacher by letter, with details of two referees and enclosing a.s.e. of £1.00 (10584)

Required for September 1984
TEACHER
(SCALE 1) to join the Learning Skills Department which operates on a with-drawal basis. The person appointed would, among other duties, be responsible for the full-time day school.

The Learning Skills Department is responsible for providing learning across the whole ability range and there is scope for a person with ideas and initiative to help with the development of this important area. The post could be held on a full-time or part-time basis.

Please apply to the Head Teacher by letter, with details of two referees and enclosing a.s.e. of £1.00 (10584)

Required for September 1984
TEACHER
(SCALE 1) to join the Learning Skills Department which operates on a with-drawal basis. The person appointed would, among other duties, be responsible for the full-time day school.

The Learning Skills Department is responsible for providing learning across the whole ability range and there is scope for a person with ideas and initiative to help with the development of this important area. The post could be held on a full-time or part-time basis.

Please apply to the Head Teacher by letter, with details of two referees and enclosing a.s.e. of £1.00 (10584)

Required for September 1984
TEACHER
(SCALE 1) to join the Learning Skills Department which operates on a with-drawal basis. The person appointed would, among other duties, be responsible for the full-time day school.

The Learning Skills Department is responsible for providing learning across the whole ability range and there is scope for a person with ideas and initiative to help with the development of this important area. The post could be held on a full-time or part-time basis.

Please apply to the Head Teacher by letter, with details of two referees and enclosing a.s.e. of £1.00 (10584)

Required for September 1984
TEACHER
(SCALE 1) to join the Learning Skills Department which operates on a with-drawal basis. The person appointed would, among other duties, be responsible for the full-time day school.

The Learning Skills Department is responsible for providing learning across the whole ability range and there is scope for a person with ideas and initiative to help with the development of this important area. The post could be held on a full-time or part-time basis.

Please apply to the Head Teacher by letter, with details of two referees and enclosing a.s.e. of £1.00 (10584)

Required for September 1984
TEACHER
(SCALE 1) to join the Learning Skills Department which operates on a with-drawal basis. The person appointed would, among other duties, be responsible for the full-time day school.

The Learning Skills Department is responsible for providing learning across the whole ability range and there is scope for a person with ideas and initiative to help with the development of this important area. The post could be held on a full-time or part-time basis.

Please apply to the Head Teacher by letter, with details of two referees and enclosing a.s.e. of £1.00 (10584)

Required for September 1984
TEACHER
(SCALE 1) to join the Learning Skills Department which operates on a with-drawal basis. The person appointed would, among other duties, be responsible for the full-time day school.

The Learning Skills Department is responsible for providing learning across the whole ability range and there is scope for a person with ideas and initiative to help with the development of this important area. The post could be held on a full-time or part-time basis.

Please apply to the Head Teacher by letter, with details of two referees and enclosing a.s.e. of £1.00 (10584)

Required for September 1984
TEACHER
(SCALE 1) to join the Learning Skills Department which operates on a with-drawal basis. The person appointed would, among other duties, be responsible for the full-time day school.

The Learning Skills Department is responsible for providing learning across the whole ability range and there is scope for a person with ideas and initiative to help with the development of this important area. The post could be held on a full-time or part-time basis.

Please apply to the Head Teacher by letter, with details of two referees and enclosing a.s.e. of £1.00 (10584)

Required for September 1984
TEACHER
(SCALE 1) to join the Learning Skills Department which operates on a with-drawal basis. The person appointed would, among other duties, be responsible for the full-time day school.

The Learning Skills Department is responsible for providing learning across the whole ability range and there is scope for a person with ideas and initiative to help with the development of this important area. The post could be held on a full-time or part-time basis.

Please apply to the Head Teacher by letter, with details of two referees and enclosing a.s.e. of £1.00 (10584)

Required for September 1984
TEACHER
(SCALE 1) to join the Learning Skills Department which operates on a with-drawal basis. The person appointed would, among other duties, be responsible for the full-time day school.

The Learning Skills Department is responsible for providing learning across the whole ability range and there is scope for a person with ideas and initiative to help with the development of this important area. The post could be held on a full-time or part-time basis.

Please apply to the Head Teacher by letter, with details of two referees and enclosing a.s.e. of £1.00 (10584)

Required for September 1984
TEACHER
(SCALE 1) to join the Learning Skills Department which operates on a with-drawal basis. The person appointed would, among other duties, be responsible for the full-time day school.

The Learning Skills Department is responsible for providing learning across the whole ability range and there is scope for a person with ideas and initiative to help with the development of this important area. The post could be held on a full-time or part-time basis.

Please apply to the Head Teacher by letter, with details of two referees and enclosing a.s.e. of £1.00 (10584)

Required for September 1984
TEACHER
(SCALE 1) to join the Learning Skills Department which operates on a with-drawal basis. The person appointed would, among other duties, be responsible for the full-time day school.

The Learning Skills Department is responsible for providing learning across the whole ability range and there is scope for a person with ideas and initiative to help with the development of this important area. The post could be held on a full-time or part-time basis.

Please apply to the Head Teacher by letter, with details of two referees and enclosing a.s.e. of £1.00 (10584)

Required for September 1984
TEACHER
(SCALE 1) to join the Learning Skills Department which operates on a with-drawal basis. The person appointed would, among other duties, be responsible for the full-time day school.

The Learning Skills Department is responsible for providing learning across the whole ability range and there is scope for a person with ideas and initiative to help with the development of this important area. The post could be held on a full-time or part-time basis.

Please apply to the Head Teacher by letter, with details of two referees and enclosing a.s.e. of £1.00 (10584)

Required for September 1984
TEACHER
(SCALE 1) to join the Learning Skills Department which operates on a with-drawal basis. The person appointed would, among other duties, be responsible for the full-time day school.

The Learning Skills Department is responsible for providing learning across the whole ability range and there is scope for a person with ideas and initiative to help with the development of this important area. The post could be held on a full-time or part-time basis.

Please apply to the Head Teacher by letter, with details of two referees and enclosing a.s.e. of £1.00 (10584)

Required for September 1984
TEACHER
(SCALE 1) to join the Learning Skills Department which operates on a with-drawal basis. The person appointed would, among other duties, be responsible for the full-time day school.

The Learning Skills Department is responsible for providing learning across the whole ability range and there is scope for a person with ideas and initiative to help with the development of this important area. The post could be held on a full-time or part-time basis.

Please apply to the Head Teacher by letter, with details of two referees and enclosing a.s.e. of £1.00 (10584)

Required for September 1984
TEACHER
(SCALE 1) to join the Learning Skills Department which operates on a with-drawal basis. The person appointed would, among other duties, be responsible for the full-time day school.

The Learning Skills Department is responsible for providing learning across the whole ability range and there is scope for a person with ideas and initiative to help with the development of this important area. The post could be held on a full-time or part-time basis.

Please apply to the Head Teacher by letter, with details of two referees and enclosing a.s.e. of £1.00 (10584)

Required for September 1984
TEACHER
(SCALE 1) to join the Learning Skills Department which operates on a with-drawal basis. The person appointed would, among other duties, be responsible for the full-time day school.

The Learning Skills Department is responsible for providing learning across the whole ability range and there is scope for a person with ideas and initiative to help with the development of this important area. The post could be held on a full-time or part-time basis.

Please apply to the Head Teacher by letter, with details of two referees and enclosing a.s.e. of £1.00 (10584)

Required for September 1984
TEACHER
(SCALE 1) to join the Learning Skills Department which operates on a with-drawal basis. The person appointed would, among other duties, be responsible for the full-time day school.

The Learning Skills Department is responsible for providing learning across the whole ability range and there is scope for a person with ideas and initiative to help with the development of this important area. The post could be held on a full-time or part-time basis.

Please apply to the Head Teacher by letter, with details of two referees and enclosing a.s.e. of £1.00 (10584)

Required for September 1984
TEACHER
(SCALE 1) to join the Learning Skills Department which operates on a with-drawal basis. The person appointed would, among other duties, be responsible for the full-time day school.

The Learning Skills Department is responsible for providing learning across the whole ability range and there is scope for a person with ideas and initiative to help with the development of this important area. The post could be held on a full-time or part-time basis.

Please apply to the Head Teacher by letter, with details of two referees and enclosing a.s.e. of £1.00 (10584)

Required for September 1984
TEACHER
(SCALE 1) to join the Learning Skills Department which operates on a with-drawal basis. The person appointed would, among other duties, be responsible for the full-time day school.

The Learning Skills Department is responsible for providing learning across the whole ability range and there is scope for a person with ideas and initiative to help with the development of this important area. The post could be held on a full-time or part-time basis.

Please apply to the Head Teacher by letter, with details of two referees and enclosing a.s.e. of £1.00 (10584)

Required for September 1984
TEACHER
(SCALE 1) to join the Learning Skills Department which operates on a with-drawal basis. The person appointed would, among other duties, be responsible for the full-time day school.

The Learning Skills Department is responsible for providing learning across the whole ability range and there is scope for a person with ideas and initiative to help with the development of this important area. The post could be held on a full-time or part-time basis.

Please apply to the Head Teacher by letter, with details of two referees and enclosing a.s.e. of £1.00 (10584)

Required for September 1984
TEACHER
(SCALE 1) to join the Learning Skills Department which operates on a with-drawal basis. The person appointed would, among other duties, be responsible for the full-time day school.

The Learning Skills Department is responsible for providing learning across the whole ability range and there is scope for a person with ideas and initiative to help with the development of this important area. The post could be held on a full-time or part-time basis.

Please apply to the Head Teacher by letter, with details of two referees and enclosing a.s.e. of £1.00 (10584)

Required for September 1984
TEACHER
(SCALE 1) to join the Learning Skills Department which operates on a with-drawal basis. The person appointed would, among other duties, be responsible for the full-time day school.

The Learning Skills Department is responsible for providing learning across the whole ability range and there is scope for a person with ideas and initiative to help with the development of this important area. The post could be held on a full-time or part-time basis.

Please apply to the Head Teacher by letter, with details of two referees and enclosing a.s.e. of £1.00 (10584)

Required for September 1984
TEACHER
(SCALE 1) to join the Learning Skills Department which operates on a with-drawal basis. The person appointed would, among other duties, be responsible for the full-time day school.

The Learning Skills Department is responsible for providing learning across the whole ability range and there is scope for a person with ideas and initiative to help with the development of this important area. The post could be held on a full-time or part-time basis.

Please apply to the Head Teacher by letter, with details of two referees and enclosing a.s.e. of £1.00 (10584)

WALTHAM FOREST

AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYER

WALTHAM FOREST SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL
Head: Mrs. C. E. E. 17
Dunstable, Bedfordshire

Required for September 1984
TEACHER
(SCALE 1) to join the Learning Skills Department which operates on a with-drawal basis. The person appointed would, among other duties, be responsible for the full-time day school.

The Learning Skills Department is responsible for providing learning across the whole ability range and there is scope for a person with ideas and initiative to help with the development of this important area. The post could be held on a full-time or part-time basis.

Please apply to the Head Teacher by letter, with details of two referees and enclosing a.s.e. of £1.00 (10584)

Required for September 1984
TEACHER
(SCALE 1) to join the Learning Skills Department which operates on a with-drawal basis. The person appointed would, among other duties, be responsible for the full-time day school.

The Learning Skills Department is responsible for providing learning across the whole ability range and there is scope for a person with ideas and initiative to help with the development of this important area. The post could be held on a full-time or part-time basis.

Please apply to the Head Teacher by letter, with details of two referees and enclosing a.s.e. of £1.00 (10584)

Required for September 1984
TEACHER
(SCALE 1) to join the Learning Skills Department which operates on a with-drawal basis. The person appointed would, among other duties, be responsible for the full-time day school.

The Learning Skills Department is responsible for providing learning across the whole ability range and there is scope for a person with ideas and initiative to help with the development of this important area. The post could be held on a full-time or part-time basis.

Please apply to the Head Teacher by letter, with details of two referees and enclosing a.s.e. of £1.00 (10584)

Required for September 1984
TEACHER
(SCALE 1) to join the Learning Skills Department which operates on a with-drawal basis. The person appointed would, among other duties, be responsible for the full-time day school.

The Learning Skills Department is responsible for providing learning across the whole ability range and there is scope for a person with ideas and initiative to help with the development of this important area. The post could be held on a full-time or part-time basis.

Please apply to the Head Teacher by letter, with details of two referees and enclosing a.s.e. of £1.00 (10584)

Required for September 1984
TEACHER
(SCALE 1) to join the Learning Skills Department which operates on a with-drawal basis. The person appointed would, among other duties, be responsible for the full-time day school.

The Learning Skills Department is responsible for providing learning across the whole ability range and there is scope for a person with ideas and initiative to help with the development of this important area. The post could be held on a full-time or part-time basis.

Please apply to the Head Teacher by letter, with details of two referees and enclosing a.s.e. of £1.00 (10584)

Required for September 1984
TEACHER
(SCALE 1) to join the Learning Skills Department which operates on a with-drawal basis. The person appointed would, among other duties, be responsible for the full-time day school.

The Learning Skills Department is responsible for providing learning across the whole ability range and there is scope for a person with ideas and initiative to help with the development of this important area. The post could be held on a full-time or part-time basis.

Please apply to the Head Teacher by letter, with details of two referees and enclosing a.s.e. of £1.00 (10584)

Required for September 1984
TEACHER
(SCALE 1) to join the Learning Skills Department which operates on a with-drawal basis. The person appointed would, among other duties, be responsible for the full-time day school.

The Learning Skills Department is responsible for providing learning across the whole ability range and there is scope for a person with ideas and initiative to help with the development of this important area. The post could be held on a full-time or part-time basis.

Please apply to the Head Teacher by letter, with details of two referees and enclosing a.s.e. of £1.00 (10584)

Required for September 1984
TEACHER
(SCALE 1) to join the Learning Skills Department which operates on a with-drawal basis. The person appointed would, among other duties, be responsible for the full-time day school.

The Learning Skills Department is responsible for providing learning across the whole ability range and there is scope for a person with ideas and initiative to help with the development of this important area. The post could be held on a full-time or part-time basis.

Please apply to the Head Teacher by letter, with details of two referees and enclosing a.s.e. of £1.00 (10584)

Required for September 1984
TEACHER
(SCALE 1) to join the Learning Skills Department which operates on a with-drawal basis. The person appointed would, among other duties, be responsible for the full-time day school.

The Learning Skills Department is responsible for providing learning across the whole ability range and there is scope for a person with ideas and initiative to help with the development of this important area. The post could be held on a full-time or part-time basis.

Please apply to the Head Teacher by letter, with details of two referees and enclosing a.s.e. of £1.00 (10584)

Required for September 1984
TEACHER
(SCALE 1) to join the Learning Skills Department which operates on a with-drawal basis. The person appointed would, among other duties, be responsible for the full-time day school.

The Learning Skills Department is responsible for providing learning across the whole ability range and there is scope for a person with ideas and initiative to help with the development of this important area. The post could be held on a full-time or part-time basis.

Please apply to

**HEREFORD AND WORCESTER
COUNTY COUNCIL**
THE MINISTER SCHOOL
Leominster

See main advertisement
under Geography page 1522
(11509)

LEAMINGTON
COUNTY COUNCIL
EDUCATION DEPARTMENT
LEAMINGTON DIVISION
LEAMINGTON SCHOOL
Leamington, Kent BR8 7LU
Group 11

Entered for September
in Economics - Scale 1.
Economics is taught

HEXTABLE SCHOOL
 Hextable Avenue, Hextable
 Wexley, Kent ME9 7JH

part of a Humanities programme in years 1 - 5, and separate 'O' and 'A' level courses in years 6 - 8. The appointed would be expected to teach the full range of 'O' and 'A' level subjects and to contribute fully to the school's overall educational programme in the Humanities. A well qualified person with an interest in curriculum development in the Humanities would be preferred for the post.

Candidates should send their curriculum vitae, including the names of referees, to the Headmaster from whom further details are available. Please enclose s.a.e. £137

155

HEALTHY AND SAFE WORK

ALTHAM FOREST
ON EQUAL OPPORTUNITY
EMPLOYER
We are seeking a qualified
GEOLOGICAL MONOUC
CHOPOL
Cheshamford Rd., London E
Lead Mr A. Brockman
Requirements FOR SEMI-
ECONOMICS TEAG
Temporary 1 year) Sec
plus Outer London
(£6000) required in this
Prestigious School
aged 14 - 19 years (80%
oli) to undertake an app
work amount of A
School as well as contribu
the O' level CSE course
either Economics, Account
or Business Studies.
Contact Headteacher
Application Form and fu
Details (send S.A.E.)
to: Altham Forest / 84
No. P90761 (11543) 18

184. **Collins /11 19 mixed**

College (11-12 mixed)
Devon, EX39 3AR. Roll
 offer Chemistry throughout the
 all work would be available for
 to offer other physical science
 28th June, 1984.
College (11-12, mixed)
1334
 much
 January 1985 an assistant teach
 languages are taught from year
 able applicant. Closing date: 28
 including for PE and to cover a
 and drama. The school has a
 Sports Hall, Drama Hall and
 adjacent outdoor spaces. Clos
 or as soon as possible after
 across the ability and so

1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1997; 277: 1039-1043.

Primary School
Roll: 128
able to teach in semi open plan
for younger age group. Closing
School
Roll: 17
The teacher willing to teach an
date: 29th June, 1984.
School
E. Roll: 138
with experience at working with
concept of the "first school"
social curriculum interests. Closing
First School
Roll: 210
A plastic teacher, well qualified in
student facilities. Closing date: 28
24
1985, an experienced Infant teacher
small village school, willing to
teach. Closing date: 29th June, 1984.
[114]


...

1999年12月12日

1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 26

...and the

HAVERING
LONDON BOROUGH OF
HAVERING
ABBS CROSS SCHOOL
Abbs Cross Lane, Hornchurch
RM11 4YB
(01878 979)
Headteacher: D.J. Powney,
M.A.
Tel: Hornchurch 40304
Required for September 1988
an enthusiastic graduate c

to join a large and successful department teaching at CES

Department, teaching to CSE
'O' and 'A' level. Some
Knowledge of and/or experi-
ence with pupils having spe-
cial educational needs is de-
sirable.

Letters of application or
closing full curriculum vitae
and the names of two refer-
ences should be sent to the Head
teacher. (11520) 15242

DRAWING SCALE 1
ned design department teaching

st. Thomas' Road, South

LE 1) TEACHER OF
 Leicester Road, Hinchley NOR 888
 Teacher to cover the whole ability
 Lining Drive, Leicester NOR 882

Stoke Golding, Nuneaton **NOR 317**
RK AND RELIGIOUS
post. Teacher to be responsible
able to offer French as a subsidiary

... to take responsibility for the school. A Scale 2 may be available. Qualified teachers also welcome to

COMMUNITY COLLEGE, North Street,

(full time or part time). Ideally, a full

ale 1. Required teacher to work
h in small groups and as support

Scale 1. Required teacher of
Element Co-ordinator — with

Y SCHOOL
ALE 2 Required teacher willing
to teach courses, but currently to teach
only for social studies in year 3 and
in years 4 and 5.

COLLEGE A graduate to teach
at in teaching Physical

100-443887-100

100-443887-100

77

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE
WYCOMBE AREA
ST. BERNARD'S R.C. (V.A.)
SECONDARY SCHOOL
St. Bernard's, High
Wycombe, Bucks. HP11 1PW
Head: Mr. G.A. Duckham
Roll: 450 boys and girls 12 -
18
Required for September
1984 Graduate teacher o
with a subsidia
General Subject to
nd girls throughout the schoo
in course leading to C.S.E.
at least 2 years level
examinations. A willingness
to assist with Religious Educa
tion. An advantage
Reimbursement of removal
expenses, 75% allowance o

incidental payment 1960) and
incidental extension of £15
payable in approved cases
allowance, and in cases of
removal also payable
approved case.
Apply immediately by letter
to the Headmaster giving full
details of qualifications and
experience and the names of
two referees and enclosing
suitable references. (11659) 13562

BURY
METROPOLITAN BOROUGH
OF RUAR
Teaching Appointment at
ST. ANDREW'S SCHOOL
1 Haslem Brow, Bury, BL9 0TS
Voluntary Aided CE Mixed
Comprehensive (11 - 14)
School. 275 pupils on roll
Required for 1st September
1981. Please send CV to
German and French to teach

**CALDERDALE
METROPOLITAN BOROUGH
COUNCIL**

GRAMMAR SCHOOL
Halfax Road, Brighouse HD6
1AY
Required from September
1984 a teacher of FRENCH
(Scale 1) to teach to 'A' level
with some junior German.
Letters of application to
the headteacher by 23rd

of qualifications and experience
and names and addresses
of two referees. (13352)

CAMBRIDGESHIRE
WIMBORNE VILLAGE
COLLEGE
Required for September
teacher of FRENCH (grade
for the full age and abili-
range in this mixed 11-
comprehensive Community
College), 10 miles from
(ref. 540).

Further details from:
Warden, Major Road, Wim-
borne, Cambs. CB2 3PL
(0223) 811111

prehensive, 873 on roll).
ET (Tel: Eaglescliffe 753253).
comprehensive, 892 on roll).
Middlebrough, Cleveland
9).
Temporary to this school in the first
comprehensive, 724 on roll),
Cleveland TS5 7DY
comprehensive, 896 on roll),
aland TS3 8RD
comprehensive), Mapleton.
Q (Tel: Hartlepool 66377)
comprehensive, 803 on roll).

comprehensive, 1,081 on roll),
and TS18 4LE

...on roll),
Cleveland T543JP
ES/ENGLISH
...or as soon as possible to teach
...with the English Department.
...candidate although applications for
...), Marton Road,
Tel: Middlesbrough 315500)
...be able to offer another subject.

100

100

1. *Phragmites* (Common Reed)

100

100

4
st
ity

... ..

1

1994

1

21

10

100

10

Op 11
Required for
this 11 - 18
school a special
Chemistry across
and age range to
level preferably

DONCASTER
NORTHCLIFFE
COMPREHENSIVE
Gardens Lane, C
Doncaster DN12
Tel: Rotherham
864001
Temporary
TEACHER (Scal
for September
teaching of B
levels and to
within this role

Letters of
together with
vitas, to the
Lingard, from
details are avail

DONCASTER
EDLINGTON
COLLEGE TEACHERS
Tait Avenue, Ed-
Doncaster DN15
Tel: Rotherham
Required for Sec-
Graduate Teach-
Sente 1. stable to
'A' level.
Further detail-
tion forms from
thr. to whom co-
should be return-
possible. t1529

DONCASTER
HUNGERHILL
Hungerhill Lane
Doncaster DN3
Tel: Doncaster
12 16 Mixed
Sente 1. stable to
'A' level.

cap BAE plans

DORSET
KEMP WELLS
SCHOOL
Herbert Avenue
Poole
(age range 12
roll, Mixed)
Required
Physics Teach
teach the su
level and in
throughout th
Application
further detail
master on r
(Closing date
03583)

DORSET
CORFE HILLS
Higher Bladford
Mullion, Wimbor

Headmaster; D
Required for 19
or January 19
Physics. (Sca
work available
married applic
This compr
(white opened
1350 pupils an
whom 250 are
Form.
Please appl
master with
names and ad
reference as so
(10910)

1991

LISTR CHER

admission at Birmingham B14
with names of t
immediately.

1. The first step is to identify the problem. This involves understanding the current situation and what needs to be improved.

**WALTHAM FOREST
CAMPUS CHRISTIAN HIGH
SCHOOL**
Goodall Road, London E11
Head: Mr. F. White
REQUIRED
SEPTEMBER.
SCIENCE TEACHER SC
1 (plus Outer London A

SCIENCE TEACHER SCALANCE
1 (plus Outer London Allowance) required in this category comprehensive school pupils aged 11 - 14 years (on roll) to work in this department and supported laboratories serviced by 2 technicians.

Contact Headteacher
Application Form and further details (Tn: 01-539 6607)
Closing date: 29th

1984. Ref. No. P73/7
(11715) 134

ISM AT WORK

the following vacancies:
School, (11-18 Comprehensive)
Under-Lyne
Ord B.A., M.Sc.

Teacher of Science
 Secondment from September 1984
 to be qualified to teach Chemistry/
 'CE' 'O' Level.
Subjects
 shorthand, typewriting, office
 applicants should have a business
 understanding of new technology and

School (11-16 Comprehensive)
 Dr. Lynne
 Watstone, B.Sc. Tel: 061-330 7437
 Deputy Teacher
 Lynne
 from September 1984 to July 1985.
 School (11-18 Comprehensive)
 Lynne
 West B.A., Tel: 061-330 5974

Teacher of English
from September 1984 to July 1988
advantage.
School (11-18 Comprehensive)
e, M.A.(Cantab) Tel: 081-336 2133
ign Technology
High School (11-16 Comprehensive)

Denton, B.A. Tel: 051-336 2718
 Teacher of French
 sabbatical leave.
 T.C. High School
 Denton Lane, Denton
 B.A. Tel: 051-336 2743
 German

**Charge of English
Teacher of Sociology
with English to GCE 'O' Level.
ool (11-16 Comprehensive)**
rs, M.A., M.Ed. Tel: 061-370 2777
Drama
ty High School
Street, Little Moss, Droylsden.
A. 14.50

**with R.E., English and
ign and Technology
chool (11-16 Comprehensive)
Headteacher:
Tel: 061-338 2374
cience**

Office Skills
September 1984.
School (11-16 Comprehensive)
West, Hollingworth
thwa, M.A. Tel: 081-848 4006

Telephone: 061-338 6684
Subjects
 of (11-16 Comprehensive)
 96
 er, B.A. Tel: 061-338 2193
 th Lower School

1. OPPORTUNITIES EMPLOYER (1178)

1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 26

WEST SUSSEX
DEERSWOOD SCHOOL
Ifield Green, Crawley, Sussex
Required for September
Scale 1 Teacher for small

class of 8/9 year olds in this special school for children with moderate learning difficulties.
For more and further details from Headmaster, (10838) 1600222

**CONNAUGHT JUNIOR
SCHOOL**
Hearing Impaired Unit
York Road, Littlehampton
Applications are invited from
qualified teachers of the deaf
for a temporary appointment
of 1 year from September
1984.
Form and details from
Headteacher on receipt of
a.s.f.e. (10307) 160022

WEST SUSSEX

**JOHN HORNIMAN
SCHOOL
2 Park Road, Worthing
(Invalid Children's Aid
Association)**

TEACHER, or TEACHER experienced in language remediation, for a small group of 8 - 10 year old children with severe specific speech and language disorders.

The School is approved by DES. Four term year salary Sursumh Senile, Term-time - Sursumh Scheme. Non-resident post.

Details and application form from the Head (asked please), (101153) 160025

**NORMAN WALKER
FOUNDATION FOR
MENTAL HANDICAP**
(Established 1968)

**DIANA QUENTON
SCHOOL**
**ESN(8) Severe Learning
Difficulties children and
young adults from 5 year**
TEACHER
Assistant Teacher r

Dis., Norfolk, for September 1944 or before. Experience in mental handicaps desirable, with knowledge of individual programming and treatment. Salary scale comparable with nationally accepted rates.

For further details send a resume stamped address and envelope to Mr. R. K. Walker, Principal, Norman Walker Foundation, for Mental Health, 100 W. Washington and Hall, Radcliffe Hall, Easton, Norfolk IP20 9QW. (14085) 160023

**Independent Schools
Headships**

MIDDLESEX

**BUCKINGHAM COLLEGE
LOWER SCHOOL
Senior**

The Governors wish to appoint a new Headteacher from 1st January 1985 for this day school for boys aged 5 - 12 years.

The post is ideal for a first Headship for an enthusiastic qualified teacher.

Please write to the Secretary to the Governors, 13 Hinder Road, Harrow, Middx. HA1 1SP for full details (previous applications need not be replied to).

11/2/85 19/01/85

The Governors of a co-educational day school in Cleveland, Ohio, will select 3 to 5 members to serve for one year, or September, or as soon as possible thereafter, a JEKABSKA who would be responsible for the teaching of a firm disciplinary plan is sought and an experienced, newly retired or experienced teacher would be that of a Group Headmaster on Burnham School.

Applications with at least two testimonials, or for further details, from 400 Np. T.

1. 凡在本行开立存款账户的客户，均可向本行申请开立支票。
 2. 支票的有效期为自签发之日起 10 个工作日内。
 3. 支票的金额不得超过账户余额。
 4. 支票的签发人必须是账户持有人或其授权代理人。
 5. 支票的收款人必须是本行开户的客户。
 6. 支票的签发必须使用本行提供的支票簿。
 7. 支票的签发必须加盖预留印鉴。
 8. 支票的签发必须填写完整。
 9. 支票的签发必须使用中文。
 10. 支票的签发必须使用黑色墨水。

Hillingdon Applications from disabled persons will be welcomed. (1140)

Journal of Management Education 30(6)

Figure 1. The effect of the concentration of the *Agaricus bisporus* spores on the growth of *Agaricus bisporus* on the substrate. The concentration of the spores was 10⁴ spores/g substrate (A), 10⁵ spores/g substrate (B), 10⁶ spores/g substrate (C), 10⁷ spores/g substrate (D), 10⁸ spores/g substrate (E), 10⁹ spores/g substrate (F), 10¹⁰ spores/g substrate (G), 10¹¹ spores/g substrate (H), 10¹² spores/g substrate (I), 10¹³ spores/g substrate (J), 10¹⁴ spores/g substrate (K), 10¹⁵ spores/g substrate (L).

INDEPENDENT MUSIC

LONDON SW11
EMANUEL SCHOOL
 (HMC) 200 boys aged 11 - 18
 Required for September 1984
 or January 1985 an Assistant
 Director of Music (part-time)
 (1) Applicants should be
 graduates, competent
 keyboard players (piano
 organ) and interested in
 running a Chapel choir
 and the orchestra.
 The teaching is O.A.S. level.
 Applications (no forms)
 with curriculum vitae and
 names of two referees to the
 Headmaster, Emanuel
 School, Halfway Run, Lon-
 don SW11 1HS. (18352)

Other Assistants

BERKSHIRE
HEATHFIELD SCHOOL
 Airedale
 165 girls, all boarders
 Required for September 1984
 a well qualified female
 teacher to teach Music
 throughout the school. Scale 1
 position. Resident or non-
 resident.
 Apply with curriculum vitae
 and names of two referees to the Head-
 mistress of the school. (18352)

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE
CHARMANDEAN SCHOOL
 (HMC) 120 boys and 10 girls
 Required for September 1984
 a well qualified female
 teacher to teach Music
 throughout the school. Scale 1
 position. Resident or non-
 resident.
 Apply with curriculum vitae
 and names of two referees to the Head-
 mistress of the school. (18352)

Other Assistants

ST. ALMUND'S SCHOOL
 (HMC) 120 boys and 10 girls
 Required for September 1984
 a well qualified female
 teacher to teach Music
 throughout the school. Scale 1
 position. Resident or non-
 resident.
 Apply with curriculum vitae
 and names of two referees to the Head-
 mistress of the school. (18352)

CORNWALL
TRURO SCHOOL
 (HMC) 120 boys and 10 girls
 Required for September 1984
 a well qualified female
 teacher to teach Music
 throughout the school. Scale 1
 position. Resident or non-
 resident.
 Apply with curriculum vitae
 and names of two referees to the Head-
 mistress of the school. (18352)

EAST SUSSEX
ST. EDWARD'S SCHOOL
 (HMC) 120 boys and 10 girls
 Required for September 1984
 a well qualified female
 teacher to teach Music
 throughout the school. Scale 1
 position. Resident or non-
 resident.
 Apply with curriculum vitae
 and names of two referees to the Head-
 mistress of the school. (18352)

KENT
KING'S SCHOOL
 (HMC) 120 boys and 10 girls
 Required for September 1984
 a well qualified female
 teacher to teach Music
 throughout the school. Scale 1
 position. Resident or non-
 resident.
 Apply with curriculum vitae
 and names of two referees to the Head-
 mistress of the school. (18352)

LONDON
ST. PAUL'S GIRLS' SCHOOL
 (HMC) 120 girls
 Required for September 1984
 a well qualified female
 teacher to teach Music
 throughout the school. Scale 1
 position. Resident or non-
 resident.
 Apply with curriculum vitae
 and names of two referees to the Head-
 mistress of the school. (18352)

Pastoral

Other Assistants

BENTHAM
BENTHAM GRAMMAR
 School
 Bentham, N. Lancashire
 LA5 7JH
 Tel: Bentham 0468 61875
 S.H.M.T.S. Independent
 Boarding and Day School
 for boys and girls aged 8 -
 18
 A qualified resident
 schoolmaster is required
 for September 1984. This
 is an opportunity for a
 young enthusiastic person
 who also wishes to play a
 full part in the life of the
 school.
 To save days off each week,
 together with all school
 holidays and half terms,
 free board and lodging
 during term time.
 Applications, with the
 names and addresses of
 two referees to the Head-
 master. (15335) 184024

EAST SUSSEX
HOUSE TUTOR
 Required for September 1984
 a well qualified female
 teacher to teach Music
 throughout the school. Scale 1
 position. Resident or non-
 resident.
 Apply with curriculum vitae
 and names of two referees to the Head-
 mistress of the school. (18352)

LANCASHIRE
SCARBOROUGH HALL
 School
 Scarborough, N. Lancashire
 YO11 1JH
 Tel: Scarborough 01753 4103
 S.H.M.T.S. Independent
 Boarding and Day School
 for boys and girls aged 8 -
 18
 A qualified resident
 schoolmaster is required
 for September 1984. This
 is an opportunity for a
 young enthusiastic person
 who also wishes to play a
 full part in the life of the
 school.
 To save days off each week,
 together with all school
 holidays and half terms,
 free board and lodging
 during term time.
 Applications, with the
 names and addresses of
 two referees to the Head-
 master. (15335) 184024

LIVERPOOL
HUYTON COLLEGE
 (HMC) 120 boys and 10 girls
 Required for September 1984
 a well qualified female
 teacher to teach Music
 throughout the school. Scale 1
 position. Resident or non-
 resident.
 Apply with curriculum vitae
 and names of two referees to the Head-
 mistress of the school. (18352)

NORTH YORKSHIRE
HARROGATE COLLEGE
 (HMC) 120 boys and 10 girls
 Required for September 1984
 a well qualified female
 teacher to teach Music
 throughout the school. Scale 1
 position. Resident or non-
 resident.
 Apply with curriculum vitae
 and names of two referees to the Head-
 mistress of the school. (18352)

Other Assistants

SOMERSET
MILLFIELD JUNIOR
 School
 Millfield, Somerset
 BA5 8LD
 Tel: Glastonbury 32446
 427 pupils, aged 7 - 13.50
 teaching staff, Co-
 Educational, Boarding and
 Day
 Required for September 1984
 a well qualified female
 teacher to teach Music
 throughout the school. Scale 1
 position. Resident or non-
 resident.
 Apply with curriculum vitae
 and names of two referees to the Head-
 mistress of the school. (18352)

Other Assistants

Other Assistants

Other Assistants

Other Assistants

Other Assistants

Other Assistants

Physical Education

Heads of Department

HAMPSHIRE
LORD MAYOR TRELOAR
 COLLEGE
 (HMC) 120 boys and 10 girls
 Required for September 1984
 a well qualified female
 teacher to teach Music
 throughout the school. Scale 1
 position. Resident or non-
 resident.
 Apply with curriculum vitae
 and names of two referees to the Head-
 mistress of the school. (18352)

Other Assistants

Other Assistants

Other Assistants

Other Assistants

Other Assistants

Other Assistants

Other Assistants

Other Assistants

Other Assistants

Other Assistants

Other Assistants

Other Assistants

Other Assistants

Other Assistants

SUSSEX
ST. ALMUND'S SCHOOL
 (HMC) 120 boys and 10 girls
 Required for September 1984
 a well qualified female
 teacher to teach Music
 throughout the school. Scale 1
 position. Resident or non-
 resident.
 Apply with curriculum vitae
 and names of two referees to the Head-
 mistress of the school. (18352)

Religious Education

Heads of Department

GUERNSEY
GUERNSEY COLLEGE
 (HMC) 120 boys and 10 girls
 Required for September 1984
 a well qualified female
 teacher to teach Music
 throughout the school. Scale 1
 position. Resident or non-
 resident.
 Apply with curriculum vitae
 and names of two referees to the Head-
 mistress of the school. (18352)

Other Assistants

Other Assistants

Other Assistants

Other Assistants

Other Assistants

Other Assistants

Other Assistants

Other Assistants

Other Assistants

Other Assistants

Other Assistants

Other Assistants

Other Assistants

Other Assistants

EAST SUSSEX
ST. ALMUND'S SCHOOL
 (HMC) 120 boys and 10 girls
 Required for September 1984
 a well qualified female
 teacher to teach Music
 throughout the school. Scale 1
 position. Resident or non-
 resident.
 Apply with curriculum vitae
 and names of two referees to the Head-
 mistress of the school. (18352)

Other Assistants

Other Assistants

Other Assistants

Other Assistants

Other Assistants

Other Assistants

Other Assistants

Other Assistants

Other Assistants

Other Assistants

Other Assistants

Other Assistants

Other Assistants

Other Assistants

Other Assistants

Other Assistants

Other Assistants

Other than by Subject Classification

Other Assistants

Other Assistants

Other Assistants

Other Assistants

Other Assistants

Other Assistants

Other Assistants

Other Assistants

Other Assistants

Other Assistants

Other Assistants

Other Assistants

Other Assistants

Other Assistants

Other Assistants

Other Assistants

Other Assistants

Preparatory Schools

Headships

NORFOLK
OLDFIELD HOUSE I.A.P.S.
 (HMC) 120 boys and 10 girls
 Required for September 1984
 a well qualified female
 teacher to teach Music
 throughout the school. Scale 1
 position. Resident or non-
 resident.
 Apply with curriculum vitae
 and names of two referees to the Head-
 mistress of the school. (18352)

Other Assistants

Other Assistants

Other Assistants

Other Assistants

Other Assistants

Other Assistants

Other Assistants

Other Assistants

Other Assistants

Other Assistants

Other Assistants

Other Assistants

Other Assistants

Other Assistants

Other Assistants

Other Assistants

Other Assistants

History

Other Assistants

LONDON
ARNOLD HOUSE SCHOOL
 (HMC) 120 boys and 10 girls
 Required for September 1984
 a well qualified female
 teacher to teach Music
 throughout the school. Scale 1
 position. Resident or non-
 resident.
 Apply with curriculum vitae
 and names of two referees to the Head-
 mistress of the school. (18352)

Other Assistants

Other Assistants

Other Assistants

Other Assistants

Other Assistants

Other Assistants

Other Assistants

Other Assistants

Other Assistants

Other Assistants

Other Assistants

Other Assistants

Other Assistants

Other Assistants

Other Assistants

Other Assistants

Other Assistants

SOMERSET
KING'S BRUTON JUNIOR
 School
 Bruton, Somerset
 BA7 8JH
 Tel: Bruton 01753 4103
 S.H.M.T.S. Independent
 Boarding and Day School
 for boys and girls aged 8 -
 18
 A qualified resident
 schoolmaster is required
 for September 1984. This
 is an opportunity for a
 young enthusiastic person
 who also wishes to play a
 full part in the life of the
 school.
 To save days off each week,
 together with all school
 holidays and half terms,
 free board and lodging
 during term time.
 Applications, with the
 names and addresses of
 two referees to the Head-
 master. (15335) 184024

Other Assistants

Other Assistants

Other Assistants

Other Assistants

Other Assistants

Other Assistants

Other Assistants

Other Assistants

Other Assistants

Other Assistants

Other Assistants

Other Assistants

Other Assistants

Other Assistants

Other Assistants

Other Assistants

Other Assistants

WARWICKSHIRE
HOMEFIELD SCHOOL
 (HMC) 120 boys and 10 girls
 Required for September 1984
 a well qualified female
 teacher to teach Music
 throughout the school. Scale 1
 position. Resident or non-
 resident.
 Apply with curriculum vitae
 and names of two referees to the Head-
 mistress of the school. (18352)

Other Assistants

Other Assistants

Other Assistants

Other Assistants

Other Assistants

Other Assistants

Other Assistants

Other Assistants

Other Assistants

Other Assistants

Other Assistants

Other Assistants

Other Assistants

Other Assistants

Other Assistants

Other Assistants

Other Assistants

Other than by Subject Classification

Other Assistants

Other Assistants

Other Assistants

Other Assistants

Other Assistants

Other Assistants

Other Assistants

Other Assistants

Other Assistants

Other Assistants

Other Assistants

Other Assistants

Other Assistants

Other Assistants

Other Assistants

Other Assistants

Other Assistants

LONDON
ST. ALMUND'S SCHOOL
 (HMC) 120 boys and 10 girls
 Required for September 1984
 a well qualified female
 teacher to teach Music
 throughout the school. Scale 1
 position. Resident or non-
 resident.
 Apply with curriculum vitae
 and names of two referees to the Head-
 mistress of the school. (18352)

Other Assistants

Other Assistants

Other Assistants

Other Assistants

Other Assistants

Other Assistants

Other Assistants

Other Assistants

Other Assistants

Other Assistants

Other Assistants

Other Assistants

Other Assistants

Other Assistants

APPOINTMENTS IN SCOTLAND

FIFE REGIONAL COUNCIL

EDUCATION COMMITTEE
GLENROTHES & BUCKHAVEN TECHNICAL COLLEGE

OPEN TECH PROJECT DIRECTOR
COMPUTER ASSISTED TRAINING SERVICES
Salary: £15,231

The Project Director will have responsibility for the development and operation of a practical training facility funded by the Manpower Services Commission as part of the Open Tech Project. The Centre will provide open and flexible access to new technology including hands on experience of CAD/CAM, Robotics, Electronics, CNC, Microprocessor Applications, Information Technology and the modern electronic office.

Applicants should have a proven record of innovation in industry, education or training, have a degree or equivalent and experience relating to any aspect of new technology.

SENIOR TUTOR
Salary: £12,777-£14,184

The Senior Tutor will assist the project Director and have particular responsibility for identification of client needs and the establishment of systems across the Service. Experience of supervising staff is essential and a good understanding of two or more of the technologies involved is required. A degree or equivalent is essential and experience in open or work-based learning in industry, education or training would be a recommendation.

The salaries and conditions of both positions are appropriate to senior teaching posts in a college of further education. The appointments are for a period of two years in the first instance with the possibility of renewal for a further year. Secondment will be considered in appropriate cases. Housing may be available in the New Town of Glenrothes if required.

Further information may be obtained from the Principal Glenrothes and Buckhaven Technical College, Glenrothes Road, Glenrothes (Tel: Glenrothes 27222) and completed application forms should be returned to the Director of Education Fife Regional Council Wemyssfield Kirkcaldy by Friday 22 June 1984. (1170)

Tayside Regional Council

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT
TEACHER POSTS

PRIMARY

(D) Primary School in Dundee
VISITING SPECIALIST TEACHER OF MUSIC
(Salary Scale: £15,748-£19,731)

(Closing date for the above post is Friday, 25 June 1984)

SECONDARY

(P) Auchterarder High School

TEACHER OF MATHEMATICS

(P) Blairgowrie High School

TEACHER OF MATHEMATICS

TEACHER OF GAEIC (including teacher privileges)

(P) Brechin Academy, Brechin

TEACHER OF FRENCH/GERMAN

(P) Perth High School

TEACHER OF MATHEMATICS/PHYSICS OR CHEMISTRY

(P) Perth Academy

TEACHER OF FRENCH/GERMAN OR SPANISH

(Temporary Post)

(P) St Columba's R.C. High School, Perth

TEACHER OF MATHEMATICS

Applicants for this post must satisfy the Roman Catholic Church Authorities as to their religious belief and character.

Application forms and full details are available, according to post annotation, from:

(D) Divisional Education Officer, Floor 6, Nethergate Centre, 26 Nethergate, Dundee DD1 4BT

(P) Divisional Education Officer, 6/8 South Methven Street, Perth PH1 5PF.

SECONDARY SCHOOLS PROMOTED POST PRINCIPAL TEACHER OF BIOLOGY

Salkirk High School
Roll: £79 Responsibility payment £1816
(starting date 15 October 1984)

TEACHING POSTS MATHEMATICS

Hawthorn High School

Roll: £342

BUSINESS STUDIES

Eymouth High School

Application forms can be obtained from the Personnel Manager, Regional Headquarters, Newtown St Boswells TD8 0SA. Completed forms should be returned to the Director of Education at Regional Headquarters. (1183)

REGIONAL COUNCIL Borders

CENTRAL REGIONAL COUNCIL

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

HEADTEACHER

LOCHES HOUSE SCHOOL

Clarkmannan

(Tel: Alloa 216955)

Combined Current Roll - 30

Responsibility Payment £1,872

The Headteacher is also responsible for Fairfield School, Sauchie.

Further details are available from the Headteacher of the School.

Applications are invited from Candidates currently registered with the General Teaching Council for Scotland who are also qualified teachers of Special Education.

Application forms and further details from the Director of Education, Room 305, Central Regional Council, Viewforth, Stirling, by Monday, 4 July 1984. (1958)

Applications are invited from Candidates currently registered with the General Teaching Council for Scotland who are also qualified teachers of Special Education.

Application forms and further details from the Director of Education, Room 305, Central Regional Council, Viewforth, Stirling, by Monday, 4 July 1984. (1958)

Applications are invited from Candidates currently registered with the General Teaching Council for Scotland who are also qualified teachers of Special Education.

Application forms and further details from the Director of Education, Room 305, Central Regional Council, Viewforth, Stirling, by Monday, 4 July 1984. (1958)

Applications are invited from Candidates currently registered with the General Teaching Council for Scotland who are also qualified teachers of Special Education.

Application forms and further details from the Director of Education, Room 305, Central Regional Council, Viewforth, Stirling, by Monday, 4 July 1984. (1958)

Applications are invited from Candidates currently registered with the General Teaching Council for Scotland who are also qualified teachers of Special Education.

Application forms and further details from the Director of Education, Room 305, Central Regional Council, Viewforth, Stirling, by Monday, 4 July 1984. (1958)

Applications are invited from Candidates currently registered with the General Teaching Council for Scotland who are also qualified teachers of Special Education.

Application forms and further details from the Director of Education, Room 305, Central Regional Council, Viewforth, Stirling, by Monday, 4 July 1984. (1958)

Applications are invited from Candidates currently registered with the General Teaching Council for Scotland who are also qualified teachers of Special Education.

Application forms and further details from the Director of Education, Room 305, Central Regional Council, Viewforth, Stirling, by Monday, 4 July 1984. (1958)

Applications are invited from Candidates currently registered with the General Teaching Council for Scotland who are also qualified teachers of Special Education.

Application forms and further details from the Director of Education, Room 305, Central Regional Council, Viewforth, Stirling, by Monday, 4 July 1984. (1958)

Applications are invited from Candidates currently registered with the General Teaching Council for Scotland who are also qualified teachers of Special Education.

Application forms and further details from the Director of Education, Room 305, Central Regional Council, Viewforth, Stirling, by Monday, 4 July 1984. (1958)

Applications are invited from Candidates currently registered with the General Teaching Council for Scotland who are also qualified teachers of Special Education.

Application forms and further details from the Director of Education, Room 305, Central Regional Council, Viewforth, Stirling, by Monday, 4 July 1984. (1958)

Applications are invited from Candidates currently registered with the General Teaching Council for Scotland who are also qualified teachers of Special Education.

Application forms and further details from the Director of Education, Room 305, Central Regional Council, Viewforth, Stirling, by Monday, 4 July 1984. (1958)

Applications are invited from Candidates currently registered with the General Teaching Council for Scotland who are also qualified teachers of Special Education.

Application forms and further details from the Director of Education, Room 305, Central Regional Council, Viewforth, Stirling, by Monday, 4 July 1984. (1958)

Applications are invited from Candidates currently registered with the General Teaching Council for Scotland who are also qualified teachers of Special Education.

Application forms and further details from the Director of Education, Room 305, Central Regional Council, Viewforth, Stirling, by Monday, 4 July 1984. (1958)

Applications are invited from Candidates currently registered with the General Teaching Council for Scotland who are also qualified teachers of Special Education.

Application forms and further details from the Director of Education, Room 305, Central Regional Council, Viewforth, Stirling, by Monday, 4 July 1984. (1958)

Applications are invited from Candidates currently registered with the General Teaching Council for Scotland who are also qualified teachers of Special Education.

Application forms and further details from the Director of Education, Room 305, Central Regional Council, Viewforth, Stirling, by Monday, 4 July 1984. (1958)

Applications are invited from Candidates currently registered with the General Teaching Council for Scotland who are also qualified teachers of Special Education.

Application forms and further details from the Director of Education, Room 305, Central Regional Council, Viewforth, Stirling, by Monday, 4 July 1984. (1958)

Applications are invited from Candidates currently registered with the General Teaching Council for Scotland who are also qualified teachers of Special Education.

Application forms and further details from the Director of Education, Room 305, Central Regional Council, Viewforth, Stirling, by Monday, 4 July 1984. (1958)

Applications are invited from Candidates currently registered with the General Teaching Council for Scotland who are also qualified teachers of Special Education.

Application forms and further details from the Director of Education, Room 305, Central Regional Council, Viewforth, Stirling, by Monday, 4 July 1984. (1958)

Applications are invited from Candidates currently registered with the General Teaching Council for Scotland who are also qualified teachers of Special Education.

Application forms and further details from the Director of Education, Room 305, Central Regional Council, Viewforth, Stirling, by Monday, 4 July 1984. (1958)

Applications are invited from Candidates currently registered with the General Teaching Council for Scotland who are also qualified teachers of Special Education.

Application forms and further details from the Director of Education, Room 305, Central Regional Council, Viewforth, Stirling, by Monday, 4 July 1984. (1958)

Applications are invited from Candidates currently registered with the General Teaching Council for Scotland who are also qualified teachers of Special Education.

Application forms and further details from the Director of Education, Room 305, Central Regional Council, Viewforth, Stirling, by Monday, 4 July 1984. (1958)

Applications are invited from Candidates currently registered with the General Teaching Council for Scotland who are also qualified teachers of Special Education.

Application forms and further details from the Director of Education, Room 305, Central Regional Council, Viewforth, Stirling, by Monday, 4 July 1984. (1958)

Applications are invited from Candidates currently registered with the General Teaching Council for Scotland who are also qualified teachers of Special Education.

Application forms and further details from the Director of Education, Room 305, Central Regional Council, Viewforth, Stirling, by Monday, 4 July 1984. (1958)

Applications are invited from Candidates currently registered with the General Teaching Council for Scotland who are also qualified teachers of Special Education.

Application forms and further details from the Director of Education, Room 305, Central Regional Council, Viewforth, Stirling, by Monday, 4 July 1984. (1958)

Applications are invited from Candidates currently registered with the General Teaching Council for Scotland who are also qualified teachers of Special Education.

Application forms and further details from the Director of Education, Room 305, Central Regional Council, Viewforth, Stirling, by Monday, 4 July 1984. (1958)

Applications are invited from Candidates currently registered with the General Teaching Council for Scotland who are also qualified teachers of Special Education.

Application forms and further details from the Director of Education, Room 305, Central Regional Council, Viewforth, Stirling, by Monday, 4 July 1984. (1958)

Applications are invited from Candidates currently registered with the General Teaching Council for Scotland who are also qualified teachers of Special Education.

Application forms and further details from the Director of Education, Room 305, Central Regional Council, Viewforth, Stirling, by Monday, 4 July 1984. (1958)

Applications are invited from Candidates currently registered with the General Teaching Council for Scotland who are also qualified teachers of Special Education.

Application forms and further details from the Director of Education, Room 305, Central Regional Council, Viewforth, Stirling, by Monday, 4 July 1984. (1958)

Applications are invited from Candidates currently registered with the General Teaching Council for Scotland who are also qualified teachers of Special Education.

Application forms and further details from the Director of Education, Room 305, Central Regional Council, Viewforth, Stirling, by Monday, 4 July 1984. (1958)

Applications are invited from Candidates currently registered with the General Teaching Council for Scotland who are also qualified teachers of Special Education.

Application forms and further details from the Director of Education, Room 305, Central Regional Council, Viewforth, Stirling, by Monday, 4 July 1984. (1958)

Applications are invited from Candidates currently registered with the General Teaching Council for Scotland who are also qualified teachers of Special Education.

Application forms and further details from the Director of Education, Room 305, Central Regional Council, Viewforth, Stirling, by Monday, 4 July 1984. (1958)

Applications are invited from Candidates currently registered with the General Teaching Council for Scotland who are also qualified teachers of Special Education.

Application forms and further details from the Director of Education, Room 305, Central Regional Council, Viewforth, Stirling, by Monday, 4 July 1984. (1958)

Applications are invited from Candidates currently registered with the General Teaching Council for Scotland who are also qualified teachers of Special Education.

Application forms and further details from the Director of Education, Room 305, Central Regional Council, Viewforth, Stirling, by Monday, 4 July 1984. (1958)

Applications are invited from Candidates currently registered with the General Teaching Council for Scotland who are also qualified teachers of Special Education.

Application forms and further details from the Director of Education, Room 305, Central Regional Council, Viewforth, Stirling, by Monday, 4 July 1984. (1958)

Applications are invited from Candidates currently registered with the General Teaching Council for Scotland who are also qualified teachers of Special Education.

Application forms and further details from the Director of Education, Room 305, Central Regional Council, Viewforth, Stirling, by Monday, 4 July 1984. (1958)

Applications are invited from Candidates currently registered with the General Teaching Council for Scotland who are also qualified teachers of Special Education.

Application forms and further details from the Director of Education, Room 305, Central Regional Council, Viewforth, Stirling, by Monday, 4 July 1984. (1958)

Applications are invited from Candidates currently registered with the General Teaching Council for Scotland who are also qualified teachers of Special Education.

Application forms and further details from the Director of Education, Room 305, Central Regional Council, Viewforth, Stirling, by Monday, 4 July 1984. (1958)

Applications are invited from Candidates currently registered with the General Teaching Council for Scotland who are also qualified teachers of Special Education.

Application forms and further details from the Director of Education, Room 305, Central Regional Council, Viewforth, Stirling, by Monday, 4 July 1984. (1958)

Applications are invited from Candidates currently registered with the General Teaching Council for Scotland who are also qualified teachers of Special Education.

Application forms and further details from the Director of Education, Room 305, Central Regional Council, Viewforth, Stirling, by Monday, 4 July 1984. (1958)

Applications are invited from Candidates currently registered with the General Teaching Council for Scotland who are also qualified teachers of Special Education.

Application forms and further details from the Director of Education, Room 305, Central Regional Council, Viewforth, Stirling, by Monday, 4 July 1984. (1958)

Applications are invited from Candidates currently registered with the General Teaching Council for Scotland who are also qualified teachers of Special Education.

Application forms and further details from the Director of Education, Room 305, Central Regional Council, Viewforth, Stirling, by Monday, 4 July 1984. (1958)

Applications are invited from Candidates currently registered with the General Teaching Council for Scotland who are also qualified teachers of Special Education.

Application forms and further details from the Director of Education, Room 305, Central Regional Council, Viewforth, Stirling, by Monday, 4 July 1984. (1958)

Applications are invited from Candidates currently registered with the General Teaching Council for Scotland who are also qualified teachers of Special Education.

Application forms and further details from the Director of Education, Room 305, Central Regional Council, Viewforth, Stirling, by Monday, 4 July 1984. (1958)

Applications are invited from Candidates currently registered with the General Teaching Council for Scotland who are also qualified teachers of Special Education.

Application forms and further details from the Director of Education, Room 305, Central Regional Council, Viewforth, Stirling, by Monday, 4 July 1984. (1958)

Applications are invited from Candidates currently registered with the General Teaching Council for Scotland who are also qualified teachers of Special Education.

Application forms and further details from the Director of Education, Room 305, Central Regional Council, Viewforth, Stirling, by Monday, 4 July 1984. (1958)

Applications are invited from Candidates currently registered with the General Teaching Council for Scotland who are also qualified teachers of Special Education.

Application forms and further details from the Director of Education, Room 305, Central Regional Council, Viewforth, Stirling, by Monday, 4 July 1984. (1958)

SCOTVEC/SCOTEC

The Councils are seeking to appoint a number of

EXTERNAL MODERATORS

to assist in the implementation of '16-18s in Scotland: An Action Plan'.

Candidates should be prepared to accept responsibility for assisting, advising and monitoring a number of presenting centres in particular geographical areas throughout Scotland.

Applicants should hold a degree or a relevant professional qualification, together with experience in teaching or industrial training and may be based throughout Scotland.

Contracts will be on a one or two year full-time basis with the possibility of renewal and salary will be within the range £11,547-£13,647.

Further details and application form can be obtained from: Chief Officer, SCOTVEC, 22 Great King Street, Edinburgh EH3 6OH

Completed forms should be returned by 30th June.

Envelopes should be marked Ref: AP/EM on the top left-hand corner. (1184)

DUNDEE COLLEGE OF EDUCATION

New Blood Appointment

Post of Lecturer in Computer Education

Applications are invited for the post of Lecturer in Computer Education to work within the Department of Computer Education with effect from 1st September 1984, or as soon as possible thereafter.

Candidates should hold either a teaching qualification (Secondary Education) in Computing or a degree in Computer Science (or equivalent qualification). In addition candidates must have some experience in teaching computing in secondary schools and be registered with the GTC or be prepared to become holders of a relevant teaching qualification.

The salary scale attached to the post is Lecturer 'A' - £8,688-£13,716.

Application forms, which may be obtained together with conditions of appointment and statement of duties from the Principal, Dundee College of Education, Gardyne Road, Broughty Ferry, Dundee DD5 1NY, should be returned to him not later than Saturday, 30th June 1984. (1186)

YOUR DIRECT ROUTE TO A SPECIAL TESS SCOTLAND SUBSCRIPTION OFFER

If you subscribe now to The Times Educational Supplement Scotland for one year (£2 issues) in addition to your weekly delivered copies we will also send you, absolutely FREE, a copy of the latest full colour edition of the Collins Road Atlas of Britain AND a copy of the latest Collins Road Atlas of Europe (together worth £8.45). Simply point your pen in the direction of the coupon below and send it together with your cheque or postal order, made payable to Times Newspapers Limited, for £30.00 to the address shown below.

Please note offer applies to new subscribers in the UK only and closes on December 31 1984.



Please send me a year's subscription to The Times Educational Supplement Scotland and my free copies of the Collins Atlases. I enclose my cheque for £30.00 (made payable to Times Newspapers Ltd). Please send to:

NAME _____
ADDRESS _____
CITY _____
POSTCODE _____
SIGNATURE _____ DATE _____

Please send this coupon with your cheque to: FRANKS & KAY, 100, Abchurch Lane, London EC4N 3DF.

Colleges of Further Education

Heads of Department

LONDON

ACTON TECHNICAL COLLEGE
HEAD OF DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND COMPUTING (GRADE V)

The post becomes vacant due to the resignation of the present Head, Dr M.R. Wood. Applicants must hold a degree or equivalent and have experience in the field of science and computing. Further details and application forms may be obtained from the Principal, Acton Technical College, Mill Hill Road, Acton, London W5 20018 (1184)

AVON COUNTY CITY OF BATH TECHNICAL COLLEGE
HEAD OF DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION SERVICE BRUNEL TECHNICAL COLLEGE

Principal F.J. Hawley, M.Sc. Write, or Tel: 01-985 8344, for further details. The post is for a full-time basis with the possibility of renewal and salary will be within the range £11,547-£13,647. (1184)

Other Appointments

AVON COUNTY

FILTON TECHNICAL COLLEGE
Filton Avenue, Bristol BS12 1AT

DEPARTMENT OF MATHS, SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING

Lecturer in Physics required September 1984 or as soon as possible thereafter.

Lecturer in Computing for one year from September 1984 to teach Data Processing and Programming to National Diploma in Computing students and courses involving Small Business Systems.

DEPARTMENT OF BUSINESS STUDIES AND MANAGEMENT

Lecturer in Banking and Business Administration to teach these subjects to BTEC National, L3 and BTEC Conversion courses. Applicants should be registered with the GTC or be prepared to become holders of a relevant teaching qualification.

Details (send s.a.s.) from Principal, Filton Technical College, Filton Avenue, Bristol BS12 1AT. (1184)

REDFORDSHIRE EDUCATION SERVICE
DUNSTABLE COLLEGE
Kingsway, Dunstable LU8 3AG

Tel: (0455) 684513

Applications are invited from suitably qualified and experienced persons for the following posts for September 1984.

SENIOR LECTURER IN ENGINEERING

To take responsibility for the engineering shops. (This post is vacant from 1 January 1985).

LECTURER II IN MECHANICAL/PRODUCTION ENGINEERING

To assist in the development of modern engineering techniques.

LECTURER II IN INFORMATION PROCESSING

Lancashire County Council

An Equal Opportunity Employer
Unless otherwise stated, the following are required for 1st September 1984, and the closing date is 28th June, 1984.

Ramshaw Tertiary College, Langdale Road, Leyland TWO POSTS - LECTURER I

1. Re-advertisement
Data Processing, Computer Studies & Related Modules on BTEC National & BTEC General Courses
2. 'A' Level Maths JMB in a Section of Scientific Studies (Assistance in Computing Section would be welcomed)

Forms/further details from/to the Principal at the College. (SAE please.)

Accrington & Rossendale College, Sandy Lane, Accrington TWO POSTS - LECTURER I

1. Hairdressing to teach Ladies and Gentlemen's Hairdressing Theory and Practice within the range of City and Guilds Courses.
2. Health Education to Teach within the N.N.E.B. and C.S.I. full time course

Forms/further details from/to District Education Officer, Education Offices, Ewbank House, Accrington (SAE please.)

Nelson and Colne College, Scotland Road, Nelson From 1st September 1984, or as soon as possible

1. Lecturer I - To teach Chemistry on a variety of courses including G.C.E. 'A' and 'O' level.
2. Lecturer I - To teach Chemistry on a variety of courses including G.C.E. 'A' and 'O' level.

Forms/further details from/to The Chief Administrative Officer at the College. (SAE please.)

(1164)

CHESTERFIELD COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY AND ARTS

Required September 1984 or as soon as possible.

LECTURER I in ELECTRICAL/ELECTRONIC ENGINEERING (GCE A2)

LECTURER I in COMMUNICATIONS FOR BUSINESS STUDIES

LECTURER I in SECRETARIAL SUBJECTS

LECTURER I in COMMUNICATIONS (Including Art and Design History)

Letters of application (no forms necessary) to be returned to the Principal, Infirmary Road, Chesterfield, within 7 days of the appearance of this advertisement.

Derbyshire County Council is an Equal Opportunities Employer.

(1160)

DERBYSHIRE County Council

DERBY COLLEGE OF FURTHER EDUCATION

Applications are invited for the following posts for appointment from 1st September 1984:

- 1) LECTURER GRADE I - DRAMA
- 2) LECTURER GRADE I - MUSIC
- 3) LECTURER GRADE I - OFFICE ARTS
- 4) LECTURER GRADE I - BASIC CARING SKILLS

The successful candidate will teach Secretarial Skills, including Word Processing.

The ability to teach Sociology and/or Psychology to GCE 'O' Level standard would be an advantage. Preference will be given to candidates with Nursing and/or Teaching experience.

The salary will be in accordance with salary scales for teachers in establishments of Further Education.

LECTURER GRADE I - £3,649-£9,735

Application forms and further details are available from: The Chief Administrative Officer, Derby College of Further Education, Wilmore, Derby DE2 5UG.

Derbyshire County Council is an Equal Opportunities Employer

DERBYSHIRE County Council

COLLEGES OF F.E. continued

BIRMINGHAM CITY OF BIRMINGHAM

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

An Equal Opportunities Employer

HALL GREEN TECHNICAL COLLEGE

Colwick Road, Birmingham B28 8ZS

Re-Advertisement

SENIOR LECTURER - COLLEGE CO-ORDINATOR

LEARNING RESOURCES

Salary Scale: £10,463 - £15,443 (under review)

To be responsible to the Vice Principal for the overall running of the College Learning Resources Unit which consists of the Library, Audio Visual Aids and Reproduction Centres. Graduate (or equivalent) with a wide range of vocational courses for the Hotel and Catering industry in Food and Beverage Operations and related subjects.

A major non-teaching qualification and relevant experience, preferably in a supervisory or management position. Experience of technical and lecturing is desirable.

Further particulars and application forms are available from the Principal at the above address (Tel: 051-555 4079).

Closing date for receipt of applications: 28 June, 1984. (10353) 280026

Further details and application forms are available from the Principal at the above address. Tel: 051-778 2311.

Closing date for return of completed application forms: 28 June, 1984. (10359) 280026

BIRMINGHAM CITY OF BIRMINGHAM

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

BOURNVILLE COLLEGE OF FURTHER EDUCATION

Bristol Road South, Northfield, Birmingham B3 7JL

DEPARTMENT OF BUSINESS STUDIES

LECTURER GRADE II IN COMPUTER STUDIES

Salary: £5,649 - £9,735 (under review)

Required from 1st September 1984 to teach courses on a broad range of computer studies and the G.C.E. 'A' and 'O' level.

DEPARTMENT OF COM-

PUTER STUDIES

LECTURER GRADE II IN HEALTH EDUCATION

Salary: £7,215 - £11,568 (under review)

Post (a) required to assume Section Head responsibility for Health Education courses, including Pre-Nursing, Health Studies, Health and Social Care provision.

Qualifications/Experience: In the Health Education field, a commitment to the role, including the new FE students.

Post (b) required to assume Section Head responsibility for Health Education courses, including Pre-Nursing, Health Studies, Health and Social Care provision.

For both posts teaching experience/qualifications are essential. The successful candidate will be responsible for the health education provision.

For all the above posts further particulars and application forms from the Principal at the above address. Tel: 051-474 5211.

Closing date for return of completed application forms: 28 June, 1984. (10376) 280026

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

MILTON KEYNES COLLEGE OF FURTHER EDUCATION

LECTURER GRADE II IN COMMUNICATIONS

Applications are invited from 1st September 1984. The successful candidate will teach Secretarial Skills, including Word Processing.

The ability to teach Sociology and/or Psychology to GCE 'O' Level standard would be an advantage. Preference will be given to candidates with Nursing and/or Teaching experience.

The salary will be in accordance with salary scales for teachers in establishments of Further Education.

LECTURER GRADE II - £3,649-£9,735

Application forms and further details are available from: The Chief Administrative Officer, Milton Keynes College of Further Education, Wilmore, Milton Keynes MK8 5UG.

Derbyshire County Council is an Equal Opportunities Employer

Derbyshire County Council is an Equal Opportunities Employer

Derbyshire County Council is an Equal Opportunities Employer

Derbyshire County Council is an Equal Opportunities Employer

Derbyshire County Council is an Equal Opportunities Employer

Derbyshire County Council is an Equal Opportunities Employer

Derbyshire County Council is an Equal Opportunities Employer

Derbyshire County Council is an Equal Opportunities Employer

Derbyshire County Council is an Equal Opportunities Employer

Derbyshire County Council is an Equal Opportunities Employer

Derbyshire County Council is an Equal Opportunities Employer

Derbyshire County Council is an Equal Opportunities Employer

Derbyshire County Council is an Equal Opportunities Employer

Derbyshire County Council is an Equal Opportunities Employer

Derbyshire County Council is an Equal Opportunities Employer

City of Manchester

EDUCATION COMMITTEE

NORTH MANCHESTER COLLEGE INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY/COMPUTING

Lecturer II Posts

LII Technical Computing (Robotics/Micro-electronics) to lead developments in interfacing and hardware applications of computing.

LII Head of Division of Computing - to support the Head of Faculty in administrative matters and provide expertise in an appropriate area of computing.

LII Computing Literacy - to coordinate the provision of Computer Literacy, including in-service needs, with a particular emphasis on MSC requirements.

LII Computer Based Learning - to organise the development of computer based learning systems and opportunities including the organisation of learning workshops.

Successful candidates will join a stimulated, hard-working team and come to the College at an exciting stage in its development of information technology courses and applications. Candidates will be expected to offer appropriate academic qualifications and relevant practical experience.

Application forms from the Chief Administrative Officer, North Manchester College, Abraham Moss Centre, Crescent Road, Crumpton, Manchester M8 6UF. Tel: 061-740 1491, Ext. 242. Closing date: 28th June, 1984.

Re-advertisement - Previous applicants will automatically be reconsidered. An Equal Opportunity Employer.

(1133)

COLCHESTER INSTITUTE

Required from 1st September 1984 or as soon as possible

Lecturer 1 in Biology/Food Science to GCE and Catering Courses.

Lecturer 1 in Clothing Manufacture to City and Guilds Courses.

Lecturer 1 in Computing to GCE and Professional Courses.

Lecturer 1 in Sociology to GCE and other courses.

Lecturer 1 in Electrical Installations to City and Guilds Courses.

Lecturer 1 in Printmaking to Foundation and Diploma/HND Courses.

Lecturer 2 in Graphic Design to DATEC HND Course.

Lecturer 1 or 2 in Accountancy/Business Studies.

Salary (under review):

Lecturer 1: £5,649-£9,735 per annum.

Lecturer 2: £7,215-£11,568 per annum

(starting salary for each post dependent upon qualifications and experience).

Further details and application forms available from: The Director, Colchester Institute, Sheepen Road, Colchester, Essex CO3 3LL. Tel: 0206 570271.

Closing date: Monday, 2nd July 1984.

(1200)

ESSEX County Council

FIXED-TERM LECTURESHIPS 1984/1984

The college wishes to make the following fixed-term appointments for the period 1st September 1984 to 31st August 1985 to cover for staff on full-time secondment during the Session 1984/85.

School of Adult & General Education

Lecturer 1: Community & Adult Education. Ref: AG/0022

Lecturer 1: English as a Second Foreign Language. Ref: AG/0023

School of Business & Professional Studies

Lecturer 1: Organisation Studies. Ref: BS/0034

Lecturer 1: Computer Studies. Ref: BS/0035

Lecturer 1: Management (with French or Spanish). Ref: BS/0036

School of Science & Technology

Lecturer 1: Electrical & Electronic Engineering. Ref: ST/0029

School of Teaching & Community Studies

Lecturer 1: Recreation & Sports Studies. Ref: TC/0105

Lecturer 1: Sociology/Social Policy. Ref: TC/0106

Lecturer 1: Community Organisation. Ref: TC/0107

Lecturer 1: Psychology of Education. Ref: TC/0108

Lecturer 1: Guidance Studies. Ref: TC/0110

Salary Range: £5,649-£9,735 p.a. Lecturer 1

£7,215-£11,568 p.a. Lecturer 2

(under review)

Further details of the posts, and an application form are available from Mr A. W. Hodgson, The Staffing Officer, Bradford & Ilkley Community College, Great Horton Road, Bradford, BD7 1AY.

Tel: (0274) 783111, Ext. 3020.

Closing Date: Friday, 22nd June, 1984.

We are an equal opportunities employer

Bradford & Ilkley COMMUNITY COLLEGE

(1127)

CAMBRIDGESHIRE

ISLE OF ELY COLLEGE

Hairdressing Section

Lecturer II - Course Director Hairdressing

Required for September 1st

A highly motivated person with innovative flair and administrative ability to be Course Director for busy and enthusiastic Hairdressing team. The section enjoys a high reputation and offers a range of full and part time courses to CGLI Advanced level.

Applicants should have a wide range of industrial and educational experience and experience. Relevant professional qualifications are essential.

Further information and application forms from: Vice Principal, Isle of Ely College, Ramoth Road, Wisbech, Cambs.

Returnable within 10 days of appearance of this advertisement - SAE required.

(1128)

COLLEGES OF F.E. continued

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE

AYLESBURY COLLEGE

St. Andrew's Road, Aylesbury HP21 8PD

Applications are invited from 1st September 1984 or as soon as possible thereafter.

LECTURER I in Clothing Manufacture to City and Guilds Courses.

LECTURER I in Computing to GCE and Professional Courses.

LECTURER I in Sociology to GCE and other courses.

LECTURER I in Electrical Installations to City and Guilds Courses.

LECTURER 1 in Printmaking to Foundation and Diploma/HND Courses.

LECTURER 2 in Graphic Design to DATEC HND Course.

LECTURER 1 or 2 in Accountancy/Business Studies.

Salary (under review):

Lecturer 1: £5,649-£9,735 per annum.

Lecturer 2: £7,215-£11,568 per annum

(starting salary for each post dependent upon qualifications and experience).

Further details and application forms available from: The Director, Colchester Institute, Sheepen Road, Colchester, Essex CO3 3LL. Tel: 0206 570271.

Closing date: Monday, 2nd July 1984.

Derbyshire County Council is an Equal Opportunities Employer

Derbyshire County Council is an Equal Opportunities Employer

Derbyshire County Council is an Equal Opportunities Employer

Derbyshire County Council is an Equal Opportunities Employer

Derbyshire County Council is an Equal Opportunities Employer

Derbyshire County Council is an Equal Opportunities Employer

Derbyshire County Council is an Equal Opportunities Employer

Derbyshire County Council is an Equal Opportunities Employer

Derbyshire County Council is an Equal Opportunities Employer

Derbyshire County Council is an Equal Opportunities Employer

Derbyshire County Council is an Equal Opportunities Employer

Derbyshire County Council is an Equal Opportunities Employer

Derbyshire County Council is an Equal Opportunities Employer

Derbyshire County Council is an Equal Opportunities Employer

Derbyshire County Council is an Equal Opportunities Employer

Derbyshire County Council is an Equal Opportunities Employer

Derbyshire County Council is an Equal Opportunities Employer

Derbyshire County Council is an Equal Opportunities Employer

Derbyshire County Council is an Equal Opportunities Employer

Derbyshire County Council is an Equal Opportunities Employer

Derbyshire County Council is an Equal Opportunities Employer

Derbyshire County Council is an Equal Opportunities Employer

Derbyshire County Council is an Equal Opportunities Employer

Derbyshire County Council is an Equal Opportunities Employer

Derbyshire County Council is an Equal Opportunities Employer

Derbyshire County Council is an Equal Opportunities Employer

Derbyshire County Council is an Equal Opportunities Employer

Derbyshire County Council is an Equal Opportunities Employer

Derbyshire County Council is an Equal Opportunities Employer

Derbyshire County Council is an Equal Opportunities Employer

Derbyshire County Council is an Equal Opportunities Employer

Derbyshire County Council is an Equal Opportunities Employer

Derbyshire County Council is an Equal Opportunities Employer

Derbyshire County Council is an Equal Opportunities Employer

Derbyshire County Council is an Equal Opportunities Employer

Derbyshire County Council is an Equal Opportunities Employer

Derbyshire County Council is an Equal Opportunities Employer

Derbyshire County Council is an Equal Opportunities Employer

Derbyshire County Council is an Equal Opportunities Employer

Derbyshire County Council is an Equal Opportunities Employer

Derbyshire County Council is an Equal Opportunities Employer

Derbyshire County Council is an Equal Opportunities Employer

Derbyshire County Council is an Equal Opportunities Employer

Derbyshire County Council is an Equal Opportunities Employer

Derbyshire County Council is an Equal Opportunities Employer

Derbyshire County Council is an Equal Opportunities Employer

Derbyshire County Council is an Equal Opportunities Employer

Derbyshire County Council is an Equal Opportunities Employer

Derbyshire County Council is an Equal Opportunities Employer

Derbyshire County Council is an Equal Opportunities Employer

Derbyshire County Council is an Equal Opportunities Employer

COLLEGES OF F.E. continued

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE

AYLESBURY COLLEGE

St. Andrew's Road, Aylesbury HP21 8PD

Applications are invited from 1st September 1984 or as soon as possible thereafter.

LECTURER I in Clothing Manufacture to City and Guilds Courses.

LECTURER I

OTHER NOTES

**OXFORDSHIRE
COUNTY COUNCIL
WEST OXFORD**

7/EE
Required for 1st September
1984 LECTURER GRADUATE
ELECTRONIC ENGINEERING
NIC ENGINEERING to be re-
quired for 1st September
workshop and teach electro-
nica to PT, FE and School
link course. Ability to teach
micro-electronics an advan-
t

Applicants should have re-
quired professional qualifica-
tions and teacher training will
be considered.

Further particulars and ap-
plication forms from the Princip-
al, please send to:-
(11042) 28002

OXFORDSHIRE
COUNTY COUNCIL
SOUTH OXFORDSHIRE
TECHNICAL COLLEGE
Deanfield Avenue, Henley on
Thames, Oxfordshire OX9 2JH
REQUIRED for 1st September
1984

1 LECTURER 1 I
CATERING
Candidates must have full and part-
time catering experience in
city & Guilds Catering

(3) ASSOCIATE LECTURE
STUDIES in such Commerce and
Accounting on TOPS course
(TEMPORARY) 1
to teach Food Preparation
courses and other Catering
(TEMPORARY) IN SPECIAL
y to be responsible for a new
course development for
social studies
In above temporary pos-
are to be subject to the
insurance and subject to the
particulars of Unit 1 and
pending course programme for
various other subjects.
Please apply for further
particulars to the Director
application form, to The Pri-
mary Education Office or
081-753501
forms to be received by
Wednesday, 27 June 1980
(1351)

**SOMERSET COLLEGE OF
ARTS AND TECHNOLOGY
Taunton**

**1. DEPARTMENT OF
CATERING AND
HAIRDRESSING**

For September 1984
Lecturer grade 1 in Hair
dressing Subjects. The suc-
cessful candidate will be
required to teach prefer-

II. DEPARTMENT OF GENERAL AND COMMUNICATION STUDIES

munication Studies within the following categories including: C.A., G., BZC and YTC and assume some responsibility within the Section. Applicants must have a teaching qualification and teaching experience, preferably in Further Education. This appointment will commence on either 1 January 1984 or 1 January 1985.

Application forms and details (SAE) from the City Administrative Officer, Somerset College of Arts and Technology, Wellington Road, Taunton TA1 5AX.

Closing date 28 June 1984. (11175) 220026

BRIDgewater COLLEGE
Bridgewater

For September 1984:-

i. Lecturer grade I in
Vocational Mathematics

The post requires a person
who is enthusiastic
and committed to working
with young people.

The successful candidate
should be able to motivate
young adults to work as
member of a staff team,
and to be able to keep abreast
of recent developments in VTS
and Vocational Mathematics
Communication Studies.

The appointed candidate
will have a full teaching
load covering both
Vocational Mathematics and
General Mathematics and Com-
munication Studies. He/she
will be flexible and able
to undertake other duties
within these two areas of work.

Salary - £3,049 - £5,735
(under review).

Temporary appointment for
one year in the first
instance.

ii. Lecturer grade I in De-
partment of Mathematics and
Mathematics and Comput-
er Science. The range of
College courses.

Applications by letter to
the Principal at the Col-
lege, Bridgewater, Glos. GL20 2BA.
We will let you know the
date of the interview.

ARTS AND TECHNOLOGY
Teunton

**I. DEPARTMENT OF
HAIRDRESSING**

For September 1984
Lecturers grade 11 in
dressing subjects. The suc-
cessful candidate will be
required to teach
sional hairdressing and re-
lated subjects. The suc-
cessful candidate will be
taught. C.A. and Gull
will be awarded a diploma
be a suitable qualified
and be awarded a
teachers certificate is high-
ly desirable.

**II. DEPARTMENT OF
GENERAL AND COM-
MUNICATION STUDIES**

Lecturer grade 11 in
General Studies. The suc-
cessful candidate must be able
to teach General and Com-
munication Studies within
the range of subjects
including C.A., G.C., S.T.C.
and related subjects. The suc-
cessful candidate must have
responsibility within the
range of subjects. The suc-
cessful candidate must have
a teaching qualification
and teaching experi-
ence. The successful candi-
date must have a further
Education. This appoint-
ment will commence on
either 1 September 1984
or 1 January 1985.

Application forms and
details (RA3) from the
Principal, Ministry of Educa-
tion, Somerset College of
Education, Taunton, Somerset

SOMERSET

BRIDGWATER COLLEGE
Bridgewater

For September 1984:-

i. Lecturer, grade I in Vocational Preparation.

The post requires a person who is enthusiastic and committed to working with young people.

The successful candidate should be able to motivate young adults, work as part of a team, be a team leader, and be familiar with current developments in VTA and Vocational Communication Studies.

The appointed candidate should have a full time load covering both VTA and Vocational Communication Studies. He will be flexible and able to take on additional work when two areas of his salary £25,640 - £9,735 (scale 10) are awarded.

Temporary appointment for one year in the first instance.

ii. Lecturer grade I in Design, Mathematics and Computer Science, a range of College courses.

Applications by letter to the Principal at the College, Bridgewater, Somerset, should be received not later than 30th September 1984.

Could you run our expanding Youth Leisure Project?

They say that the Devil finds work for idle hands, and here in the London Borough of Hounslow we're all too well aware of the need to keep young people occupied and to help them use their free time constructively.

That's why over the last three years, we've been running an imaginative summer play scheme in the Hanworth area designed specifically for up to 80 youngsters, aged 8-14. Facilities have included an adventure playground, participation theatre, barbeques and a wide range of sports and craft activities.

It's a highly innovative, successful idea and with a view to further developing it into an all-year-round scheme, we are now looking for a Community Worker to organise and co-ordinate future activities in close liaison with the community, other Council departments and local agencies.

We're particularly looking for a man or woman who already has some sound practical experience in a similar field. A relevant qualification in Youth or Community Work, Teaching or Social Work is desirable but not essential. Enthusiasm and well developed administrative and organising skills are crucial.

Must be a car driver/owner.

The salary scale for an applicant who is professionally qualified is £8,277-10,889 inclusive with a minimum of £9,339 for someone with 2½ years' post qualification experience. If you are not professionally qualified the scale is £7,380-£9,057 inclusive.

If this is the sort of challenge that appeals to your ability to relate to the needs of the young, contact Philip Rosser, Senior Social Worker or Gwen Blackwell, Community Worker on ext 6081 for more information and to arrange an informal interview.

Application forms from the Director of Social Services, The Civic Centre, Lampton Road, Hounslow TW3 4DN. Tel 570 7728 ext 3708. Closing date: 29th June 1984.

Hounslow
An equal opportunity employer

YOUTH AND COMMUNITY SERVICE continued

COVENTRY CITY COUNCIL

COMMUNITY TUTOR (Adult Education/Pre-school)
JNC3 £6,178 - £8,183
PRESIDENT KENNEDY SCHOOL AND COMMUNITY COLLEGE, Rookery Lane, Coventry

Applications are invited from suitably qualified and experienced people for this post in a recently designated community college. This is a temporary post for a twelve month period from 1st September 1984 to cover a secondment.

The Community Tutor will be a member of a community team responsible for the development and promotion of community activities on the school site and in the local multi-racial neighbourhood. He/she will be responsible for the co-ordination of the adult education programme and for the development of new pre-school initiatives.

Application forms and further particulars from the Director of Education, Room 116, Council Offices, Coventry CV1 5RS. Tel: Coventry 5555, Ext. 2084.

Returnable by 29 June 1984.
AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYER (107400)

HARINGEY

Progress with Humanity

GLADEMORE COMMUNITY SCHOOL

Glade Lane, Tottenham, N15 6TT

17-18 years Comprehensive, Co-educational Community School

Head of Community Education (Senior Teacher)

Salary: £10,800-£12,800

Application for September 1984 (or as early as possible) an imaginative, responsive and innovative person to join the senior management of this comprehensive community school situated in South Tottenham and serving a multi-cultural community.

The person appointed will be expected to have a teaching or other relevant professional qualification and to be able to undertake the appropriate responsibilities of the post.

The post includes close working with the school's Community Association and other community groups co-ordination of Adult and Youth provision, and key leadership and administrative responsibilities.

Applicants should send a curriculum vitae, a list of references, and a recent photograph to the Director of Education, Haringey, 100 Tottenham Avenue, Tottenham, N15 6TT.

Removal Expenses: 100% allowed in approved cases. Application forms and further details are available from the Head of the School, to whom applications should be returned by 29th June, 1984.

Haringey is an Equal Opportunity Employer. (105) 440000

HUMBERIDE COUNTY COUNCIL

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

ASSISTANT YOUTH WORKER

Candidates who are able to demonstrate that they possess the range of experience and skills necessary for this challenging post should apply to the Head of the School, to whom applications should be returned by 29th June, 1984.

Haringey is an Equal Opportunity Employer. (105) 440000

HUMBERIDE COUNTY COUNCIL

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

ASSISTANT YOUTH WORKER

Candidates who are able to demonstrate that they possess the range of experience and skills necessary for this challenging post should apply to the Head of the School, to whom applications should be returned by 29th June, 1984.

Haringey is an Equal Opportunity Employer. (105) 440000

HUMBERIDE COUNTY COUNCIL

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

ASSISTANT YOUTH WORKER

Candidates who are able to demonstrate that they possess the range of experience and skills necessary for this challenging post should apply to the Head of the School, to whom applications should be returned by 29th June, 1984.

Haringey is an Equal Opportunity Employer. (105) 440000

HUMBERIDE COUNTY COUNCIL

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

ASSISTANT YOUTH WORKER

Candidates who are able to demonstrate that they possess the range of experience and skills necessary for this challenging post should apply to the Head of the School, to whom applications should be returned by 29th June, 1984.

Haringey is an Equal Opportunity Employer. (105) 440000

HUMBERIDE COUNTY COUNCIL

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

ASSISTANT YOUTH WORKER

Candidates who are able to demonstrate that they possess the range of experience and skills necessary for this challenging post should apply to the Head of the School, to whom applications should be returned by 29th June, 1984.

Haringey is an Equal Opportunity Employer. (105) 440000

HUMBERIDE COUNTY COUNCIL

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

ASSISTANT YOUTH WORKER

Candidates who are able to demonstrate that they possess the range of experience and skills necessary for this challenging post should apply to the Head of the School, to whom applications should be returned by 29th June, 1984.

Haringey is an Equal Opportunity Employer. (105) 440000

HUMBERIDE COUNTY COUNCIL

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

ASSISTANT YOUTH WORKER

Candidates who are able to demonstrate that they possess the range of experience and skills necessary for this challenging post should apply to the Head of the School, to whom applications should be returned by 29th June, 1984.

Haringey is an Equal Opportunity Employer. (105) 440000

HUMBERIDE COUNTY COUNCIL

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

ASSISTANT YOUTH WORKER

Candidates who are able to demonstrate that they possess the range of experience and skills necessary for this challenging post should apply to the Head of the School, to whom applications should be returned by 29th June, 1984.

Haringey is an Equal Opportunity Employer. (105) 440000

HUMBERIDE COUNTY COUNCIL

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

ASSISTANT YOUTH WORKER

Candidates who are able to demonstrate that they possess the range of experience and skills necessary for this challenging post should apply to the Head of the School, to whom applications should be returned by 29th June, 1984.

Haringey is an Equal Opportunity Employer. (105) 440000

HUMBERIDE COUNTY COUNCIL

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

ASSISTANT YOUTH WORKER

Candidates who are able to demonstrate that they possess the range of experience and skills necessary for this challenging post should apply to the Head of the School, to whom applications should be returned by 29th June, 1984.

Haringey is an Equal Opportunity Employer. (105) 440000

HUMBERIDE COUNTY COUNCIL

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

ASSISTANT YOUTH WORKER

Candidates who are able to demonstrate that they possess the range of experience and skills necessary for this challenging post should apply to the Head of the School, to whom applications should be returned by 29th June, 1984.

Haringey is an Equal Opportunity Employer. (105) 440000

HUMBERIDE COUNTY COUNCIL

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

ASSISTANT YOUTH WORKER

Candidates who are able to demonstrate that they possess the range of experience and skills necessary for this challenging post should apply to the Head of the School, to whom applications should be returned by 29th June, 1984.

Haringey is an Equal Opportunity Employer. (105) 440000

LONDON

EDUCATION AUTHORITY

YOUTH WORKERS

Salary scale £5,495 - £8,277. Unqualified: £5,495 - £6,270. Qualified: £6,270 - £8,277. The service of the Authority, with secondment to the Club/Project.

Assistance may be given to workers in the development of new opportunities and to existing workers in the development of the community. Experience in the development of community education is essential.

There will be an opportunity to gain experience in the development of community education in this large project.

Salary: Burnham F.E. Level 1.

Apply by letter with the names and addresses of two referees to: The Principal, Mr. E.A.W. Green, at the above address. Please send a recent photograph and a curriculum vitae with the application. (1130) 440000

LINCOLNSHIRE

AREA YOUTH WORKERS

Experienced and qualified Youth Workers are invited to apply for the under-mentioned posts. All are based in purpose-built or specially adapted premises and are located in different parts of the County. The posts have been created following the reorganisation of the County Youth Service.

The Deepings Youth Centre

Rusington Youth Centre

Stamford Youth Centre

South Youth Centre

Spalding Youth Centre

JNC Conditions and Salary Scale III (A-B), £8,178 - £9,183.

Application forms and further particulars from the County Education Officer, Education Department, County Office, Newland, Lincoln, Lincolnshire. Closing date: 29th June 1984. (1130) 440000

NORTHUMBERLAND

THE DUCHESSE'S HIGH SCHOOL

Howling Lane, Alnwick NE66 1JZ

Group 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

Haringey is an Equal Opportunity Employer. (105) 440000

LEICESTERSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

JUDGEMADDO COMMUNITY COLLEGE

Marydene Drive, Evington, Leicester

COMMUNITY TUTOR

required for August 1984 or as soon as possible thereafter. The Community Education Department of the College is currently responding to new opportunities and to existing workers in the development of the community. Experience in the development of community education is essential.

There will be an opportunity to gain experience in the development of community education in this large project.

Salary: Burnham F.E. Level 1.

Apply by letter with the names and addresses of two referees to: The Principal, Mr. E.A.W. Green, at the above address. Please send a recent photograph and a curriculum vitae with the application. (1130) 440000

LINCOLNSHIRE

AREA YOUTH WORKERS

Experienced and qualified Youth Workers are invited to apply for the under-mentioned posts. All are based in purpose-built or specially adapted premises and are located in different parts of the County. The posts have been created following the reorganisation of the County Youth Service.

The Deepings Youth Centre

Rusington Youth Centre

Stamford Youth Centre

South Youth Centre

Spalding Youth Centre

JNC Conditions and Salary Scale III (A-B), £8,178 - £9,183.

Application forms and further particulars from the County

South Australian College of Advanced Education

The Council of the South Australian College invites applications for the position of

PRINCIPAL

currently held by Dr. G. A. Ramsey, whose appointment as Chairman of the Advanced Education Council from 1st July 1984 has recently been announced.

The College was established by Act of Parliament in 1982 by incorporating the former Adelaide College of the Arts and Education and Hartley, Salisbury and Sturt Colleges of Advanced Education. The College operates a six Faculty structure on five sites in metropolitan Adelaide. The office of the Principal, the Directorates and the administrative Secretariats are located on the City site.

The College offers degrees in Art, Design, Business, Aboriginal Studies, Education, Communication, Journalism, Health Sciences, Home Economics, Recreation, Interpreting & Translating, Music & Dance and Early Childhood as well as a number of undergraduate and postgraduate diplomas. In 1984 some 10,000 people are enrolled as full-time, part-time or external students.

The Principal is responsible to the Council for the development and operation of the College and for establishing and maintaining effective links with Federal and State authorities, with other institutions and with the professions for which students are being prepared.

The position will be offered initially as a limited term contract for seven years at Director level 1 of the Academic Salaries Tribunal scales, current salary \$60,396. At the end of this period, should Council not wish to renew the contract, a tenured academic position may be negotiated.

Documents containing further information about the College may be requested from Mr. J. Rundle, South Australia House, 80 The Strand, London, W6Z 9W. Telephone enquiries may be directed to the Secretary Staffing Adelaide S.A. (01-6-2261693). Applications, including the names and addresses of three persons from whom confidential references may be sought, should be marked Confidential and addressed to:

The President,
South Australian College of Advanced Education,
Kintore Avenue,
ADELAIDE, S.A. 5000.

To reach him no later than TUESDAY, 31 JULY 1984.

OVERSEAS APPOINTMENTS continued

SAUDI ARABIA

INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL
As part of the Eastern Province network, three British/Dutch schools are seeking employment commencing September 1985.
Initial screening interview will take place in mid July. Applications are sought from primary trained teachers with experience in teaching English as a second language. There will be a high free starting salary and an extensive benefits package offered.
Interested applicants should forward CVs, letters of application, testimonials and names, addresses and telephone numbers of three referees to: Mr. J. Rundle, South Australia House, 80 The Strand, London, W6Z 9W. Tel: 01-6-2261693. (11594) 460000

SOUTH AFRICA

WOODBRIDGE COLLEGE
R.F. Thornhill
150 miles from Port Elizabeth
Co-educational non private school for approximately 350 pupils (Primary school plus minus 800) requires resident teachers in the following subjects as from January 1st 1985: English, Geography, Physical Science and Latin. Magnificent grounds and setting will appeal to those keen on living in the country.
Apply immediately to the Headmaster stating qualifications, marital status, interests and experience. Please supply 3 referees. (11594) 460000

SPAIN

INFANT and Primary teachers required from Sept. 1984. Private school requires English, (cert. TEFL), maths and science teachers (cert. Ed) from September. Interviews London July. Please write enclosing CV to: Mr. J. Rundle, South Australia House, 80 The Strand, London, W6Z 9W. Tel: 01-6-2261693. (11594) 460000

TURKEY

MEDITERRANEAN COAST
Private school requires English, (cert. TEFL), maths and science teachers (cert. Ed) from September. Interviews London July. Please write enclosing CV to: Mr. J. Rundle, South Australia House, 80 The Strand, London, W6Z 9W. Tel: 01-6-2261693. (11594) 460000

TURKEY

ENGLISH AND SCIENCE Teachers (Native Speakers) required from Sept. 84. A private secondary school needs qualified teachers with P.O.C.E. and the major should be in the sciences. Free accommodation, attractive salary, 45 days in summer and 10 days in winter paid vacations.
Interested applicants, with CV and a recent photo to: Mr. J. Rundle, South Australia House, 80 The Strand, London, W6Z 9W. Tel: 01-6-2261693. (11594) 460000

TURKEY

Required for September 1984 a teacher of English and a teacher of Science for a SECONDARY SCHOOL in Istanbul. One year contract and accommodation provided. Salary and benefits as per S.A.E. (11594) 460000

TURKEY

Required for September 1984 a teacher of English and a teacher of Science for a SECONDARY SCHOOL in Istanbul. One year contract and accommodation provided. Salary and benefits as per S.A.E. (11594) 460000

TURKEY

Required for September 1984 a teacher of English and a teacher of Science for a SECONDARY SCHOOL in Istanbul. One year contract and accommodation provided. Salary and benefits as per S.A.E. (11594) 460000

TURKEY

Required for September 1984 a teacher of English and a teacher of Science for a SECONDARY SCHOOL in Istanbul. One year contract and accommodation provided. Salary and benefits as per S.A.E. (11594) 460000

TURKEY

Required for September 1984 a teacher of English and a teacher of Science for a SECONDARY SCHOOL in Istanbul. One year contract and accommodation provided. Salary and benefits as per S.A.E. (11594) 460000

ZAMBIA

NSANSA PRIMARY SCHOOL
Required for September 1984 a teacher of English and a teacher of Science for a PRIMARY SCHOOL in Lusaka. One year contract and accommodation provided. Salary and benefits as per S.A.E. (11594) 460000

ZAMBIA

NSANSA PRIMARY SCHOOL
Required for September 1984 a teacher of English and a teacher of Science for a PRIMARY SCHOOL in Lusaka. One year contract and accommodation provided. Salary and benefits as per S.A.E. (11594) 460000

ZAMBIA

NSANSA PRIMARY SCHOOL
Required for September 1984 a teacher of English and a teacher of Science for a PRIMARY SCHOOL in Lusaka. One year contract and accommodation provided. Salary and benefits as per S.A.E. (11594) 460000

ZAMBIA

NSANSA PRIMARY SCHOOL
Required for September 1984 a teacher of English and a teacher of Science for a PRIMARY SCHOOL in Lusaka. One year contract and accommodation provided. Salary and benefits as per S.A.E. (11594) 460000

ZAMBIA

NSANSA PRIMARY SCHOOL
Required for September 1984 a teacher of English and a teacher of Science for a PRIMARY SCHOOL in Lusaka. One year contract and accommodation provided. Salary and benefits as per S.A.E. (11594) 460000

ZAMBIA

NSANSA PRIMARY SCHOOL
Required for September 1984 a teacher of English and a teacher of Science for a PRIMARY SCHOOL in Lusaka. One year contract and accommodation provided. Salary and benefits as per S.A.E. (11594) 460000

ZAMBIA

NSANSA PRIMARY SCHOOL
Required for September 1984 a teacher of English and a teacher of Science for a PRIMARY SCHOOL in Lusaka. One year contract and accommodation provided. Salary and benefits as per S.A.E. (11594) 460000

ZAMBIA

NSANSA PRIMARY SCHOOL
Required for September 1984 a teacher of English and a teacher of Science for a PRIMARY SCHOOL in Lusaka. One year contract and accommodation provided. Salary and benefits as per S.A.E. (11594) 460000

ZAMBIA

NSANSA PRIMARY SCHOOL
Required for September 1984 a teacher of English and a teacher of Science for a PRIMARY SCHOOL in Lusaka. One year contract and accommodation provided. Salary and benefits as per S.A.E. (11594) 460000

ZAMBIA

NSANSA PRIMARY SCHOOL
Required for September 1984 a teacher of English and a teacher of Science for a PRIMARY SCHOOL in Lusaka. One year contract and accommodation provided. Salary and benefits as per S.A.E. (11594) 460000

ZAMBIA

NSANSA PRIMARY SCHOOL
Required for September 1984 a teacher of English and a teacher of Science for a PRIMARY SCHOOL in Lusaka. One year contract and accommodation provided. Salary and benefits as per S.A.E. (11594) 460000

ZAMBIA

NSANSA PRIMARY SCHOOL
Required for September 1984 a teacher of English and a teacher of Science for a PRIMARY SCHOOL in Lusaka. One year contract and accommodation provided. Salary and benefits as per S.A.E. (11594) 460000

TEACHERS REGISTER
to those seeking any kind of overseas job. If you are seeking a job abroad and wish to be considered for our Register, please send us a completed application form (details of application procedure by sending £1.00 (if overseas) to cover mailing and admin costs) to: Mr. J. Rundle, South Australia House, 80 The Strand, London, W6Z 9W. Tel: 01-6-2261693. (11594) 460000

Administration Local Education Authority

OXFORDSHIRE

COUNCIL
Required for January 1985, two people with a distinguished record of service in Primary Schools to fill vacancies in the County's Advisory Team, mainly in the field of primary education. Recent experience of Headship or similar position of responsibility with children of infant age would be particularly welcome for one of these posts.
Salary: Borough Head-teacher Group 1 plus essential car user allowance.
Further details and application forms from the Chief Education Officer (Mr. W. Bane) Macleodfield House, New Road, Oxford, OX1 1AA. To be returned by 20 June 1984. SAE essential. (11058) 110016

ilea Inner London Education Authority

Staff Inspector for Physical Education

Salary Range £19,539-£21,186 plus £1,347 London Weighting Allowance

This is a reappointment. Duties to include inspecting and advising upon all forms of physical education in educational establishments, maintained or assisted by the Authority, responsibility for the College of Physical Education and the general co-ordination of the work of the Physical Education Inspectors. Applicants should have high professional qualifications and wide experience of physical education preferably including service with a local Education Authority, a University or a college of Education. Suitable for job sharing. Application forms and further details are available from the Education Officer (EO/Estab 18), Room 305, the County Hall, London SE1 7PB (Please enclose an SAE.) Closing date for the receipt of completed applications is 9 July 1984.

ILEA IS AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES EMPLOYER. (1178)

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE Service Children's Education Authority Secondary Teachers September 1984

Two vacancies remain to be filled in Services Secondary Schools Overseas. Suitably qualified teachers who have at least two years recent experience of their subjects in a UK school and who will be available to take up appointment in September are invited to apply. Teachers who are engaged for periods of three years do not serve in SCEA schools after the age of 50. Accordingly, applicants should not be over 47 years. The final date for the receipt of applications will be 29 June.

Secretarial Studies (Scale 2)

A teacher is required to take charge of Scale 2 of Secretarial Studies in King Richard's School, Dorking, Surrey. The school is a Secondary Comprehensive, Group 6, situated on the coast of the British Eastern Sovereign Base Area. The teacher is required to take typewriting, accounts, office practice, shorthand will be an advantage. The subject is taken as a fourth year option and thereafter is available for GCE, RSA and City & Guilds examination study.

Art (Scale 1)

A specialist teacher of Art with A/D/STC or equivalent is required in Cornwall School, Cornwall - West Germany (Secondary Comprehensive Group 10).

Successful teaching of an 'O' level syllabus is essential and an ability to offer printing techniques is highly desirable. Experience in a second subject would be most useful.

Conditions of Service

Salary: Salary is in accordance with the current Burnham scales plus Inner London Allowance. Superannuation. These rights are safeguarded. Foreign Service Allowance. A generous tax free allowance is payable. Accommodation: Accommodation is normally provided rent free. Duration of Engagement. The initial engagement is for 3 years. Requests for application forms should be made, preferably by telephone, to:

Service Children's Education Authority (MOD/5/83)
Teacher Appointments Section
HQ DAED
Court Road
Eltham, London SE8 5NR
Tel: 01-859 2112 Ext. 224 or 206.
The Civil Service is an equal opportunities employer.



Administration L.E.A. continued

LONDON BOROUGH OF EALING EDUCATION SERVICE

CHIEF INSPECTOR (Ref: ED101)

£18,264-£19,548 pa inclusive

This post offers opportunities for professional leadership and management at the highest levels. Candidates must be well qualified academically and professionally and possess extensive experience at a very senior level within Education service.

GENERAL INSPECTOR (Ref: ED102)

£18,014-£17,268 pa inclusive

INSPECTOR (Ref: ED103)

£14,940-£16,176 pa inclusive

Candidates for both posts must be graduates. For the first post the Authority seeks a person able to contribute significantly to the development/monitoring of secondary education within the Borough.

In filling these two posts the Authority will pay particular regard to the ability of candidates to take responsibility for one or more of the following areas:

- Mathematical/Computer Studies
- Language development including language across the curriculum
- Vocational orientation of the curriculum.

Please quote appropriate reference number.

Closing date 29th June 1984.

Application forms obtainable from the Personnel Office, Room A/204, Town Hall Annex, New Broadway, Ealing W5 2BY. Tel: 01-840 1896 (24 hour service). (1227)

ilea Inner London Education Authority

LEARNING RESOURCES BRANCH (ADVISORY DIVISION)

Centre for Learning Resources
276 Kennington Lane, SE11 6QZ
This Division has three sections and comprises 25 staff in teaching, media and library professions. It provides a comprehensive and integrated service across all aspects of learning resources in ILEA.

(1) ASSISTANT DIRECTOR

Salary Scale £18,261-£18,027

Plus £1947 London Weighting Allowance
To lead the professional staff in the Division, plan, co-ordinate and control its work. Applicants should be well qualified librarians, media resources officers or teachers/lecturers and have had successful managerial experience at a senior level in a large organisation in the field of learning resources.

(2) HEAD OF RESOURCES SUPPORT GROUP

Salary Scale £11,097-£12,729

Plus £1347 London Weighting Allowance
To head the multi-disciplinary team of professional staff in work with primary and secondary schools developing resources centres and full use of these across the curriculum. Candidates should be qualified as in post (1) and to lead a team containing 9 staff.

These posts are suitable for job sharing. Application forms and further details are available from the Education Officer (EO/Estab 18), Room 305, the County Hall, London SE1 7PB. Please enclose an SAE. Closing date for the receipt of completed applications is 2 July 1984.

ILEA IS AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYER. (1174)

HAMPSHIRE Education Authority

Principal Adviser

Soulbury Head Teacher Group 13

Applications are invited for this post which heads the County Advisory Service in Hampshire and is based in Winchester. The advisory team comprises of some ninety staff and includes the School Psychological Service.

Application form and further particulars available from the:

County Education Officer,
Education/Personnel Unit,
The Castle,
Winchester SO23 8UG
enclosing a S.A.E. or telephone Winchester 544111
Ext. 455 quoting post number OE 12 001.
Returnable by 29th June 1984.

STOCKPORT

CAREERS OFFICER
(part-time 18.5 hours p.w.)
£6,562-£7,896 pro rata
(after 3 years' Qualifying Officer minimum £7,191 pro rata) (Ref: E103)

Normal range of Careers Officers duties vocational schools, placement service for school and college leavers, liaison with employers and other agencies with full involvement with Youth Training Scheme.

Applicants should have relevant employment experience preferably with a Diploma in Careers Guidance.

Application forms and further details obtainable from the Director of Education, Stockport, Town Hall, 601-460 4949, Ext. 611. Closing date: 29 June 1984. (11051) 460000

London Borough of Hillingdon

CAREERS OFFICER

Scale 3 - £7,818 p.a. rising to £8,542 p.a. inclusive

Attaches to the Careers Office but must be mobile throughout the Borough.

Applicants must be qualified, but inexperienced candidates will be considered and appointment made to Scale 4 (£6,881 p.a. inclusive) for those serving their probationary year.

Fringe benefits may include 75% removal expenses, legal aid, and temporary lodging allowance. Car allowance payable.

Application forms and further particulars available from the Personnel Officer, Hillingdon, 100 The Bridge, Hillingdon, W5 1AA. Tel: 01-894 5555. Closing date: 4 July 1984. (11679) 460000

Assistant Education Officer

Higher and Further Education
£12,738 - £13,725

This fourth tier post carries responsibility for higher and further education including awards to students. You should have a broad experience in at least one part of this field.

Further information and application form (see please) from Chief Education Officer (P2), County Hall, Exeter EX2 4QG returnable by 29 June 1984. (1068)

DEVON

Hampshire Education Committee CAREERS SERVICE

SENIOR CAREERS ADVISER (TRAINING AND PSYCHOLOGICAL SERVICES)

PO2 £11,052-£12,087

Applications are invited from suitably qualified and experienced persons for the above post, which is based at Careers Service Headquarters in Winchester. Preference will be given to applicants who possess the Diploma in Careers Guidance or equivalent qualification and who have had experience of the Careers Service, but others with appropriate qualifications and experience in training and related fields will be considered. A degree in Psychology or similar qualification which is acceptable for membership of the British Psychological Society is desirable.

The post is concerned with the provision of training and psychological services within the Careers Service. For further details and application form please contact Careers Service HQ, Education Department, The Castle, Winchester SO23 8UG or telephone Winchester 54411 extension 370 quoting reference 6839. Returnable by 2nd July 1984.

Adviser for Computer Education

Grade: Soulbury H.T. Group 9
£15,027-£16,281 per annum plus £987 London Allow. plus Car Allowance.

Applicants are invited from qualified and experienced teachers for the above post. Relevant experience in the field of computer education and its application is essential.

A good base of provision has already been established in primary and secondary schools whilst the two F.E. Colleges make a substantial input to progress in this discipline.

The Authority will be looking for applicants who can show evidence of involvement in developing computer education at both primary and secondary levels and who can help to develop existing provision for the benefit of all schools.

Application forms and job descriptions from the Personnel Division, Room 1, Brent Town Hall Annex, Kings Drive, Wembley, Middlesex HA9 8BH returnable by 9th July. Tel: 01-893 3371 (24 hour Answerphone). Reference number 8613 must be quoted.

London Borough of BRENT

Brent is an Equal Opportunity Employer. Job offers welcome.

Senior Youth Officers

Salary Scale, Soulbury Senior Range points 2-6
£11,763-£13,186

Experienced and qualified youth workers/officers are invited to apply for the undermentioned posts both based in the County Offices, Lincoln.

Senior Youth Officer - North
Senior Youth Officer - South

Application forms and further particulars are available from the County Education Officer, Education Department, County Offices, Newland, Lincoln.

Closing date: 29 June 1984.

TVEI Project Careers Officer

Gainsborough S8 EB184-EB712

A qualified careers officer with preferably two years post-qualification experience in the Careers Service is required to work alongside the Project Director to co-ordinate and develop the TVEI project in Gainsborough commencing in September 1984. This interesting and demanding post will require a self-motivated enthusiast who possesses analytical, organisational and personal management skills. He/she must be prepared to use initiative and make positive contributions, displaying an ability to influence others, communicate with all levels and engender good working relationships.

The appointment will be for an initial period of five years after which time there will be a review. Applicants must hold a full current driving licence and a casual user car allowance and subsistence expenses are payable. Relocation expenses are reimbursable in appropriate cases up to a maximum of £1163, excluding VAT, to the successful candidate who is buying and selling a property.

Please ring for application forms and further details, which are available from the County Personnel Officer, Lincolnshire County Council, Tel: Lincoln (0622) 24482. (Please quote X3.) Closing date: 29 June 1984. (1194)

Lincolnshire County Council

London Borough of ENFIELD EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

CHIEF CAREERS OFFICER

PND12330-PND13365 Inc.

The Authority wishes to appoint a suitably qualified and experienced person to:

Managerial Skills of the Highest Order
Interest in Curricular Change
Experience of the Youth Training Scheme
Knowledge of Computer Applications in the Careers Service

Consideration will be given to assistance with removal, relocation costs and temporary housing in appropriate cases.

Application form and post particulars available in writing from the Chief Executive and Town Clerk, PO Box 50, Civic Centre, Silver Street, Enfield EN1 3XA or by telephoning Lyn Dennis 01-858 6665 (Ext. 2501).

(1180)

Deputy County Education Officer

£21,276 - £23,220 per annum

The present Deputy County Education Officer, Mr. Keith Wood-Allum, is leaving to take up the post of Director of Education for Leicestershire. The County Council is seeking a successor who can demonstrate that he/she possesses the qualifications and experience to deputise for and assist the County Education Officer in the operation of the Department and development of policies.

Application forms and further details are available from the Personnel Officer, County Hall, George Row, Northampton NN1 1DN, telephone Northampton 34833, extension 5237, and should be returned by 29th June 1984.

Northamptonshire Education

THE CHARTERED INSURANCE INSTITUTE CAREERS INFORMATION OFFICER

c.£10,000 p.a. plus generous fringe benefits
including non-contributory pension
scheme and mortgage assistance

The Institute is the professional and educational body for insurance and enjoys a high reputation for its careers work. The person appointed will be responsible for providing information on insurance as a career and representing the views of the Institute within the educational world. Responsibilities include counselling interviews, organising conferences and courses, and assisting in the preparation of careers literature and films. Applicants should be qualified careers officers or teachers, preferably with some business experience. Must be able to write fluently and prepared to travel throughout the UK.

Further information and job description from
M. J. B. Lovegrove,
The Chartered Insurance Institute,
20 Aldermanbury, London EC2V 7HY.
Closing date for applications 12 July.

Administration General

SUSSEX

The Wildlife Trust requires an Education Officer for its Centre at Arundel in Sussex. Applicants must have a good background in biology or related subjects. 20,000 school children visit annually on organised educational programmes and there is scope for extension both in this field and for adult education. The post will be available in September 1984. The Trust operates a contributory pension scheme and the post is unaccommodated. Salary of £7,525 per annum. Applications, together with curriculum vitae and a.c.e., should be sent to: The Controller, The Wildlife Trust, Blimbridge, Glos. GL9 7BT. Interviews will be held during the period 18 and 19 July at Arundel, and applications should be received by 7 July. (11528) 500000

ACADEMIC SECRETARY
Required for a busy Tutorial College to act as Principal Secretary and run college office, organising and interesting work or a person with good organisational ability.
Salary £7,500 p/a.
Contact Miss Debbie Cotton, Tel: 01-581 7566 (11528) 500000

Child Care

SUFFOLK

RESIDENT WARDEN AND SENIOR HOUSEMOTHER
Required in September at this boarding school for 12 intelligent boys with special educational needs. Approved by the Department of Education. Appointment may be separate or could suit married couple. Red-attenders or self-contained two-bedroomed flat available. To be reasonable with the need for care and leisure activities, everyday medical oversight etc.
Salaries in range £5,650 - £7,125 - no deductions.
Details from Headmaster - Kewstrey, Suffolk, Tel: 01473 6311 (10525) 540000

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

SERVICE CHILDREN'S EDUCATION AUTHORITY EDUCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGIST VACANCY IN CYPRUS

The Ministry of Defence invites applications from fully qualified Educational Psychologists to fill the post of Educational Psychologist in Cyprus from October 1984, if possible. The main function of the post holder is to maintain the present psychological services for Service Children in Cyprus and to lead a small team, the member of which is a Speech Therapist. The successful applicant will be required to give material help to teachers with responsibility for special educational needs in the 10 Service Children's Schools involved, to give guidance on progressive pupil assessment and to give advice and guidance on children referred by sources other than schools. An ability to drive is essential.

SUPERANNUATION. The appointment is supernumerary under the Principal Civil Service Pension Scheme which is non-contributory. Transfer arrangements between this and most other superannuation schemes exist. **SALARY.** The salary is in accordance with the current Civil Service scale at £7,125. A tax free allowance is payable. **DURATION OF ENGAGEMENT.** Initially for a period of 2 years renewable by mutual consent. All applicants should be normally resident in the United Kingdom.

The Civil Service is an equal opportunities employer. Requests for an application form and further details about this post should be made to:

Ministry of Defence,
Civil Service, Room 304,
Leeson House, Theobalds Road,
LONDON WC1X 8RY

The closing date for completed application forms is Wednesday July 1984. (1148)

CAMBRIDGESHIRE

SOCIAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT

Midfield Centre, Welton, Cambs.
(30 place centre with education on premises for boys and girls 6-18 years of age).

TWO INSTRUCTORS:

Salary range £7,181 - £8,712.

Post A - Building/Painting and Decorating

Post B - Horticulture

Successful applicants will work closely with both education and care staff in the area, which might involve being called 'life skills' helping young people who have spent time in care to develop their skills and confidence, especially during the transition from care to home life or independence.

Informal enquiries to Mr. K. Liversidge, the Principal, on 0431 2428.

Application forms may be obtained from the Director of Social Services, Cambs. County, Castle Hill, Cambridge, Cambs. CB2 1TJ. Tel: 0223 317755, quoting reference 82/73 (stating Post A or B).

Closing date for return of forms 28th June, 1984. (1091)

RESIDENT HOUSE MOTHER
Required to complete a successful team at Warras House, a long term residential home for 10-13 children aged 10-19, all at day school.
Applicants require a genuine commitment to residential child care. The work demands versatility and initiative. Relevant experience and/or qualifications (teaching, social work, psychology, or driving licence) are essential. Salary £6,500 plus free board.
Further information and application forms available from: 'Warras House' Campell, Stanstead Abbots, Herts. SG8 5JH. Informal enquiries are welcome. Tel: 075058. (11524) 540000

Norfolk

Educational Psychologist

Salary: Southbury - Burnham £10,851-£14,283

To join the team of the Western Area based at King's Lynn and to cover the full range of psychological work in schools and with pre-school children.

Applicants should have an honours degree in psychology, teaching experience and appropriate professional training. Essential car user allowance payable. Removal expenses and lodging allowances paid where appropriate.

Applications will be considered from Psychologists undergoing training whose courses finish by August, 1984. Application forms and further details on receipt of a.c.e. from the County Education Officer, Room 8, County Hall, Martineau Lane, Norwich, NR1 2DL to be returned by 29th June, 1984. (1150)

WILTSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

Chippenham, Allington Boys' School

The following vacancies will occur from September, 1984. The School cares for 68 weekly Boarders and up to 20 Day Boys, all of whom have special educational needs:

(a) RESIDENT MATRON RCCO3

Salary: £6,264-£7,005 per annum - unqualified.
£6,753-£7,404 per annum - qualified.

(b) RESIDENT CHILD CARE OFFICER RCCO2

Salary: £5,640-£6,135 per annum - unqualified.
£5,973-£6,510 per annum - qualified.

Application forms and details from (SAE please) the Head Teacher, Allington School, Allington Way, Bristol Road, Chippenham SN14 0JS, returnable by the 28th June, 1984. (1148)

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

Locum Educational Psychologist

Salary from £9,099 p.a. inc.
(subject to age and experience).

A suitably qualified educational psychologist is required who has two years experience, holds an honours degree in psychology and postgraduate training in educational psychology. This temporary appointment is from September 1984 for approximately six months, during the permanent post holder's maternity leave.

Duties will include the full range of psychological work in the schools and membership of the Child and Family Psychiatry Clinic team network.

Details and forms from the Director of Education, Regal House, London Road, Twickenham, TW1 3GB (01-591 1433, Ext. 281), returnable by 28th June 1984.

London Borough of RICHMOND UPON THAMES

WEA Berks Bucks & Oxon WORKERS' EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION

This lively District of the WEA wishes to appoint a

Tutor Organiser

to cover the northern part of the County of Oxfordshire.

The appointment will take effect from 1 September 1984 or as soon as possible thereafter. Any discipline will be considered but there should be a strong commitment to liberal adult education, a desire to extend learning opportunities to as wide a range of people in the population as possible (for example, the unemployed and women) and a willingness to contribute, as part of a team, towards the work of the District in general. Candidates should normally possess the minimum of a good first degree or equivalent. Experience of adult education would be an advantage.

Salary Scale £8,603-£11,588 (under review). For application forms, further information and particulars, please write to: Linda West, District Secretary, WEA Berks Bucks & Oxon District, 6 Brewer Street, Oxford OX1 1JH. Letters of application and application forms should be returned to: District Office, 21 High Street, Oxford OX1 1JH. (1149)

EDUCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGISTS continued

SEFTON

METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF SEFTON

EDUCATION COMMITTEE

SENIOR EDUCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGIST

SEFTON, Southbury H.T. Group

Salary: £11,588-£14,283

Applications are invited from qualified and experienced educational psychologists for this newly created post. In addition to the normal duties of an educational psychologist, the successful applicant will have responsibilities for

maintaining the Principal Educational Psychologist in the day-to-day management of the School's Psychological Service and for acting as co-ordinator in aspects of service development. The post will provide an exciting opportunity to work with a team of educational psychologists in a developing educational system.

EDUCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGIST (REPLACEMENT)

Salary: Southbury Main Range £8,454 - £14,555

Applications are invited from fully qualified educational psychologists for a vacancy which has arisen following the promotion of the former post holder. The successful applicant will join a team of educational psychologists which is developing new approaches to working with children with special educational needs. Duties involve providing a comprehensive psychological service to schools, in-service training and work with families and other agencies. The post offers scope for initiative and opportunities for developing individual interests.

Further details and application forms are available on receipt of a.c.e. from the Chief Education Officer, Metropolitan Borough of Sefton, Education Department, Town Hall, Southbury, Merseyside L80 1AB.

Informal enquiries to Mr. S. Bloomfield: 051-555 6003.

Closing date: 29th June 1984. (10978) 560000

Further details and application forms, returnable by 29th June, can be obtained from: The Registrar, Sefton Education Committee, Sefton, Merseyside L80 1AB. (11535) 600000

Further details and application forms, returnable by 29th June, can be obtained from: The Registrar, Sefton Education Committee, Sefton, Merseyside L80 1AB. (11535) 600000

Further details and application forms, returnable by 29th June, can be obtained from: The Registrar, Sefton Education Committee, Sefton, Merseyside L80 1AB. (11535) 600000

Further details and application forms, returnable by 29th June, can be obtained from: The Registrar, Sefton Education Committee, Sefton, Merseyside L80 1AB. (11535) 600000

Further details and application forms, returnable by 29th June, can be obtained from: The Registrar, Sefton Education Committee, Sefton, Merseyside L80 1AB. (11535) 600000

Further details and application forms, returnable by 29th June, can be obtained from: The Registrar, Sefton Education Committee, Sefton, Merseyside L80 1AB. (11535) 600000

Further details and application forms, returnable by 29th June, can be obtained from: The Registrar, Sefton Education Committee, Sefton, Merseyside L80 1AB. (11535) 600000

Further details and application forms, returnable by 29th June, can be obtained from: The Registrar, Sefton Education Committee, Sefton, Merseyside L80 1AB. (11535) 600000

Further details and application forms, returnable by 29th June, can be obtained from: The Registrar, Sefton Education Committee, Sefton, Merseyside L80 1AB. (11535) 600000

Further details and application forms, returnable by 29th June, can be obtained from: The Registrar, Sefton Education Committee, Sefton, Merseyside L80 1AB. (11535) 600000

Further details and application forms, returnable by 29th June, can be obtained from: The Registrar, Sefton Education Committee, Sefton, Merseyside L80 1AB. (11535) 600000

Further details and application forms, returnable by 29th June, can be obtained from: The Registrar, Sefton Education Committee, Sefton, Merseyside L80 1AB. (11535) 600000

Further details and application forms, returnable by 29th June, can be obtained from: The Registrar, Sefton Education Committee, Sefton, Merseyside L80 1AB. (11535) 600000

Further details and application forms, returnable by 29th June, can be obtained from: The Registrar, Sefton Education Committee, Sefton, Merseyside L80 1AB. (11535) 600000

Further details and application forms, returnable by 29th June, can be obtained from: The Registrar, Sefton Education Committee, Sefton, Merseyside L80 1AB. (11535) 600000

Further details and application forms, returnable by 29th June, can be obtained from: The Registrar, Sefton Education Committee, Sefton, Merseyside L80 1AB. (11535) 600000

Further details and application forms, returnable by 29th June, can be obtained from: The Registrar, Sefton Education Committee, Sefton, Merseyside L80 1AB. (11535) 600000

Further details and application forms, returnable by 29th June, can be obtained from: The Registrar, Sefton Education Committee, Sefton, Merseyside L80 1AB. (11535) 600000

Further details and application forms, returnable by 29th June, can be obtained from: The Registrar, Sefton Education Committee, Sefton, Merseyside L80 1AB. (11535) 600000

Further details and application forms, returnable by 29th June, can be obtained from: The Registrar, Sefton Education Committee, Sefton, Merseyside L80 1AB. (11535) 600000

Further details and application forms, returnable by 29th June, can be obtained from: The Registrar, Sefton Education Committee, Sefton, Merseyside L80 1AB. (11535) 600000

Further details and application forms, returnable by 29th June, can be obtained from: The Registrar, Sefton Education Committee, Sefton, Merseyside L80 1AB. (11535) 600000

Further details and application forms, returnable by 29th June, can be obtained from: The Registrar, Sefton Education Committee, Sefton, Merseyside L80 1AB. (11535) 600000

Further details and application forms, returnable by 29th June, can be obtained from: The Registrar, Sefton Education Committee, Sefton, Merseyside L80 1AB. (11535) 600000

Further details and application forms, returnable by 29th June, can be obtained from: The Registrar, Sefton Education Committee, Sefton, Merseyside L80 1AB. (11535) 600000

Further details and application forms, returnable by 29th June, can be obtained from: The Registrar, Sefton Education Committee, Sefton, Merseyside L80 1AB. (11535) 600000

Further details and application forms, returnable by 29th June, can be obtained from: The Registrar, Sefton Education Committee, Sefton, Merseyside L80 1AB. (11535) 600000

Further details and application forms, returnable by 29th June, can be obtained from: The Registrar, Sefton Education Committee, Sefton, Merseyside L80 1AB. (11535) 600000

Further details and application forms, returnable by 29th June, can be obtained from: The Registrar, Sefton Education Committee, Sefton, Merseyside L80 1AB. (11535) 600000

Further details and application forms, returnable by 29th June, can be obtained from: The Registrar, Sefton Education Committee, Sefton, Merseyside L80 1AB. (11535) 600000

Further details and application forms, returnable by 29th June, can be obtained from: The Registrar, Sefton Education Committee, Sefton, Merseyside L80 1AB. (11535) 600000

Further details and application forms, returnable by 29th June, can be obtained from: The Registrar, Sefton Education Committee, Sefton, Merseyside L80 1AB. (11535) 600000

Further details and application forms, returnable by 29th June, can be obtained from: The Registrar, Sefton Education Committee, Sefton, Merseyside L80 1AB. (11535) 600000

Further details and application forms, returnable by 29th June, can be obtained from: The Registrar, Sefton Education Committee, Sefton, Merseyside L80 1AB. (11535) 600000

Further details and application forms, returnable by 29th June, can be obtained from: The Registrar, Sefton Education Committee, Sefton, Merseyside L80 1AB. (11535) 600000

Further details and application forms, returnable by 29th June, can be obtained from: The Registrar, Sefton Education Committee, Sefton, Merseyside L80 1AB. (11535) 600000

Further details and application forms, returnable by 29th June, can be obtained from: The Registrar, Sefton Education Committee, Sefton, Merseyside L80 1AB. (11535) 600000

Further details and application forms, returnable by 29th June, can be obtained from: The Registrar, Sefton Education Committee, Sefton, Merseyside L80 1AB. (11535) 600000

Further details and application forms, returnable by 29th June, can be obtained from: The Registrar, Sefton Education Committee, Sefton, Merseyside L80 1AB. (11535) 600000

Further details and application forms, returnable by 29th June, can be obtained from: The Registrar, Sefton Education Committee, Sefton, Merseyside L80 1AB. (11535) 600000

Further details and application forms, returnable by 29th June, can be obtained from: The Registrar, Sefton Education Committee, Sefton, Merseyside L80 1AB. (11535) 600000

Further details and application forms, returnable by 29th June, can be obtained from: The Registrar, Sefton Education Committee, Sefton, Merseyside L80 1AB. (11535) 600000

Further details and application forms, returnable by 29th June, can be obtained from: The Registrar, Sefton Education Committee, Sefton, Merseyside L80 1AB. (11535) 600000

Further details and application forms, returnable by 29th June, can be obtained from: The Registrar, Sefton Education Committee, Sefton, Merseyside L80 1AB. (11535) 600000

Further details and application forms, returnable by 29th June, can be obtained from: The Registrar, Sefton Education Committee, Sefton, Merseyside L80 1AB. (11535) 600000

Further details and application forms, returnable by 29th June, can be obtained from: The Registrar, Sefton Education Committee, Sefton, Merseyside L80 1AB. (11535) 600000

Further details and application forms, returnable by 29th June, can be obtained from: The Registrar, Sefton Education Committee, Sefton, Merseyside L80 1AB. (11535) 600000

Further details and application forms, returnable by 29th June, can be obtained from: The Registrar, Sefton Education Committee, Sefton, Merseyside L80 1AB. (11535) 600000

Further details and application forms, returnable by 29th June, can be obtained from: The Registrar, Sefton Education Committee, Sefton, Merseyside L80 1AB. (11535) 600000

Further details and application forms, returnable by 29th June, can be obtained from: The Registrar, Sefton Education Committee, Sefton, Merseyside L80 1AB. (11535) 600000

Further details and application forms, returnable by 29th June, can be obtained from: The Registrar, Sefton Education Committee, Sefton, Merseyside L80 1AB. (11535) 600000

Further details and application forms, returnable by 29th June, can be obtained from: The Registrar, Sefton Education Committee, Sefton, Merseyside L80 1AB. (11535) 600000

Further details and application forms, returnable by 29th June, can be obtained from: The Registrar, Sefton Education Committee, Sefton, Merseyside L80 1AB. (11535) 600000

Further details and application forms, returnable by 29th June, can be obtained from: The Registrar, Sefton Education Committee, Sefton, Merseyside L80 1AB. (11535) 600000

Further details and application forms, returnable by 29th June, can be obtained from: The Registrar, Sefton Education Committee, Sefton, Merseyside L80 1AB. (11535) 600000

Further details and application forms, returnable by 29th June, can be obtained from: The Registrar, Sefton Education Committee, Sefton, Merseyside L80 1AB. (11535) 600000

Further details and application forms, returnable by 29th June, can be obtained from: The Registrar, Sefton Education Committee, Sefton, Merseyside L80 1AB. (11535) 600000

Further details and application forms, returnable by 29th June, can be obtained from: The Registrar, Sefton Education Committee, Sefton, Merseyside L80 1AB. (11535) 600000

Further details and application forms, returnable by 29th June, can be obtained from: The Registrar, Sefton Education Committee, Sefton, Merseyside L80 1AB. (11535) 600000

Further details and application forms, returnable by 29th June, can be obtained from: The Registrar, Sefton Education Committee, Sefton, Merseyside L80 1AB. (11535) 600000

Further details and application forms, returnable by 29th June, can be obtained from: The Registrar, Sefton Education Committee, Sefton, Merseyside L80 1AB. (11535) 600000

Further details and application forms, returnable by 29th June, can be obtained from: The Registrar, Sefton Education Committee, Sefton, Merseyside L80 1AB. (11535) 600000

Further details and application forms, returnable by 29th June, can be obtained from: The Registrar, Sefton Education Committee, Sefton, Merseyside L80 1AB. (11535) 600000

Further details and application forms, returnable by 29th June, can be obtained from: The Registrar, Sefton Education Committee, Sefton, Merseyside L80 1AB. (11535) 600000

Further details and application forms, returnable by 29th June, can be obtained from: The Registrar, Sefton Education Committee, Sefton, Merseyside L80 1AB. (11535) 600000

Further details and application forms, returnable by 29th June, can be obtained from: The Registrar, Sefton Education Committee, Sefton, Merseyside L80 1AB. (11535) 600000

Further details and application forms, returnable by 29th June, can be obtained from: The Registrar, Sefton Education Committee, Sefton, Merseyside L80 1AB. (11535) 600000

Further details and application forms, returnable by 29th June, can be obtained from: The Registrar, Sefton Education Committee, Sefton, Merseyside L80 1AB. (11535) 600000

Further details and application forms, returnable by 29th June, can be obtained from: The Registrar, Sefton Education Committee, Sefton, Merseyside L80 1AB. (11535) 600000

Further details and application forms, returnable by 29th June, can be obtained from: The Registrar, Sefton Education Committee, Sefton, Merseyside L80 1AB. (11535) 600000

Further details and application forms, returnable by 29th June, can be obtained from: The Registrar, Sefton Education Committee, Sefton, Merseyside L80 1AB. (11535) 600000

Further details and application forms, returnable by 29th June, can be obtained from: The Registrar, Sefton Education Committee, Sefton, Merseyside L80 1AB. (11535) 600000

Further details and application forms, returnable by 29th June, can be obtained from: The Registrar, Sefton Education Committee, Sefton, Merseyside L80 1AB. (11535) 600000

Further details and application forms, returnable by 29th June, can be obtained from: The Registrar, Sefton Education Committee, Sefton, Merseyside L80 1AB. (11535) 600000

Further details and application forms

